UNIVERSAL

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY

OR

EXPLANATION OF THE

NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES

IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF

BIBLICAL, POLITICAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,
MYTHOLOGY, HERALDRY, BIOGRAPHY,
BIBLIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, AND NUMISMATICS.

ILLUSTRATED BY VERY

NUMEROUS PORTRAITS AND MEDALLIC CUTS.

BY GEORGE CRABB, A.M.

AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, AND OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES EXPLAINED.

ENLARGED EDITION,

BROUGHT DOWN BY THE AUTHOR TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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ADVERTISEMENT TO THE ENLARGED EDITION.

As the new Proprietor is anxious that nothing should be wanting to render complete a work which has already obtained such universal approbation, he has arranged with the Author to make such additions, by way of Appendix, as shall embrace all matters of interest down to the present period. Among the articles in Biography, which distinguish this edition, are an ample account of BONAPARTE, LORD BYRON, SIR WALTER SCOTT, MADAME BONAPARTE, LORD TENTERDEN, and others, who have died in the course of the last year and previously. The Heraldic part has been enlarged by an account of all who have received titles, either in the Peerage or Baronetage, down to the end of the last year, so as to make this the completest thing of its kind that has ever been published on that subject. Under the head of Archæology, Geography, and History, the reader will be pleased to find a short account of the old boroughs in England that have been disfranchised by the Reform Bill, and in every other branch of knowledge, additional articles have been inserted of all such matters as are now interesting to the public.

Newgate Street, Feb. 1, 1833.

UNIVERSAL HISTORICAL DICTIONARY.

G.

GAAL (*Bibl.*) געל, son of Ebed, was defeated by Abimelech, who came up against Gideon. *Judg.* ix.

GAASH (*Bibl.*) געש, a mountain of Ephraim, celebrated for Joshua's tomb. *Josh.* xxiv.

GABA (*Bibl.*) גבע, a city at the foot of mount Carmel, between Ptolemais and Cæsarea.

GABAEL (*Bibl.*) Γαβαῆλος, of Naphthali, was carried into captivity beyond the Euphrates, and settled at Rages, a city of Media.

GABBATHA (*Bibl.*) Γαββαθα, the Hebrew name of a place in Pilate's palace, where he pronounced judgment on our Saviour. *John* xix.

GABBIANI, *Anthony Dominic* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born at Florence, and died in consequence of a fall from a scaffold. His greatest and most esteemed work in fresco, is the vast cupola of Castello.

GABELLUS (*Geog.*) a river of Italy, now *La Secchio*, falling into the Po. *Plin.* l. 3.

GABIA, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Verona, in the 16th century, translated from Greek into Latin, the Commentaries of Theodoret, bishop of Cyrrhus, on Daniel and Ezekiel, which was printed at Rome, fol. 1563. He also translated the history of Scylitzes Curopalates, printed in 1570, with the original, which is thought to be more complete than the Paris edition of 1648. About 1543, he published the first Latin translation of Sophocles, with Scholia, besides translating the Gregorian Kalender into Greek, &c. printed at Rome in 1583.

GABII (*Geog.*) a city of the Volsci, built by the kings of Alba, which was taken by the artifice of Sextus Tarquinius, but is now no longer in existence. The inhabitants had a particular mode of dress, called after them the 'Gabinus Cinctus.' *Liv.* l. 5; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2; *Plut. in Rom.*; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 19.

GABINIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which rose to distinction in the state. [Vide *Gabinius*]

GABINIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) one medal is extant of Aulus Gabinius, mentioned under *History*, bearing the inscription, A*ulus* GABINI*us* A*uli* F*ilius*. *Goltz. Fast.*

GABINIUS, *Aulus* (*Hist.*) a consul who made war in Judæa, and was afterwards charged with bribery, against which accusation Cicero defended him, at the request of Pompey. *Cic. pro Gabin.*; *pro Dom. &c.*; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17; *Appian. in Mithrid. &c.*; *Dio.* l. 29.

GABINIUS, nephew of the emperor Diocletian, was the father of St. Susanna, who was a martyr for the faith.

GABINIUS (*Biog.*) an historian mentioned by Strabo. *Strab.* l. 7.

GABRIEL (*Bibl.*) גבריאל, a principal angel in heaven, who was sent to the prophet Daniel to explain his visions, and also to Zechariah, to announce the birth of John the Baptist. *Dan.* viii. &c.; *Luke* i. 11, &c.

GABRIEL, *Sionita* (*Biog.*) a Maronite, who died in 1648, took a part in M. Le Jay's Polyglott Bible, by the addition of the Arabic and Syriac versions, which he had transcribed with his own hand from MS. copies at Rome. He also translated the Arabian Geography, entitled 'Geographia Nubiensis,' 4to. 1619.

GABRINI, *Thomas Maria* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish Church, was born at Rome in 1726, and died in 1807, leaving a 'Dissertation on the twentieth Proposition of Euclid,' 8vo. Pesaro, 1752, which went through several editions, besides some other dissertations, &c.

GACON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Lyons in 1667, and died in 1725, leaving among his works 'Le Poete sans Fard,' a French translation of Anacreon; 'L'Homere vengé,' a satire against la Motte, besides a number of other pieces against Rousseau, Bossuet, &c.

GAD (*Bibl.*) גד, son of Jacob and Zilpah, Leah's servant. *Gen.* xxx. Gad had seven sons, namely, Ziphion, Haggai, Shuni, Ezbon, Eri, Arodi, and Areli, and the tribe of Gad went out of Egypt, in number 45,650; *Gen.* xlvi.; *Deut. &c.*

GAD, a prophet, and David's friend, who followed him when persecuted by Saul. He is styled David's seer. 2 *Sam.* xxiv; 1 *Chron.* xxix.

GAD, a heathen deity, mentioned in several places, as *Isa.* lxv.

GADARA (*Geog.*) a town of Cœlosyria, celebrated for its baths. It was taken from the kings of Syria by Alexander Jannæus, and released from its subjection to the Jews by Pompey, U.C. 690, in honour of whom it was also called Pompeiana.

GADARA (*Numis.*) medals were struck by this town in honour of Tiberius, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Gordianus Pius, bearing the inscriptions, ΓΑΔΑΡΑ.—ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ.—ΠΟ. ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ, i. e. *Pompeianorum Gadarenorum*. It also dated an æra on its coins from the period of its recovering its independence by means of Pompey, as ΔΜ, i. e. 44, or U.C. 734; on a medal of Augustus; B q, 92, the Pompeian æra U.C. 782, on one of Tiberius, &c. The types are either a head or figure of Hercules, Serapis, Bacchus, or the genius of the city, and the like. *Vaillant. Num. Græca. Patin. Impp.*; *Harduin. Num. Urbs, &c.*

GADARENES (*Bibl.*) Γαδαρηνοί, the country round Gadara. *Mark* v. and *Luke* viii.; but Matthew calls it Gergasenes, Gergasa being a territory belonging to Gadara. *Matth.* viii.

GADBURY, *John* (*Biog.*) an astrological impostor of Wheatly, near Oxford, in the 17th century, was the author of a number of Almanacks, and among others, of the 'West India, or Jamaica Almanack.' His life, under the title of 'The Black Life of John Gadbury,' was written and published by Partridge in 1693.

GADDESDEN, *John of* (*Biog.*) a physician of the 14th century, was the author of the work entitled 'Rosa Anglica quatuor Literis distincta,' &c.

GADES (*Geog.*) *Gadium*, or *Gadisa*, an island in the Atlantic, near to the Herculis Columnæ, which Cicero and others called the term of his labours; and a town of Hispania Bætica, now *Cadiz*.

Dionys. Perieges. v. 64.

Ἔνθα τε καὶ στῆλαι περὶ τέρμασιν Ἡρακλῆος
Ἑστᾶσιν (μέγα θαῦμα) παρ᾽ ἐσχατόωντα Γάδειρα.

Hor. l. 2, od. 3.

—— Si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni.

Its ancient name גדר, *gadir*, was a Punic term for an inclosure, as Avienus has explained.

Fest. Avien. Descript. Orb.

Gadir prima fretum solida supereminet arce
Attollitque caput geminis inserta columnis.
Hæc Cotinussa prius fuerat sub nomine prisco,
Tartessumque dehinc Tyrii dixere coloni.
Barbara quinetiam Gades hanc lingua frequentat,
Pœnus quippe locum Gadir vocat undique septum
Aggere producto.

Other poets speak of it also under the name of Tartessus.

Ovid. Metam. l. 14, v. 416.

Presserat occiduus Tartessia litora Phœbus.

Sil. l. 3, v. 399.

—— Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phœbo.

It was reckoned one of the extremities of the habitable globe.

Juven. Sat. 10.

Omnibus in terris quæ sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangem pauci dignoscere possunt.

Whence Statius calls it "Solis cubilia." Its women were celebrated for their agility and lasciviousness.

Mart. l. 6, ep. 71.

Et Gaditanis ludere docta modis.

Juven. Sat. 11, v. 163.

—— Ut Gaditana canoro
Incipiat prurire choro.

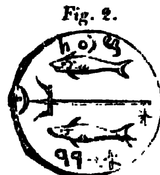
Cic. pro Gab.; *Liv.* l. 21; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 3; *Mela*, l. 3; *Plin.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 44; *Paus.* l. 1.

GADES (*Numis.*) this town is known, by inscriptions on stones and medals, to have been a Roman colony mostly denominated MUN*icipium* AUG*ustum* GAD*itanum*, but sometimes COL*onia* JUL*ia* AU*Gusta*; many medals of this town are likewise inscribed in the Punic or ancient character, as in fig. 2, where the fishes and the trident are symbolical of its maritime situation. The Gaditani honoured Hercules more than any other deity, to whom they erected a temple, and placed a figure or head of him on their medals, as in fig. 1, with his lion's skin, and his club. He was on that account distinguished by the epithet of *Gaditanus*, and is inscribed on some medals HERC. GADIT. *Vaillant. Col.*; *Flor. Med.*

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



GADITANUS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Hercules, to whom a temple was erected at Gades.

GAERTNER, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born at Calw, in the duchy of Wirtemberg in 1732, and died in 1791, leaving a work entitled 'De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum,' 2 vols. Stutgard. 1783—1791.

GAETA (*Geog.*) a town of Terra di Lavoro, the ancient *Caieta*, situated on a small promontory, or peninsula, in a gulf, to which it gives its name. Lon. 13° 30′ E. lat. 41° 14′ N.

GAETANO (*Biog.*) vide *Pulzone*.

GÆTULIA (*Geog.*) a country of Libya, now called *Bildulgerid*, near the Garamantes, which formed part of king Masinissa's kingdom. The inhabitants are celebrated by the poets for their rudeness, and the country as the residence of lions and beasts of prey.

Virg. Æn. l. 4, v. 40.

Hinc Gætulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello.

Lucan. l. 4, v. 678.

Autololes, Numidæque vagi, semperque paratus
Inculto Gætulus equo.

Horat. l. 3, od. 20.

Non vides, quanto moveas periclo
Pyrrhe, Gætulæ catulos leænæ?

Sil. Ital. l. 3, v. 288.

Vos quoque desertis in castra mapalibus itis
Misceri, gregibus, Gætule adsuete, ferarum
Indomitisque loqui, et sedare leonibus iras.

Sallust. in Jugurth.; *Plin.* l. 5.

GÆTULICUS, *Cn. Lentulus Cossus* (*Hist.*) a consul in the reign of Tiberius, whose death is mentioned by Tacitus. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4.

GÆTULICUS, *Cn. Lentulus*, son of the preceding, was a consul and colleague with C. Calvisius Sabinus, U. C. 778, and afterwards commanded in Germany with great credit to himself; but, falling under the displeasure of Caligula, he was put to death soon after his accession to the empire. He was a poet and historian, as we learn from Suetonius and Martial; and is supposed to be the epigrammatist, under whose name a few verses are still preserved. *Mart. Præf.* l. 1; *Tac.* l. 6; *Sueton. in Tib.*; *Dio.* l. 59.

GAFFARELL, *James* (*Biog.*) a rabbinical writer, was born at Mannes, in Provence, about 1601, and died in 1681, leaving, 1. 'Abdita divinæ Cabalæ Mysteria,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1623. 2. 'Rabbi Elea, de Fine Mundi Latine versus cum notis,' 8vo. Paris. 1629. 3. 'Curiosite Inoüyez,' 4to. Paris, 1629, which went through three editions in six months. 4. 'Index Codicum MStorum quibus usus est Joh. Picus Comes Mirandulanus,' Paris. 1650. 5. 'Un Traité de la Poudre de Sympathie,' &c. 6. 'Avis aux Doctes touchant la Necessité des Langues Orientales,' &c.

GAFFURIUS, *Franchinus* (*Biog.*) a musical writer of Lodi, was born in 1451, and died, as is supposed, about 1522. His works are, 1. 'Theoricum Opus Harmonicæ Disciplinæ,' Neapol. 1480, Mediol. 1492. 2. 'Practica Musicæ utriusque Cantus,' Mediol. 1496, Bresc. 1497, 1502, and Venet. 1512. 3. 'Anglicum ac Divinum Opus Musicæ Materna Lingua Scrip.' Mediol. 1518.

GAGE, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the most famous men in his time, who, after distinguishing himself, both in a civil and military capacity, in the service of Henry VIII and queen Mary, died in 1557.

GAGE, *Sir Henry*, a loyal officer in king Charles's army, and governor of Oxford, who, after having performed great feats of valour, was unfortunately killed at Cullum Bridge in 1644. He was great grandson of the preceding.

GAGE (*Her.*) the name of the family of which honourable mention has been made under *History*. They are of Norman extraction, and derive their descent from De Gaga or Gage, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and obtained large grants of land. Of this family was sir John Gage, who in 1622 was created a baronet.

which title is still enjoyed by a branch of this family. Another branch enjoys the peerage conferred on Thomas, a descendant of sir Thomas Gage, the second baronet, who in 1720 was created viscount Gage, of Castle Island, and baron Gage, of Castlebar, in Ireland. William Hall Gage, his son, and second viscount Gage, was in 1780 created a peer of Great Britain by the title of baron Gage, of Firle, co. Sussex; and in 1790 baron Gage, of High Meadow, co. Gloucester. The barony of Gage, of Firle, became extinct at his death, but the remainder of his honours descended to his nephew. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Gage, baron Gage, of High Meadow, and baronet, English honours; also viscount Gage, of Castle Island, and baron Gage, of Castlebar, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Arms. Per saltire *azure* and *argent*, a saltire *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath, a ram statant *proper*, armed and unguled *or*.

Supporters. Two greyhounds *proper*, ducally gorged *gules*.

Motto. "Courage sans Peur."

GAGE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine of the family of the Gages, of Firle, above-mentioned, and brother of the colonel sir Henry Gage above-mentioned, became first a Dominican monk; but leaving the Romish church, he attached himself to the puritans, during the rebellion, and died a preacher at Deal, but in what year is not known. He wrote 'A new Survey of the West Indies, or the English American, his Travail by Sea and Land, containing a Journey of 3300 Miles within the main Land of America,' &c. 1648; the second edition, fol. Lond. 1655; in French, 2 vols. 12mo. 1695: besides which he published his recantation sermon at London, 4to. 1642, and in 1651; 'A Duel between a Jesuit and a Dominican, begun at Paris, fought at Madrid, and ended at London,' 4to.

GAGER, *William* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the 16th century, educated at Westminster and Oxford, was the author of several Latin plays; namely, 'Meleager,' a tragedy; 'Rivales,' a comedy; and 'Ulysses redux,' a tragedy, which were all acted with great applause in Christ Church; the first only was printed in 1592.

GAGNIER, *John* (*Biog.*) an oriental scholar, and native of Paris in the 18th century, who, leaving the Romish religion, came and settled in England, was the author of 'Vindiciæ Kircherianæ, seu Defensio Concordantiarum Græcarum Conradi Kircheri adversus Abr. Trommii Animadversiones;' besides which he edited Joseph Ben Gorion's 'History of the Jews,' in the original Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes, in 4to. 1706; 'Abulfeda's Description of Arabia,' in the original, with a translation, inserted in the third volume of Hudson's 'Geographiæ veteris Scriptores Græci minores,' 8vo. 1712; and Abulfeda's 'Life of Mohammed,' in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, fol. Oxon. 1723.

GAGUIN, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born at Colines, near Amiens, and died in 1501, but at what age is not ascertained. He was the author of a history in eleven books, 'De Gestis Francorum,' fol. from 1200 to 1500; besides translating the chronicle of Ab. Turpin, and writing a Roman History, and some poems, &c.

GAHAGAN, *Usher* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, of a good family in Ireland, but of very bad morals, was executed at Tyburn in 1749 for filing gold. He translated Pope's 'Essay on Criticism' into Latin verse; and, after his confinement in Newgate, the 'Temple of Fame,' and the 'Messiah:' besides writing verses in English on the prince of Wales, afterwards George III.

GAIGNY (*Biog.*) or *Gagny, John*, a French divine, who died in 1549, wrote, among other theological works, Commentaries upon the different books of the New Testament, &c. His scholia on the four Evangelists, and on the Acts of the Apostles, are inserted in the 'Biblia Magna' of father John de la Haye.

GAILLARD, *de Lonjumeau John* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Apt from 1673 to 1695, the year in which he died, was the chief projector of the great 'Universal Historical Dictionary,' executed by Moreri under his patronage.

GAILLARD, *Gabriel Henry* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Ostel, near Soissons, in 1728, and died in 1806, leaving, 1. 'Rhetorique Françoise à l'Usage des Demoiselles,' 12mo. Paris. 1746, which has gone through six editions. 2. 'Poetique Françoise,' 2 vols. 12mo. ibid. 1749. 3. 'Parallele des quatre Electre de Sophocle, d'Euripide, de Crebillon, et de Voltaire,' 8vo. ibid. 1750. 4. 'Melanges literaires en prose et en vers,' 12mo. ibid. 1757. 5. 'Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne,' 12mo. ibid. 1757. 6. 'Histoire de Francois I.' 7 vols. 12mo. 1769, of which there have been several editions. 7. 'Histoire des Rivalités de la France et de l'Angleterre,' 11 vols. 12mo. 1771—1802. 8. 'Histoire de Charlemagne,' 4 vols. 12mo. 9. 'Observations sur l'Histoire de France de Messieurs Velly, Villaret, et Garnier,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1807; besides various eloges, epistles, poems. &c.; also contributions to the 'Journal des Sçavans,' from 1752 to 1792; to the 'Mercure,' from 1780 to 1789; and most of the historical articles in the new Encyclopedie. His last performance was an 'Eloge historique,' on M. de Malesherbes, his intimate friend.

GAINSBOROUGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1683 on Baptist, fourth viscount Camden, which became extinct in 1798 at the death of Henry, the sixth earl.

GAINSBOROUGH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English artist, was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1727, and died in 1788, leaving the highest reputation for skill and originality. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

GAINSBOROUGH, *Dupont*, nephew of the preceding, and a portrait-painter of considerable merit, died in 1797, at the early age of 30.

GAIUS (*Bibl.*) Γαῖος, Paul's disciple, with whom the apostle lodged during his abode at Corinth. *Acts* xix.: *Rom.* xv.

GAIUS, a disciple, to whom the apostle John addressed his third epistle, is supposed by some to be the same as the preceding.

GALATEO, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Galateus Liciensis*, an Italian writer, whose proper name was *Ferrari*, was so called from his native place Galatina, in Otranto, where he was born in 1444. He wrote, 1. 'De Situ Elementorum,' 1501. 2. 'De Situ Japygiæ,' Basil. 1558; but the best edition is that of 1727, with the notes of Tasneri, and some lesser pieces by Galateo. 3. A Description of Gallipoli. 4. 'Successi dell' Armata Turschesca nella citta d'Otranto dell' anno 1480.' 4to.; besides some Latin poems, and a topography of his native country, &c. He died in 1517.

GALADIN, *Mohammed* (*Hist.*) vide *Akbar*.

GALANTHIS (*Myth.*) the servant maid of Alcmene, whose sagacity is said to have eased the labours of her mistress, which were retarded by Juno at the birth of Hercules. *Ovid. Met.* l. 9; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.*

GALAS, *Matthew* (*Hist.*) a page to baron Beaufremont, distinguished himself in such manner by his valour that he succeeded his master as general of the forces under Tilli. He for a time fell into disgrace in consequence of losing the battle of Torstenson in the war against Sweden, but was restored to favour a short time before his death in 1647.

GALATÆA (*Myth.*) or *Galathæa*, a daughter of Nereus and Doris, who was beloved by Polyphemus, and also by Acis, the shepherd. The latter being killed by his rival, she mourned his loss so greatly that she was changed into a fountain. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

GALATIA (*Bibl.*) the province mentioned under *Geography*, to whose inhabitants Paul addressed one of his epistles.

GALATIA (*Geog.*) Γαλατία, a province of Asia Minor, having Cappadocia on the E., Bithynia on the W., Pamphylia on

the S., and the Euxine Sea on the N. The Galatians were descended from the Gauls, who, having invaded Asia Minor, and conquered this country, took up their abode there. The principal towns were Ancyra, Pessinus, Synope, Cybele, &c. This country was first subject to Crœsus; and, after the destruction of his empire, it fell into the hands of the Macedonians, from whom it was taken by the Gauls before-mentioned, A. C. 280, and subsequently became a part of the Roman empire, when Anthony made Amyntas king of this country, at whose death it was converted into a Roman province. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 6, ep. 5; *Liv.* l. 38; *Plin.* l. 5; *Dio.* l. 47; *Eutrop.* l. 7; *Ptol.* l. 5.

GALATIA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this country as an independent kingdom, and also in honour of Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, bearing the inscription ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΣ, or ΓΑΛΑΤΙΩΝ; and for their types, the figure of their god Lunus, or of Jupiter, &c. *Vaillant. Num. Gr.*; *Hard. Num. Pop. et Urb. &c.*; *Wilde. Sel. Num.*; *Haym. Thesaur. Britan.*; *Froel. Tentam.*

GALBA (*Hist.*) a surname of the family of the Sulpitii.

GALBA, a king among the Gauls, who made war against J. Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2.

GALBA, *Servius Sulpicius*, an orator, and consul with M. Æmilius Scaurus, perfidiously caused 30,000 Lusitanians to be cut off during his command in Spain; for which he was accused on his return to Rome, but escaped the threatened punishment by his arts of persuasion. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1, c. 53; *Liv.* l. 49; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3; *Suet. in Galb.*

GALBA, *Caius*, son of the preceding, was the first of the college of priests condemned by a public sentence.

GALBA, *Publius*, a pontifex, who failed in his election to the consulate with Cicero. *Cic ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 1.

GALBA, *Servius*, great grandfather to the emperor, who was in the interest of Pompey, afterwards joined in the conspiracy against Cæsar. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 6, ep. 18; *Sucton. in Galb.*

GALBA, *Servius*, grandfather of the emperor, was prætor at Rome; but distinguished himself more by his literary attainments. He wrote a history much commended by Suetonius.

GALBA, *Servius Sulpitius*, a Roman emperor, who, rising by his merits to the first offices of the state, and being afterwards among the number of those whom Nero destined to die, raised the standard of revolt, and procured his own election to the empire, U. C. 821, A. D. 68; but he was assassinated by the soldiers after a reign of seven months, at the age of 73.

GALBA, *Caius Sulpitius*, brother to the emperor, having consumed his substance, killed himself in despair, in the reign of Tiberius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 6.

GALBA (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear on the obverse his effigy [vide Plate I]; inscriptions, IMP. SER. SULP. GALBA. CAESAR. AUG. TR. P. or P. M. TR. P. COS. DES. On the reverse, FORTUNA AUG. —ROMA RENASCENS.—SALUS GENERIS HUMANI.—HISPANIA.—CONCORDIA PROVINCIARUM. — BONI EVENTUS. — LIBERTAS RESTITUTA.—ADLOCUTIO S. C.—PROVIDENTIA, S. C. &c. *Vaillant, Patin, Tristan, Mediobarb, &c.*

GALE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English surgeon in the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'The Institution of a Chirurgeon.' 2. 'An Enchiridion of Surgery,' in four books. 3. 'On Gun-shot Wounds,' &c.; all which were printed together in 8vo. London, 1563; besides 'An Epitome of Galen, De Natur. Facultat.' and 'A brief Declaration of the worthy Art of Medicine, and the Office of a Chirurgeon,' printed with a translation of 'Galen de Methodo Medendi,' and some other pieces.

GALE, *John*, a baptist preacher of London, was born in 1680, and died in 1721, leaving some controversial tracts on infant baptism, and also some sermons.

GALE, *Theophilus*, a dissenter, was born at King's Teignton, Devonshire, in 1628, educated at Oxford, and died in 1678, leaving, 1. 'Court of the Gentiles,' in four parts, the first part of which was published at Oxford in 1669, and the last in 1677. 2. 'The true idea of Jansenism,' 4to. 1669. 3. 'Theophilus,' &c. 4. 'The anatomy of infidelity,' &c. 8vo. 1672. 5. 'Idea Theologiæ tam contemplativæ quam activæ ad formam,' &c. 12mo. 1673. 6. 'Philosophia generalis,' &c.

GALE, *Thomas*, an English divine, was born at Scruton, in Yorkshire, in 1636, educated at Cambridge, and died dean of York in 1702, leaving, 1. 'Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica et Physica, Gr. et Lat.' 8vo. Cantab. 1671, and Amstel. 1688, with great improvements. This collection includes Palæphatus, Heraclitus, et Anonymus de Incredibilibus; Phurnutus de Natura Deorum; Sallustius de Diis; Ocellus Lucanus; Timæus Locrus de Anima Mundi; Demophili, Democratis et Secundi Philosophorum Sententiæ; Joannis Pediasimi desiderium de Muliere bona et mala; Sexti Pythagorii Sententia; Theophrasti Characteres; Pythagoreorum Fragmenta; et Heliodori Larissæi Capita Opticorum. 2. 'Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores antiqui, Græce et Latinè,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1675, including Apollodorus Atheniensis, Conon Grammaticus, Ptolemæus Hæphestion, Parthenius Nicuensis et Antoninus Liberalis. 3. 'Rhetores selecti, Gr. et Lat.' viz. Demetrius Phalereus de Elocutione. Tiberius Rhetor de Schematibus Demosthenis; Anonymus Sophista de Rhetorica; Severi Alexandrini Ethopoeiæ, &c. Gr. et Lat. ex versione T. G. 8vo. Oxon. 1678. 4. 'Psalterium juxta exemplar Alexandrinum,' 8vo. Oxon. 1678. 5. 'Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum,' &c. fol. Lond. 1679, a highly approved edition. 6. An edition of Cicero's works, 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1681, and 1684. 7. 'Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque,' &c. fol. Oxon. 1687, containing Annales de Margan, from 1066 to 1232; Chronicon Thomæ Wikes, from 1066 to 1334; Annales Waverleienses, from 1066 to 1291; G. Vinisauf. Itinerarium regis Ricardi in terram Hierosolymitanam; Chronica Walteri de Hemingford, from 1066 to 1273. 8. 'Historiæ Britannicæ Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores quindecem,' &c. fol. Oxon. 1691. This collection includes Gildas de Excidio Britanniæ: Eddii Vita Wilfridi; Nennii Historia; Asserii Annales; Higdeni Polychronicon; G. Malmesburiensis de Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiæ et Libri V de Pontificibus Angliæ; Historia Ramesiensis; Historia Eliensis; Chronica Joh. Wallingford; Historia Rad. Diceto; Forduni Scoti Chronicon; Alcuinus de Pontificibus Eboracensibus, which form what he calls the first volume: and that which contains the quinque Scriptores, namely, Ingulphus, Peter Blesensis, Chron. de Mailros, Annales Burtonenses, and the Historia Croylandensis, published in 1684, is called the second volume; besides 'A Discourse concerning the Original of Human Literature, with Philology and Philosophy,' published in the Philosophical Trans. Vol. VI, p. 2231; and some Latin Prayers; Antonini Itinerarium Britanniæ; Iamblichus de Vita Pythagoræ, and other things in MS. The Itinerary was published afterwards by his son.

GALE, *Roger*, son of the preceding, was born in 1672, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1744. He published, 1. 'Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illustratum Thomæ Gale, S. T. P. nuper Decani Ebor. Opus posthumum revisit, auxit, edidit R. G.' &c. 4to. Lond. 1709. 2. 'The Knowledge of Medals, or Instructions for those who apply themselves to the Study of Medals, both ancient and modern, by F. Jobert,' translated from the French, of which two editions were published without his name, 8vo. 1697 and 1715. 3. 'Registrum Honoris de Richmond,' fol. Lond. 1722. 4. 'Discourse on the four Roman Ways

in Britain,' printed in the sixth volume of Leland's Itinerary. Besides 'Remarks on a Roman Inscription found at Lanchester,' in Vol. XXX, Philosophical Transactions; 'An Account of a Roman Inscription found at Chichester,' &c.; and 'Observations on an Inscription at Spello;' both in the Archæologia, Vol. II.

Gale, *Samuel*, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1682, and died in 1754, leaving 'A History of Winchester Cathedral,' London, 1715; besides some papers, which have since been printed in the Archæologia and the 'Bibl. Top. Britannica.'

GALEANO, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a physician of Palermo, died in 1675, leaving several works in Italian and Latin, particularly 'Hippocrates Redivivus Paraphrasibus illustratus,' published in 1650. He also published a collection of pieces of the Sicilian poets, entitled 'The Sicilian Muse,' in 5 vols.

GALEAZZO, *Matthew* (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Great*, succeeded his father Otho, archbishop of Milan, in the government of that state, in 1295; and after having conducted the public affairs with great wisdom in the midst of turbulence and warfare, he resigned in favour of his son.

Galeazzo, son of the preceding, was engaged in constant struggles with the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibelins, who at that time agitated all Italy, and after undergoing many reverses of fortune, he died in 1327.

Galeazzo II, a governor of Milan, who was distinguished by his magnificence and the greatness of his alliances, in consequence of the marriage of his two daughters with a French and an English prince, died in 1378, in the 59th year of his age, and the 22d of his reign.

Galeazzo, *John*, son of the preceding, and the first duke of Milan, governed the state with much policy, and died in the 55th year of his age, and the 24th of his government, during which he experienced many vicissitudes of fortune.

GALEN, *Jan Van* (*Hist.*) a Dutch sea-captain, distinguished himself in the service of the United States of Holland, and died in 1653, after an engagement with the English, over whom he obtained an advantage.

Galen, *Christopher Bernard de*, bishop and prince of Munster, of a very considerable family in Westphalia, was elected to the ecclesiastical and temporal government of Munster in 1650, and died in 1678, after having been engaged in war with the Dutch, in conjunction with the English and French, and afterwards with the Swedes, in conjunction with Denmark.

Galen (*Biog.*) vide *Galenus*.

Galen, *Matthew*, a professor of divinity of Zealand, who died in 1573, was the author of 'Commentarium de Catholico et Christiano Sacerdote,' 4to. and 'De Originibus Monast.' &c.

GALENUS, *Claudius* (*Biog.*) the prince of physicians after Hippocrates, was a native of Pergamus, in Asia Minor where he was born about A. D. 131, in the reign of the emperor Adrian, and died about 193. He is said to have written no less than 300 volumes, the greatest part of which were burned in the temple of Peace, at Rome, where they had been deposited. What remains of his works have been edited at different times, and in different forms. The Greek editions are those of Aldus and And. Asulanus, 5 vols. fol. Venet. 1525; and of Hieron. Gemusæus, 5 vols. fol. Basil. 1538; the Latin editions are that of Paris, fol. 1536, and Lugd. 1554; that of Basil. fol. 1542, 1549, 1550, and 1562; that of Venice, 1562, with the corrections of John Baptist Rasario; besides ten other editions at Venice, printed between 1541 and 1625; and another edition at Venice, in 7 vols. fol. 1541—1545, by John Farræus, with the notes of Ricci. An edition of Galen's works, in Greek and Latin, was published at Paris in 13 vols. fol. by Rene Chartier, including also the works of Hippocrates. [Vide Plate XXXII]

GALEOTI, *Martio* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Galeotus Martius*, a writer at Narni, in the papal territory, in the 15th century, published, 1. 'De jocosè Dictis ac Factis Regis Matt. Corvini,' 1478. 2. 'De Doctrina promiscua,' 8vo. Lugd. 1552, &c.

GALERIA (*Hist.*) vide *Faustina*.

Galeria (*Numis.*) vide *Faustina*.



Galeria, *Valeria*, the wife or daughter of Galerius Maximianus, of whom little is known but by a few medals of her, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure, inscription GAL. VALERIA AUG. *Harduin. Oper.; Med. Imp. Rom. &c.*

GALERIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Maximianus*.



Galerius (*Numis.*) the son of Antoninus and Galeria Faustina, of whom nothing is learnt but from a few medals, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure, inscription ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟϹ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟϹ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ. sometimes ΜΑΝΝΙΟϹ ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟϹ, &c.

Galerius, vide *Maximianus*.

GALESINI, *Peter* (*Biog.*) or in Latin *Galesinius Petrus*, an antiquary of Milan, who died about 1590, was the author of 'Lives of the Saints of Milan,' 1582; 'Theatrum Pontificale,' &c.

GALESUS (*Geog.*) a river of Calabria, now *Galeso*, discharging itself into the bay of Tarentum.

Virg. Georg. l. 4.

Qua pigro humectat flaventia culta [illegible]

Horat. l. 2, od. 6.

Dulce pellitis ovibus Galesi
Flumen.

Propert. l. 2.

Tu canis [illegible] *Galesi.*

Mart. l. 8, ep. 18.

Qui saturat [illegible] *Galesus aquis.*

GALIANI, *Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) an Italian wit, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Naples about 1720, and died in 1789, leaving, 1. 'Trattato della Moneta,' 1745. 2. 'An Essay on the Commerce of Corn,' published at Paris. 3. 'A Work on the Origin of the Neapolitan Dialect,' 1779. 4. 'A Treatise on the armed Neutrality,' which he dedicated to the late empress Catherine of Russia.

GALIGAI, *Eleonora* (*Hist.*) the wife of Concini Marechal d'Ancre, who, having offended Lewis XIII by her haughtiness, was condemned and executed on a charge of sorcery in 1617.

GALILÆA (*Bibl.*) Γαλιλαία, a country mentioned under *Geography*, which was often visited by our Saviour, who was brought up at Nazareth, in Galilee, and on that account was sometimes denominated a Galilean. *Matt.* xxvi. &c.

Galilæa (*Geog.*) in English *Galilee*, a province in Palestine, extending principally north, beyond the plain of Jezreel, or the Great Plain, and divided into Upper and Lower Galilee. Its principal towns were Cana, Chorazin, Tiberias, Capernaum, Bethlehem, Zabulun, Acron, &c. *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20. &c.; *Ptolem.* l. 5; *Greg. Tur.* l. 18.

GALILEI, *Galileo* (*Biog.*) an astronomer and mathematician, son of Vincenzo Galilei, a nobleman of Florence, was born in 1564, and died in 1642. His treatises were collected and published by Mendessi, in 2 vols. 4to. 1656, under the title of 'L'Opere di Galileo Galilei Lynceo.' Some of these were translated into English, and published by Thomas Salisbury, in his Mathematical Collections, 2 vols. fol. His principal work was 'Dialogi della due massime Sisteme del Mondo, Tolemaico et Copernicano,' 1632; in which he supported the principles of Copernicus

respecting the motion of the earth, which was the cause of his imprisonment. A piece of his, entitled 'Quinto Libro degli Elementi d'Euclide,' &c. 4to. Florence, 1674, was published by Vincenzo Viviano, one of his disciples.

GALISONNIERE, *Roland Michael Barria, Marquis de* (*Hist.*) a French admiral, was born at Rochefort in 1745, and after having been made governor of Canada, he had a severe engagement near Minorca with admiral Byng.

GALLA, *Placidia* (*Hist.*) daughter of the emperor Valentinian, and second wife of Theodosius, by whom she had a daughter of the same name, and a son named Gratianus, died in child-bed at Constantinople in 394.

GALLA, *Placidia*, daughter of the preceding, was taken prisoner by Alaric, after the second siege of Rome, and after experiencing great vicissitudes was married by her brother Honorius to Constantius, a patrician, by whom she had Valentinian III. *Du Cang. Byzant. Fan.*

GALLA, *Placidia* (*Numis.*) medals are extant which are commonly ascribed to the daughter of this name, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, D. N. GALLA PLACIDA P. F. AUG.; on the reverse R. V. which is interpreted *Regina Visigothum*, because she was married to Adolphus, king of the Visigoths. Some medals are inscribed SALUS REIPUBLICAE.—VICTORIAE AUGG. &c.



GALLAND, *Augustus* (*Biog.*) proctor-general of the domain of Navarre, and counsellor of state in the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Memoires pour l'Histoire de France et de Navarre,' fol. 2. 'Traités sur les anciennes Enseignes et Etendards de Senechal,' &c. 3. 'Contre le Franc-allen,' &c. 4. 'Discours au Roi sur l'Origine, &c. de la Ville de Rochelle,' 4to. 1628, and 8vo. 1629.

GALLAND, *Anthony*, an antiquary, was born at Rollo, a small town of Picardy, in 1646, and died in 1715, leaving among his works, 1. 'Relation de la Mort du Sultan Osmar,' &c. 2. 'Collection des Maximes,' &c. 3. 'Traité sur l'Origine du Caffé.' 4. 'A Translation of the Arabian Tales;' besides many dissertations on medals, &c.

GALLÆUS, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) a painter, and native of Haerlem, died in 1612, at the age of 50, leaving a collection of portraits of illustrious men in antiquity, published with the notes of John Faber de Bamberg, 4to. Antv. 1606.

GALLÆUS, *Servatus*, a native of Rotterdam, who was born in 1627, and died in 1709, was the author of a work on the Sybilline Oracles; besides editing the works of Lactantius, Lugd. Bat. 1660.

GALLIA (*Geog.*) a large portion of Europe, called by the Greeks *Galatia*, and in modern times *Gaul*, or *France*; the inhabitants were denominated *Galli*, *Celtiberi*, *Celtoscythæ*, and *Celtæ*. It was bounded on the E. by the river Rhine, and part of the Alps, on the S. by the Pyrenees, on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, &c.; but as some of the Gauls in process of time passed over into Italy, beyond the Alps, the name of Gallia was extended so far, and distinguished into Gallia Cisalpina, and Gallia Transalpina, which included part of Italy; this latter was also sometimes distinguished into Gallia Cispadana, and Transpadana, including the country occupied by the Gauls in Italy on this or the other side of the Po, in reference to Rome. Gallia was divided by the Romans into four parts, namely, Gallia Belgica, Narbonensis, Aquitanica, and Celtica. *Gallia Belgica*, the largest province, was bounded by Germany, the rivers Rhone, Rhine, Seine and Marne, and the British Channel; and contained the modern countries of Alsace, Lorraine, Piccardy, Isle of France, the Low Countries, and southern part of Holland. *Gallia Narbonensis*, was bounded by Belgium, Aquitania, the Mediterranean, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, and includes the modern provinces of Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné, Savoy, Le Gevaudan, Le Vivares, and Le Pays de Foix. *Gallia Aquitanica*, or *Aquitania*, was situated between the river Garumna, the Pyrenean mountains, and the ocean, including the modern Poicton, Saintogne, Guienne, Berry, Perigord, Querey, Limosin, Gascony, Auvergne, &c. *Gallia Celtica*, or *Lugdunensis*, was bounded by Belgium, Gallia Narbonensis, the Alps, and the ocean, and contained the modern Lyonnois, Touraine, Franche Comté, Switzerland, and part of Normandy. Gallia was also sometimes distinguished, according to the dress of its inhabitants, into *Togata*, which was the same as the Cisalpina, *Braccata*, or *Narbonensis*, and *Comata*, which included the rest of Gaul. The chief towns, places, or people, in these several divisions were as follow:

Chief Towns, People or Places, in Gallia Belgica

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Bononia,	*Boulogne.*
Ambiani, or Samobriga.	*Amiens.*
Bellovaci,	*Beauvaisis.*
Cæsaromagus.	*Beauvais.*
Juliobona,	*Dieppe.*
Rotomagus,	*Rouen.*
Augusta,	
Trevirorum,	*Triers, or Treves*
Andomatunum,	*Langres.*
Atrebates, or Nemetacum.	*Arras.*
Bagacum,	*Bavay.*
Cameracum,	*Cambray.*
Atuatuca,	*Tongres.*
Suessones, or Augusta Suessionum,	*Soissons.*
Augustomagus,	*Senlis.*
Durocortorum,	*Rheims.*

Chief Places or People in Gallia Narbonensis.

Antipolis,	*Antibe.*
Vienna,	*Vienne.*
Alba Helviorum,	*Viviers.*
Caturigomagus,	*Chorges.*
Aquæ Sextiæ,	*Aix.*
Eborodunum,	*Embrun.*
Volcæ Tectosages, or Tolosa,	*Toulouse.*
Nemausus,	*Nismes.*
Avenio,	*Avignon.*
Arausio,	*Orange.*
Arelate,	*Arles.*
Biteræ,	*Beziers.*
Narbo,	*Narbonne.*
Massilia,	*Marseilles.*

Chief Places or People in Gallia Aquitania.

Ausci, Elusaberris,	*Armagnac, and Aux.*
Vasates,	*Albret.*
Bigerriones,	*Bigorre.*
Tarbelli, and Aquæ Tarbellæ,	*Acqs.*
Cadurci,	*Quercy.*
Burdegala,	*Bourdeaux.*
Petricorii,	*Perigord.*
Vesunna,	*Perigueux.*
Arverni,	*L'Auvergne.*
Augusta, Nemetum,	*S. Flour.*
Lemovices, and Augustoritum,	*Limosin, Limoges.*
Bituriges, and Avaricum,	*Le Berry, Bourges.*
Pictonum, and Limonum,	*Le Poictou, Poictiers.*
Santones, and Mediolanum,	*La Saintonge, Saintes.*

Chief Places and People in Gallia Celtica.

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Osismii, and Treconium,	*Britanny, Treguier.*
Veneti, and Vindana,	*Vannes.*
Nannetes, and Condivincum,	*Nantes.*
Curiosilites,	*Lower Britanny.*
Redones, and Condate,	*Upper Britanny, Redon.*
Andegavi, Andecavi, or Andes, and Juliomagus,	*Anjou, Angiers.*
Turones, and Cæsarodunum,	*La Tourraine, Tours.*
Carnutes, and Autricum,	*Chartres.*
Gennabum,	*Orleans.*
Tricassini, and Augustobona,	*Troyes.*
Segusiani, and Forum Segusianorum,	*Forest, Feurs.*
Lugdunum,	*Lyons.*
Aulerci Diablintæ, and Noviodunum,	*Maine.*
Aulerci Cenomani, and Vidunum,	*Le Mans.*
Urelli, and Crociatonum,	*Quarentain.*
Lexobii, and Noviomagus,	*Lisieux.*
Aulerci Eburovices, and Mediolanum,	*Evreux.*
Parisii, and Lutetia,	*Paris.*
Senones, and Agendicum,	*Sens.*
Ædui, and Augustodunum,	*Autun.*
Vadicasses, and Noviomagus,	*Nuys.*

Gallia, the principal division of which is now comprehended under the name of France [Vide *France*], is mentioned by the poets for the eloquence of its inhabitants.

Juven. sat. 15.

Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos.

Ibid. sat. 7.

Accipiat te
Gallia, vel potius nutricula causidicorum
Africa.

Also for its rude manufacture of woollen garments.

Juven. sat. 9, v. 30.

—— Pingues aliquando lacernas,
Monumenta togæ, duri crassique coloris
Et malè percussas textoris pectine Galli.

Mart. l. 4.

Accipe Sequanicæ pinguem textricis alumnam.

Cicero in Philipp. &c.; Cæsar de Bell. Gallic; Strab. l. 4; *Mela,* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Dio. Cass.; Ptol.* l. 2; *Solin.* c. 24; *Paus.* l. 7; *Auson.; Sidon. &c.*

GALLIA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this country, bearing, as in fig. 1, two figures joining hands, to represent Gallia and Hispania in alliance, dressed and armed in the fashion of their respective countries; inscription, GALLIA HISPANIA. In fig. 2 three heads are depicted, for the three divisions of Gaul, having a slight difference in the dress of the head and neck; the inscription, TRES GALLIAE.

Fig. 1.

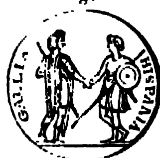


Fig. 2.



GALLICUS, *Ager* (*Topog.*) a name given to the district between Picenum and Ariminum, from which the Galli Senones were banished. *Cic. in Cat.; Cæs. de Bell. Civ.; Liv.* l. 23.

GALLICUS, *Sinus* (*Geog.*) a part of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul, now called the *Gulf of Lyons.*

GALLIENUS, *Publ. Licinius* (*Hist.*) son of Valerian, who for a time reigned conjointly with his father, ascended the throne as sole emperor in 260, and, after a reign of shameful debauchery, was killed by two of his officers at Milan, in the 50th year of his age, while he was making preparations to oppose the 30 pretenders who started up to take possession of the throne.



GALLIENUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor, which bear his effigy, as in the annexed cut, mark also his different titles,

A. D.	253.	AUG. TR. P. COS. DES.
	254.	TR. P. I, II. COS. P. P.
	255.	TR. P. II, III. COS. II.
	256.	TR. P. III, IV. COS. II.
	257.	TR. P. IV, V. COS. III. P. P.
	259.	TR. P. VI, VII. COS. P. M.
	261.	TR. P. VIII, IX. COS. III.
	261.	TR. P. IX, X. COS. IV.
	263.	TR. P. X, XI. COS. V.
	265.	TR. P. XII, XIII. COS. VI.
	268.	TR. P. XV, XVI. COS. VII.

To these inscriptions were added—GALLIENUS, AUG. AUGUSTUS.—AUG. GER. IMP. GALLIENUS. F. AUG.—IMP. GALLIENUS PIUS FELIX.—IMP. LICINIUS GALLIENUS AUG.—IMP. C. LICIN. GALLIENUS, &c.: in the Greek—ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟϹ ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ.—ΠΟΥ ΛΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟϹ. ϹΕΒ. &c.; on the reverse, — ABUNDANTIA AUG. — ADLOCUTIO AUGG.—ADVENTUS AUG.—AEQUITAS AUGG.—AEQUITAS PUBLICA.—AETERNITAS AUGG.—AETERNITATI AUG.—APOLLONI CONSERVATORI.—BON. EVENT.—CONCOR. AUG.—CORNELIA SALONINA AUGUSTA.—DEO MARTI.—DEO VULCANO.—FELICITAS PUBLICA.—FELICITAS SAECULI.—FORTUNAE REDUCI.—GENIO AUG. HERCULES CONS. AUG.—JOVI CANTABRO.—JOVI CONSERVATORI.—JOVI PACIFERO.—LAETITIA AUG.—LEG. ITALICA, &c. &c.—LIBERALITAS AUGG. &c.—LIBERO P. CONS.—MERCURIO CONS. —MINERVA.—PACATOR ORBIS.—PIET. SAECULI. —PIETAS. AUG. or, AUGG. &c.—PROVIDENTIA AUG. — PROVINCIA DACIA. — GALLIARUM RESTITUT. — RESTITUTOR ORBIS. — SALUS GEN. HUMANI.—SECURIT. TEMPOR.—SECURITAS ORBIS, &c.—SPES PUBLICA.—VENERI VICTRICI.—VESTA FELIX.—VICT. AET. AUG.—VICT. GERMANICA, PARTHICA, &c.—VIRTUS AUG.

GALLIPOLI (*Geog.*) a town of European Turkey, situated on the North side of the Strait of Gallipoli, anciently called the *Hellespont,* 80 m. S. Adrianople, 108 S. W. Constantinople. Lon. 26° 30′ E. lat. 40° 25′ N. It was taken by the Turks in 1356, and is said to have been the first town that fell into their hands. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

GALLITZIN, *Michael Michaelowitz* (*Hist.*) a Russian prince, distinguished himself under Peter the Great against Charles XII, and died in 1730, after having fought for 10 years in Finland, and concluded the peace of Neustadt.

GALLOGRÆCIA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia Minor, near Bithynia and Cappadocia, which, being occupied by the Gauls, was by them so denominated, owing to the number of Greeks which had emigrated with them.

GALLOIS, *John* (*Biog.*) a French writer of a good family at Paris, who was born in 1632, and died in 1707, is principally known for having been the first to set on foot the 'Journal des Sçavans.'

GALLONIUS, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Romish priest, who died in 1605, was the author of, 1. 'Trattato degli Instrumenti di Martirio,' &c. 1591; and translated into Latin by himself in 1594, under the title of 'De Sanctorum Martyrum Cruciatibus;' it has since gone through several editions. He also published his 'History of the Virgins,' &c.

GALLOWAY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a branch of the Stewart family [Vide *Stewart*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Stewart, earl of Galloway, and lord Garlies, in Scotland, and lord Stewart, of Garlies, in England.

Arms. *Or*, a fess checky *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *gules*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis of the last.

Crest. On a wreath, a pelican feeding her young in the nest *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a savage wreathed with laurel about the temples and middle, holding a baton over his shoulder, all *proper*; and on the sinister a lion rampant *gules*.

Motto. "Virescit vulnere virtus."

GALLUCCI, *Angelo* (*Biog.*) an Italian Jesuit, was born at Macerata in 1593, and died in 1674, leaving, besides some Latin orations, an historical work, entitled, 'Commentarii de Bello Belgico,' 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1671; and 2 vols. 4to. 1677. It was afterwards translated into Italian by Celsini.

GALLUCCI, *Tarquinius*, an Italian Jesuit, was born at Sabina, in Italy, in 1570, and died in 1649, leaving, among other things, 'Virgilianæ Vindicationes,' with three commentaries on tragedy, comedy, and elegy, 4to. Rom. 1621. He also wrote a commentary on Aristotle's Morals, published at Paris, 2 vols. fol. 1632—1645.

GALLUCCI, *John Paul*, an Italian astronomer of the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'Della Fabrica et Uso di diversi Stromenti di Astronomia et Cosmografia,' Venice, 1597. 2. 'Specimen Uranicum,' Venet. 1593. 3. 'Cœlestium Corporum, et Rerum ab ipsis pendentium, Explicatio,' Venet. 1605. 4. 'Theatrum Mundi et Temporis,' Venet. 1589. 5. 'De Themate erigendo, parte Fortunæ, Divisione Zodiaci,' &c. printed with 'Hasfurtus De cognoscendis et medendis Morbis,' &c. Venet. 1584.

GALLUS (*Myth.*) vide *Alectryon*.

GALLUS, *C. Sulpicius* (*Hist.*) a consul, U. C. 587, with M. Marcellus, was well skilled in the science of astronomy, and also in the Greek language. *Cic. de Or.* l. 1.

GALLUS, *Ælius*, the third governor of Egypt, in the age of Augustus, who first made war upon the Arabians. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 15; *Plin.* l. 6; *Dio.* l. 53.

GALLUS, *Cornelius*, a Roman knight in the reign of Augustus, who made himself memorable, both by his military exploits, and his poetical talents. He was afterwards set over Egypt by Augustus, but, being implicated in a conspiracy against the emperor, he killed himself in despair, A. D. 26. It was this Gallus to whom Virgil addressed his tenth eclogue. Some few fragments of his poetry remain, which were printed with the editions of Catullus in 1659, 1755.

GALLUS, *Flavius Claudius Constantius*, a brother of the emperor Julian, was made Cæsar by his uncle Constantius, but, having conspired against his benefactor, he was condemned to be beheaded, A. D. 354.

GALLUS, a Roman captain, who signalized himself by a feat of valour at the siege of Gamala. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 4.

GALLUS, vide *Trebonianus*.

GALLUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of Gallus Constantius, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure. They are for the most part inscribed with the name of Constantius: as, CONSTANTIUS CAES. vel NOB. CAESAR.—DN. CONSTANTIUS NOB. C. DN. CONSTANTIUS JUN. NOB. C. &c. but sometimes also with that of Gallus: as, IMP. C. GALLUS P. F. AUG.



GALLUS, *Vibius* (*Biog.*) an orator of Gaul in the age of Augustus, of whose orations Seneca has preserved some fragments. He is said to have become deranged.

GALLWEY (*Her.*) the name assumed by the family of Payne, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1812 on sir William Payne Gallwey, bart, Lieutenant General in the army; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth per fess *or* and *gules* in chief, an eagle displayed, with two heads of the last in base; a bridge of three arches, double towered *argent*, for Gallwey; second and third *gules*, a fess between two lions passant, *argent*.

Crest of Payne. A lion's gamb erased, erect *argent*, grasping a broken tilting spear *gules*. *Crest of Gallwey.* On a wreath of the colours, a mountain cat passant gardant *proper*, gorged with a cross pattee *or*.

GALLY, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Beckenham, in Kent, in 1696, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1769, leaving, 1. 'The Moral Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with notes, and a Critical Essay on characteristic Writing,' 8vo. 1725. 2. 'The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines asserted, and the Rights which Churches and Colleges have in their estates defended,' 8vo. 1731, in answer to a pamphlet entitled 'An Enquiry into the customary Estates and Tenants of those who hold Lands of Church and other Foundations by the Tenure of three Lives, and twenty-one Years,' by Everard Fleetwood, esq. 8vo. 3. 'Some Considerations upon clandestine Marriages,' 8vo. 1750, and a second edition greatly enlarged the year following. 4. 'A Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents,' 8vo. 1754, 1755, which was followed soon after by a second dissertation on the same subject; besides some single sermons preached at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and before the House of Commons.

GALVANI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an experimental philosopher, descended from a learned family of Bologna, from whom galvanism, a supposed new principle in nature, took its name, was born in 1737, and died in 1798. The discovery which he made of this new species of electricity, otherwise called *animal electricity*, was owing to the accident of a dead frog, which was lying in his laboratory, coming in contact with a scalpel, on which the muscles of the limb were agitated with a strong convulsion. The experiment was repeated, and being followed up by a series of new experiments, gave rise to his first publication on the subject, entitled 'Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius,' Bonon. 1791. This publication stimulated Volta to construct the galvanic battery which is known by his name.

GALVANO, *Edward* (*Hist.*) secretary to the kings Alphonsus V and John II, was employed by them on many important missions, and died in 1517, after having been sent ambassador to David, king of Æthiopia.

GALVANO, *Anthony*, natural son of the preceding, who was born in the Indies, was chosen governor of the Moluccas in 1536; and, after a vigorous administration, by which he cleared the sea of pirates, he died in 1557 in an hospital at Lisbon, poor, and neglected by his sovereign king John III, whom he had zealously served. He wrote a history of the Moluccas, which is lost; but his treatise concerning the different passages for merchandizes into the Indies, and the discoveries made therein, to the year 1550, was printed at Lisbon in 1555.

GALVANO, *John* (*Ecc.*) brother of Edward Galvano, and eldest son of Roderic Galvano, was raised to the see of Coimbra by the favour of Alphonsus V, and afterwards nominated to the archbishopric of Braga in 1480; but could not, through the influence of his enemies, obtain the bull for his confirmation from Sixtus IV. He died at Coimbra in 1485.

GALWAY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family

of Monckton, who have also assumed that of Arundel. [vide *Monckton*] Their titles, arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Monckton-Arundel, viscount Galway and baron of Killard.

Arms. *Sable*, on a chevron between three martlets *or*, as many mullets of the field.

Crest. On a wreath a martlet, as in the field.

Supporters. Two unicorns *ermine*, gorged with an eastern crown *or*.

GAM, *David* (*Hist.*) fell fighting bravely at the battle of Agincourt, where he was knighted by his sovereign Henry V just as he expired.

GAMA (*Hist.*) the name of a family in Portugal, which rendered itself illustrious in history.

GAMA, *Alva Annes de*, distinguished himself, as well as his son, in the conquest of Algarve in the time of Alphonso III.

GAMA, *Vasco de*, so famous by his discovery of the passage to the Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, was born at Sines, in Portugal, sent in 1497 by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on a voyage of discovery; and, after encountering incredible difficulties, and undergoing many perils, he returned in safety in the space of two years and almost two months, gratified at having effected the object of his voyage. He made a second voyage, from which he returned laden with riches; and, being appointed viceroy of India by John III, he returned thither a third time, but died soon after his arrival in 1525. He was honoured with the title of Don for himself and his posterity, and created a grandee of Portugal. The poem of Camoens, entitled 'The Lusiad,' which celebrates the first expedition of Gama, is well known in this country by Mickle's able translation. [Vide Plate XV]

GAMA, *Stephen de*, second son of the preceding, and viceroy of the Indies, distinguished himself by his services to the state, and died on his return to Portugal.

GAMA, *Paul de*, brother of the preceding, and commander of the Portuguese fleet in the Indies, was killed fighting against the king of Malacca.

GAMA, *Christopher de*, a younger brother of the two preceding, was sent into Æthiopia by his brother Stephen, the viceroy, in 1541, where he signalized himself in defence of the Abyssinian princess, Cabelo Oanguel, against Grarhe, a Moor, who had usurped the throne; but being desperately wounded, and taken by the usurper, the latter struck off his head with his sabre.

GAMACHES, *Stephen Simon* (*Biog.*) a member of the French Academy, was born at Meulan in 1672, and died at Paris in 1756, leaving, 1. 'Système du Cœur,' 1708. 2. 'Système du Philosophe Chrêtien,' 8vo. 1721. 3. 'L'Astronomie Physique,' 4to. 1740–2. 4. 'Dissertations literaires et philosophiques,' 8vo. 1755.

GAMALA (*Geog.*) a town beyond Jordan, in the Gaulonitis, which formed a part of Agrippa's kingdom; but the inhabitants refusing to submit to him, it was besieged first by his forces, and afterwards by the Romans, by whom it was taken and sacked. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 4.

GAMALIEL (*Bibl.*) גמליאל, son of Pedahzur, prince of Manasseh, when the Israelites left Egypt. *Numb.* i. &c.

GAMALIEL, doctor of the law, a pharisee, and Paul's master, as also the master of St. Barnabas and St. Stephen, counselled the Jews to deal leniently with Peter and the other apostles, who were brought before him. *Acts* v.

GAMALIEL (*Ecc.*) grandson of the preceding, was, as it is said, the first patriarch of the Jews. *Basnage Hist. des Juifs*, t. ii.

GAMBARA, *Lorenzo* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of the 16th century, who died in 1586, at the age of 90, wrote a Latin poem on Columbus, besides Eclogues, entitled 'Venatoria,' &c.

GAMBARA, *Veronica*, an Italian poetess, was born in 1485, married in 1509 to Giberto X, lord of Corregio, and died in 1550, many years after his death. Her writings, which had been dispersed in various collections of the time, were published together by Zamboni at Brescia, 8vo. 1759, with a life of the authoress.

GAMBIER (*Her.*) the name of a family originally from Caen, in Normandy, of which is admiral Gambier, who in 1807 was created a peer by the title of Lord Gambier, of Iver, co. Buckingham. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Erminois*, a fess wavy *azure*, between three starlings beaked and legged *gules*.

Crest. On a naval crown *or*, an eagle displayed *erminois*.

Supporters. On the dexter, a British sailor habited *proper*, his dexter-arm supporting a passion-cross *gules*; on the sinister, a female figure vested *argent*, zoned *gules*, her mantle *azure*, fringed *or*, on her breast the sun in splendour; her sinister-hand resting on an anchor *sable*.

Motto. "Fide non armis."

GAMBOLD, *John* (*Biog.*) a preacher among the Moravians, was educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees, but afterwards deserted his flock in 1742, without giving any notice to his diocesan and patron, to associate with the sectaries, whom he governed under the name of a bishop until his death in 1771. He wrote, 1. 'A Short Summary of Christian Doctrine in the way of Question and Answer,' a second edition of which was printed in 12mo. 1767. 2. 'Maxims and Theological Ideas and Sentences,' &c. 8vo. 1751; besides other pieces on the subject of his sect.

GAMUL (*Bibl.*) גמול, head of one of the sacerdotal families which served in the temple.

GANDAVUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for the town of Ghent.

GANDY, *James* (*Biog.*) an artist, who was born in 1619, and died in 1689, was the disciple of Vandyck, and is said to have equalled his master in some of his portraits, although he is at present but little known.

GANGANELLI, *John Vincent Anthony* (*Ecc.*) the well known name of the pope Clement XIV. [Vide *Clement*]

GANGARIDÆ (*Geog.*) a people inhabiting the banks of the Ganges, who were so powerful that Alexander did not dare to attack them.

Virg. Georg. l. 3, v. 26.

In foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto
Gangaridum faciam, victorisque arma Quirini.

Val. Flacc. l. 6, v. 67.

—— *Acies quem Martia circum*
Gangaridum, potâque Gerus quos efferat undâ.

Diodor. l. 1; *Justin.* l. 12; *Q. Curt.* l. 9.

GANGES (*Geog.*) a very large river of India, which is now known to take its rise in the mountains of Thibet, and after a course of 2000 miles, discharges itself into the Indian Ocean. It was considered by the ancients to yield gold and gems, and is therefore distinguished by the epithets χρυσαυγὴς, εὐῤῥείτης, μελανδίνης, pulcher, &c., and is celebrated by the poets for its size and beauty.

Virg. Georg. l. 2.

Nec pulcher Ganges, atque auro turbidus Hermus.

Ovid. Trist. l. 5.

—— *Lato spatiantem flumina Gangem.*

Lucan. l. 3.

Movet et Eoos bellorum fama recessus,
Quâ colitur Ganges, toto qui solus in orbe
Ostia nascenti contraria solvere Phœbo
Audet, et adversum fluctus impellit in Eurum.

Oppian. Κυνηγ. l. 4.

—— Ὀν τοῖον Γάγγαο ῥόος πρόσθ' ἠελίοιο
Ινδὸν ὑπὲρ δάπεδον, Μαρυανδέα λαὸν ἀμείβων,
Μυκᾶται βρύχημα πελώριον, ὁππότε κρυμνῶν
Ἐκ προθόρων ἐκάλυψε μολὼν δέμας αἰγιαλοῖο.

Virgil ascribes seven mouths to it.

Virg. Æn. l. 9.

> *Cou septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus*
> *Per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus.*

GANYMEDES (*Myth.*) Γανυμήδης, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros, and brother to Ilus and Assaracus, is said to have been taken up to heaven by Jupiter, or rather borne on an eagle, that he might become cup-bearer to the gods, in the place of Hebe.

Horat. l. 4, od. 4.

> *Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem,*
> *Cui rex Deorum regnum in aves vagas*
> *Permisit, expertus fidelem*
> *Jupiter in Ganymede flavo.*

Mart. l. 1, ep. 7.

> *Æthereas aquila puerum portante per auras,*
> *Illæsum timidis unguibus hæsit onus.*

Ibid. l. 9, ep. 23.

> *Æstuet ut nostro madidus conviva ministro*
> *Quem permutatum nec Ganymede velim.*

Ganymede is styled by Homer, *ἀντίθεος*; by Theocritus, *χαροπὸς* and *οἰνοχόος*; by Quintus Caliber, *ξανθὸς, ἀγακλυτὸς*; by Virgil, *regius puer*; by Ovid, *puer Idæus, Phrygius puer*, or *Iliacus puer*; by Statius, *Sangaricus puer*. Juvenal and Martial employ the name of Ganymede for every cup-bearer.

Juven. Sat. v. 59.

> *—— Quod cum ita sit, tu Gætulum Ganymedem*
> *Respice, cum sities.*

Apollod. l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 244; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 34; *Lucian. Dial.* 20.

GAP (*Geog.*) a town of Dauphiny, in France, capital of the modern department of the Upper Alps, standing in a deep valley 56 miles S. by W. Grenoble, 426 S. by E. Paris. Lon. 6° 5′ E., lat. 44° 30′ N.

History of Gap.

Gap, which is called *Vapincum*, by Gregory, of Tours; and *Vapincensium Urbs*, in the Notitia of Honorius; suffered much during the civil wars in the 16th century, when, after having expelled the Huguenots, the inhabitants sided with the League. The bishop of this town used formerly to take the title of count. St. Demetrius is the most ancient prelate, of whom mention is made about the fifth century.

GARAMANTES (*Geog.*) a wild people in the interior of Africa, who inhabited the country now called *the Kingdom of Bornou*. They are celebrated by the poets as a rude people living at the extremity of the earth.

Lucan. l. 4, v. 333.

> *—— Cancrique sub axe*
> *Quà nudi Garamantes arant.*

Claudian. Idyl. 4.

> *Hunc bibit infrenis Garamas.*

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 790.

> *—— Ultra Garamantas et Indos*
> *Proferet imperium.*

Ibid. Eclog. 8, v. 44.

> *Ismarus, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes.*

Strab. l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5; *Tacit.* l. 4.

GARAMANTIS (*Myth.*) a daughter of Garamas, king of Libya, who was mother of Jarbas, Phileus, and Pilumpus, by Jupiter. *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 18.

[illegible]ND, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French engraver and letter-[illegible] of Paris, who died in 1561, furnished all Europe [illegible] from matrices which he engraved, particularly [illegible], which was known by the name of Gara-[illegible] Roman.

GA[illegible] (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, was born at [illegible] 1585, and died in 1631, leaving, 1. 'Elegiarum de funesta Morte Henrici Magni Liber singularis,' 4to. Pictav. 1611. 2. 'Sacra Rhemensia Carmine Heroico nomine Collegii Pictavensis oblata Ludov. XIII Regi Christianissimo in sua Inauguratione,' ibid. 3. 'Andreæ Schioppii, Casparis Fratris, Horoscopus,' 4to. Antv. 1614. 4. 'Andreæ Schioppii Casparis Fratris, Elixir Calvinisticum,' &c. 8vo. 1615. 5. 'Oraison d'Andreas de Nesmond,' &c. written in 1616, but printed with his Remonstrances in 1656. 6. 'Colossus Henrico Magno in Ponte Novo positus Carmen,' Paris. 1617. 7. 'Recherches des Recherches et autres Œuvres d'Etienne Pasquier,' a satire against Stephen Pasquier. 8. 'La Doctrine des beaux Esprits de ce Temps,' &c. 1623. 9. 'La Somme Theologique des Verités Capitales de la Religion Chretienne,' the book that first excited the war between the Jansenists and the Jesuits, and provoked the censure of the doctors of the Sorbonne.

GARCIAS (*Hist.*) or *Garcia*, the name of several kings of Navarre.

GARCIAS, *Iniguez*, or, as he is styled by some, *Don Garcia Ximenes*, succeeded his father as count of Sobrarva, in 857, and assuming the title of king of Pampluna and Navarre, he died after a reign of 23 years. *Chron. d'Albayda; Chron. Adefonsi Magni; Ferrer. Hist. Gen. de Hispana*, tom. ii.

GARCIAS, *Don Sancho*, succeeded his father in 905, and died in 925, after a glorious reign, in which he was very successful against the Moors. *Roder. Tolet. de Reb. Hisp.; Luc. Tudens. Chron.; Ferr. Hist. de Hispan.; Zurit. Annal. Arragon.; Hieron. Blanca de Var. de Subrarbæ Reg. Init. Sentent.*

GARCIAS, *Don Sancho II*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 925, and died about 960, after a peaceful and prosperous reign. *Roder. Tol.; Luc. Tudens; Mariana, &c.*

GARCIAS, *Don Sancho III*, surnamed the *Trembler*, because he trembled, as is said, on his first commencing a battle, succeeded his father Don Sancho Abarca in 994, and died in 1000, after having been engaged in almost constant warfare with the Moors. He was the father of Sancho the Great. *Roderic. Tol.; Luc. Tuden.; Mariana.*

GARCIAS, *Don Sancho IV*, son of Sancho the Great, succeeded to the kingdom of Navarre in 1034, and was slain in battle in 1054, as he was invading Leon and Castille, to attack his brother. *Roderic. &c.*

GARCIAS, *Don Sancho V*, succeeded to the throne of Navarre, after the unfortunate death of his father, and was assassinated by his brother Don Raymond, in 1076.

GARCIAS, *Ramirez Don*, son of Don Ramirez, was elected by the States of Navarre, on the death of Alphonso I in 1104, and died in 1150, after having governed the state with much wisdom during a troublesome period. *Chron. Adefons. Mag.; Roderic. Tolet.; Luc Tuden.; Marian. Hist. Espan.; Ferrer. Hist.*

GARCIAS, king of Leon and Oviedo, and son of Alphonso III, having conspired against his father, the latter abdicated in his favour in 908. Garcias died after a reign of little more than three years, and was succeeded by his younger brother Ordogno. The effigy of this prince is given, as in the annexed figure.



GARCIAS, surnamed *Fernandez*, count of Castille, succeeded his father Ferdinand Gonsales in 942, and was killed in battle against the Moors in 990.

GARCIAS, *Don Sancho*, succeeded his father Garcias I, and died in 1019, after a warlike and successful reign, in which he obtained great successes over the Moors.

GARCIAS, *Don Sancho III*, son of the preceding, and last count of Castille, was assassinated in 1025 by the king of Leon, when Castille passed, by the marriage of his sister, into the house of Navarre.

GARCILASSO, *de la Vega* (*Hist.*) or *Garcias Lasso de la Vega*, a Spanish poet, of a noble family at Toledo, was born

in 1500 or 1508, and after serving in the campaigns in Germany, Africa, and Provence, he was killed in 1536 in this last expedition, by a stone thrown from a tower, which fell upon his head as he was leading on his battalion. His works, which place him in the first rank of poets, were all printed at Naples in 1664, under the title 'Garcilasso de la Vega Obras Poeticas con Annotationes de Franc Sanchez,' 8vo. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

GARCILASSO, *de la Vega*, an historian, distinct from the preceding, was the son of a gentleman of Cusco, and author of a history, in Spanish, of Florida, Peru, and the Incas.

GARDENSTONE, *Lord* (*Biog.*) one of the Judges in the Courts of Session and Justiciary, was born at Edinburgh in 1721, and died in 1793, leaving, 1. 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.' 2. 'Travelling Memorandums,' two volumes of which were published in his life-time, and a third volume appeared after his death, with an Account of his Life.

GARDINER, *Stephen* (*Hist.*) bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor of England, is commonly said to have been the illegitimate son of Lionel Woodvill, or *Woodvylle*, bishop of Salisbury, brother to Elizabeth, queen consort of Edward IV; although other accounts assign a more honourable descent to him from the Gardiners of Lancashire. He was born in 1483, at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, and after having risen by his talents as a negotiator and a statesman, to the highest posts, he enjoyed the confidence of Henry VIII until his death, was imprisoned and deprived of his bishopric in that of Edward VI, for his strenuous opposition to the reformation, but was restored to all his honours by Queen Mary, whose views in regard to religion he forwarded in such manner as to bring considerable odium on himself. He died in 1555, just after attending a parliament that had been summoned by his advice. He wrote, 1. 'De Verâ Obedientiâ,' 1534. 2. 'Palinodia dicti Libri.' 3. 'A necessary Doctrine of a Christian Man, set forth by the King's Majesty of England,' 1543. 4. 'An Explanation and Assertion of the true Catholic Faith,' &c. 5. 'Confutatio Cavillationum,' &c. written while he was a prisoner in the Tower. [Vide Plate X]

GARDINER, *James*, a colonel in the English army, was born at Carriden, in Linlithgowshire, in Scotland, in 1687, and killed while fighting bravely at the head of his men at the battle of Preston Pans in 1745. His Life has been written by Dr. Doddridge, who relates his sudden conversion from libertinism to piety.

GARDINER, *Alen, Lord*, or *Gardner*, a distinguished naval officer, was born in 1742, commenced his career in the navy in 1755, and, rising by his merits through the several gradations of rank, he died Admiral of the White in 1809, after having obtained the honour of the peerage for his signal services, particularly in the actions of May 29, and June 1, of 1794, under Lord Howe, and in the action off Port L'Orient in 1795, when he was second in command under Lord Bridport.

GARDINER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Ireland, in whom the title of Viscount Mountjoy, was revived in 1795, in the person of the Hon. Luke Gardiner, allied by marriage to the family of Stewart, who had enjoyed this title until the death of William, the third Viscount Mountjoy, and first Earl of Blessington in 1769. The title of Earl of Blessington was revived in 1816 in the person of his son Charles John, second Viscount Mountjoy. [Vide *Blessington*]

GARDINER, or *Gardner*, the name of a family of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, of which was admiral lord Gardiner above-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1794, a peer of Ireland in 1802, and an English peer in 1806. His son, Allan Hyde, was created a viscount in 1815. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Gardiner, viscount and baron Gardiner, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, and baron Gardiner, in the peerage of Ireland, and baronet.

Arms. *Argent*, on a chevron *gules*, between three griffins' heads erased *azure*, an anchor erect, with a piece of cable, between two lions chevron-wise *or*.

Crest. A demi-griffin *azure*, collared and lined, holding an anchor *or*.

Supporters. Two griffins *azure*, murally gorged, and resting their dexter paw and hind off leg upon an anchor *or*.

Motto. "Valet anchora virtus."

GARDINER, the name of a family of Fareham, co. Hants, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1782 on sir John Whally Gardiner, who was descended from sir William Gardiner, created a baronet at the coronation of Charles II, in 1660. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, on a chevron *gules*, between three griffins' heads erased *azure*, two lions counter-passant of the field.

Crest. A Saracen's head couped at the shoulders.

GARDINER, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Hereford, was born in 1591, educated at Oxford, and died in 1670, leaving 'Specimen Oratorium,' Lond. 1653; besides a number of sermons.

GARENCIERES, *Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a physician of Caen, who, having abjured the Roman Catholic religion, was incorporated in Oxford in 1657, and left at his death, the time of which is not known, 1. 'Angliæ Flagellum, seu Tabes Anglica Numeris omnibus absoluta,' 18mo. 1647. 2. 'The true Prophecies or Prognostics of Michael Nostrodamus, Physician to Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX, Kings of France,' fol. 1672, translated from the French.

GARENGEOT, *Rene James Croissant de* (*Biog.*) a surgeon of Vitre, in Britanny, was born in 1688, and died in 1759, leaving, 1. 'Traité des Operations de Chirurgie,' 1720, translated into the English and German languages. 2. 'Traité des Instrumens de Chirurgie,' Paris, and the Hague, 1723; and again at Paris, in 2 vols. with plates, 1727. 3. 'Myotomie humaine,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1724, 1728, 1750. 4. 'Splanchnologie, ou Traité d'Anatomie concernant les Viscères,' 12mo. Paris, 1728, 1729, and in 4 vols. 12mo. 1742; a German edition, at Berlin, 8vo. 1733. 5. 'L'Operation de la Taille par l'Appareil lateral corrigée de tous ses Defauts,' 12mo. Paris, 1730.

GARISSOLES, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine, was born at Montauban in 1587, and died in 1650, leaving, 1. 'Adolphidos,' a Latin epic poem, celebrating the great exploits of Gustavus Adolphus. 2. Another Latin Poem, in praise of the protestant Swiss Cantons; besides several Theological Theses, &c.

GARLAND, *John* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Joannes de Garlandia*, a poet, and grammarian, of a noble family of Garlande en Brie, in Normandy, in the 11th century, came over to England soon after the conquest. Among those of his works which have been printed are, 1. A poem on 'The Contempt of the World.' 2. Another poem, entitled 'Floretus.' 3. A treatise on 'Synonymes;' and another on 'Equivoques,' 4to. Paris, 1490; reprinted at London by Pynson, 1496, and again in 1500. 4. A poem in rhymed verses, entitled, 'Facetus,' 4to. Colonn. 1520; the three poems are often printed together. 5. 'Dictionarium Artis Alchymiæ, cum ejusdem Artis Compendio,' 8vo. Basil. 1571.

GARLIES, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Galloway.

GARNET, *Henry* (*Hist.*) a Jesuit, who has rendered himself memorable in English history, by the part he took in the conspiracy known by the name of Gunpowder-plot, was born in Nottinghamshire in 1555; educated at Winchester School; took the Jesuit's habit at Rome in 1574; returned to England as provincial of his order in 1575; and, taking an active part in the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion, he was, on the discovery of the Gunpowder-plot, condemned to be hanged on a charge of high treason; which sentence was executed upon him at the

west end of St. Paul's in 1606. He published, among other things, 1. 'A Treatise of Christian Renovation or Birth,' 8vo. Lond. 1616. 2. 'Canisius' Catechism,' translated from the Latin, 8vo. ibid. 1590, and St. Omers, 1622.

GARNET, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Casterton, near Kirkby-Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, in 1766, and died in 1802. He wrote, 1. 'Tour through the Highlands.' 2. 'Zoonomia,' &c. which were published after his death for the benefit of his family.

GARNIER, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a French tragic poet, was born at Ferte Bernard, in the province of the Maine, in 1534, and died in 1590. His dramatic works were printed collectively in 12mo. Lyons, 1597, and reprinted at Paris in 1607.

GARNIER, *John*, a Jesuit, was born at Paris in 1612, and died in 1681, leaving, 1. An edition of 'Mercator,' fol. 1673. 2. An edition of the 'Liberat,' 8vo. Paris. 1675. 3. 'Systema Bibliothecæ Collegii Parisiensis, Societatis Jesu,' 4to. Paris. 1675. 4. An edition of the 'Liber diurnus,' or Journal of the Popes, with historical notes and dissertations, 4to. 1680. 5. 'The Supplement to the Works of Theodoret,' 4to. 1685.

GARNIER, *John James*, a French writer, was born at Goron, on the Maine, in 1729, and died in 1795, leaving, 1. 'L'Homme de Lettres,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1764. 2. 'Traité de l'Origine du Gouvernement François,' 12mo. ibid. 1765. 3. 'De l'Education civile,' 12mo. 1765. 4. 'Du Commerce remis a sa Place.' Besides publishing, in 1770, the ninth volume of Velly and Villaret's History of France, and continuing the work to the 15th volume, in 1786.

GARNOCK, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Crawford and Lindsay.

GAROFALO (*Biog.*) vide *Tisi*.

GARONNE (*Geog.*) one of the largest rivers of France, called by the ancients *Garumna*, takes its rise among the Pyrennees, on the borders of Catalonia, and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of 400 miles, in which it passes by Bourdeaux, and receives the Arriege, the Tarn, the Baise, the Lot, the Dordogne, and a number of other smaller streams.

GARRARD, *Marc* (*Biog.*) or *Gerards*, a Flemish painter, was born at Bruges in 1561, and died in 1635, having been painter to queen Elizabeth, and Anne of Denmark. His works are numerous, and are still in es mation.

GARRICK, *David* (*Biog.*) the unrivalled actor, grandson of Mr. Garrick, a merchant of France, who fled to England at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was born in 1716, and died in 1779, after having acquired the reputation of being a perfect master in the histrionic art, which he retained undiminished to his last moments. He was also distinguished as a dramatic and poetical writer, having, according to the Biographia Dramatica, written not less than 38 pieces, some of which were original, besides sonnets, songs, elegies, &c. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, and his life has been written by Thomas Davies. [Vide Plate XXXI] His widow, whose maiden name was Violetta, was a native of Vienna, and an admired dancer previous to her marriage with Mr. Garrick in 1749. She survived him 43 years, and died in 1822, at the age of 99.

GARSAULT, *Francis Alexander de* (*Biog.*) grandson of M. Garsault, inspector-general of the studs throughout the kingdom, died in 1778, at the age of 85, leaving, 1. 'Nouveau parfait Marechal,' 4to. 1770. 2. 'Le Guide du Cavalier,' 12mo. 1769. 3. 'Les Faits des Causes celebres,' 12mo. 4. 'Le Notionaire de ce qu'il y a de plus utile dans les Connoissances acquirées,' 8vo.

GARTH, *Sir Samuel* (*Biog.*) a poet, and physician, of a good family in Yorkshire, died in 1718. His 'Dispensary,' which is his principal piece, and has given him a place among the British poets, was first published in 1699, and went through three impressions in a few months; the sixth edition was published in 1706, with considerable additions. [Vide Plate XXIX]

GARUMNA (*Geog.*) a river of Gaul, now *Garonne*, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, and separating Gallia Celtica from Aquitania.

Tibul. l. 1, el. 7.

Testis Arar, Rhodanusque celer, magnusque Garumna.

Claudian. in Rufin. l. 2.

Quosque rigat retro pernicior unda Garumnæ.

Sidon. Apollinar.

Oceanus refluum spargit per culta Garumnam.

Cæs. de Bell. Gall. l. 1; *Mela*, l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 2.

GARZI, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Rome in 1640, and died in 1721. His paintings are held in great estimation in Italy.

GARZONI, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Bagnacavallo, near Ferrara, in 1549, and died in 1589, leaving several moral works, which were printed in 4to. Venice, 1617, the principal of which was 'La Piazza universale di tutte le Professioni del Mondo,' which went through several editions.

GASCOIGNE, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV. the descendant of a noble family of Yorkshire, originally from Normandy, was born about 1350; made one of the King's Serjeants at Law in 1398; sat as Judge in the Court of Common Pleas in 1399; was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1401; and after distinguishing himself in this office by his rectitude, and skill in the law, died in 1413, honoured by his sovereign, Henry V, whom, as prince of Wales, he had committed to prison for contempt of court. From him descended the unfortunate earl of Strafford, in the reign of Charles I.

GASCOIGNE, *George* (*Biog.*) an English poet, of a good family in Essex, was educated mostly at Cambridge, and after being disinherited by his father, he engaged in a military life, in which he experienced some adventures, and died in 1577, leaving 'The Steel Glasse;' the 'Glasse of Government;' the 'Delicate Diet;' 'Dooms-Day Drum,' and other pieces, which have been more than once published together; but the editions of his works are now very scarce and often imperfect. A pamphlet has since been brought to light, under the title of 'A Remembrance of the well-spent Life and godly End of George Gascoigne, Esq. who deceased at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, 7th October, 1577, reported by George Whetstone;' which consists of about 13 pages 4to. black letter, and has therefore been an object of curiosity among bibliomaniacs.

GASCONY (*Geog.*) a former province of France, which was called by Latin writers *Vasconia*, and formed a part of Aquitania. It comprehends the modern departments of the Upper Pyrenees, the Gers, the Landes, part of the Lower Pyrenees, the Upper Garonne, and the Lot and Garonne.

GASPARINO, *Barzizza* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, was born at Barzizza, near Bergamo, in 1370, and died in 1480. His works, consisting of treatises on grammar and rhetoric, &c. were collected and printed by cardinal Furietti, in 4to. Rom. 1725, with those of his son Guiniforte Gasparino. His 'Epistolæ' were the first typographical production in France, under the title of 'Gasp. Pergamensis (Bergomensis) Epistolæ,' 4to. without date, but printed in 1470.

GASSENDI, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, and astronomer, was born in 1592, at Chantensier, in Provence, and died in 1655. His works were published at Leyden, in 6 vols. fol. 1658, by his executor M. de Monmor; and his life was accurately written by Bougerelle, a priest of the oratory at Paris, in 1737.

GASTAUD, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French divine, died in 1731,

leaving, among his theological publications, 'A Collection of Homilies on the Epistles to the Romans,' 2 vols. 12mo.; besides which he wrote a book against the Jesuits, entitled 'The Jesuits unmasked.'

GASTRELL, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born about 1662, at Slapton, in Northamptonshire; educated at Oxford; promoted to the see of Chester in 1714; and died in 1725. His works are, 1. 'Some Considerations concerning the Trinity, and the Ways of managing that Controversy,' of which a third edition was published in 1707. 2. 'The Christian Institutes,' &c. 1707, and frequently reprinted since. 3. 'Remarks on the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, by Dr. Samuel Clark.' 4. 'The Bishop of Chester's Case with relation to the Wardenship of Manchester; in which is shown that no other Degrees but such as are taken in the University can be deemed legal Qualifications for any Ecclesiastical Preferment in England,' Oxford, 1720; a pamphlet which, though written in reference to the case of a private individual, yet, as it involved the rights and privileges of the University, the bishop received their solemn thanks. Besides which, a treatise entitled 'A moral Proof of a Future State,' in 8vo. is ascribed to him, although without his name.

GATAKER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, descended from a good family of that name, at Gat-acre Hall, in Shropshire, was born in 1574, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1654, leaving, 1. 'A Discourse of the Nature and Use of Lots; a Treatise Historical and Theological,' 4to. 1619. 2. 'De Nomine Tetragrammato,' 1645, in defence of the common way of pronouncing the word Jehovah in England. 3. 'De Dipthongis sive Bivocalibus,' 1646. 4. 'A Mistake, or Misconstruction removed,' &c.; being an answer to a treatise on 'Free Grace;' most of these, with some other works, were published in his 'Opera Critica,' fol. Ultraj. 1678.

GATAKER, *Charles*, son of the preceding, was born in 1614, at Rotherhithe, in Surrey, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1680, leaving several works of a Calvinistic cast.

GATH (*Bibl.*) גת, a city of the Philistines, and one of their five principalities. It was the most southern of their cities, as Ekron was the most northern. 1 *Sam.* v. &c.

GATH-RIMMON (*Bibl.*) a city of Dan. *Josh.* xix.

GATH-RIMMON, a city of Ephraim. 1 *Chron.* vi.

GATIMOTZIN (*Hist.*) the last of the Mexican kings, and nephew to Montezuma, who, after being tortured by Cortez to make him discover his treasures, was ignominiously hanged in his capital, with many of his caziques, in 1526.

GAVASTON, *Piers* (*Hist.*) son of a Gascon Knight, in the service of Edward I, and the favourite of Edward II, rendered himself so odious to the barons, by the influence which he gained over the monarch, and the misuse he made of his favour, that after being twice banished by the rebel barons, and as often recalled by the king, he was at length seized by the earl of Warwick, and beheaded, in violation of the laws, and the terms of the capitulation.

GAUBIL, *Anthony* (*Ecc.*) one of the French missionaries, was born at Caillac in 1708, and died in 1759, at Pekin, after a residence of 38 years in that country. He published a History of Ghenghis-Khan, 4to. 1739; and after his death appeared a translation of the 'Chou-King,' in 1771, a work held in the utmost veneration by the Chinese. His eulogium may be found in the thirty-first volume of the 'Lettres Curieuses et Edifiantes.'

GAUBIUS, *Jerome David* (*Biog.*) a German physician, was born at Heidelberg in 1701, and died in 1780, leaving, 1. 'Dissertatio Inauguralis de solidis Humani Corporis Partibus,' Lugd. Bat. 1725. 2. 'Libellus de Methodo concinnandi Formulas Medicamentorum,' ibid. 1739, 1767, Francof. 1750; and in French, Paris. 1749. 3. 'De Regimine Mentis, quoad Medicorum est,' Lugd. Bat. 1747, 1763. 4. 'Institutiones Pathologiæ Medicinalis,' ibid. 1758; and frequently reprinted and translated. 5. 'Adversariorum varii Argumenti Liber unus,' ibid. 1771. 6. 'Oratio Panegyrica in Auspicium Sæculi tertii Academiæ Batavis quæ Leidæ est,' &c. fol. 1775.

GAUCHER, *Charles Stephen* (*Biog.*) a French engraver, was born at Paris in 1740, and died in 1803. As an artist he succeeded principally in engraving portraits, and as an author he published, 1. 'Observations sur le Costume François,' in the 'Journal des Beaux Arts.' 2. 'De l'Origine et de la Suppression des Cloches.' 3. 'Voyage au Havre.' 4. 'Amour Maternel,' a successful dramatic piece. 5. 'Iconologie, ou Traité complet des Allegories et Emblemes,' 4 vols. 8vo. 6. 'Essai sur la Gravure.' 7. 'Traité d'Anatomie a l'Usage des Artistes,' fol. with fine engravings; besides the articles concering engravers, which he wrote for Fontenay's Dictionary of Artists in 1770.

GAUDEN, *John* (*Ecc.*) son of John Gauden, vicar of Mayfield, in Essex, was born there in 1605; educated at Cambridge; and, after acting his part on the side of rebellion, he, with more sincerity, advocated the cause of the restoration, which procured his nomination to the see of Exeter in 1659, and his translation to the see of Worcester in 1662. He died in the same year, leaving, 1. 'Certain Scruples and Doubts of Conscience about taking the solemn League and Covenant,' &c. 1643. 2. 'The religious and loyal Protestation of John Gauden, Doctor in Divinity, against the present declared Purposes and Proceedings of the Army, &c. in which he protests against trying the King, &c. 4to. Lond. 1648. 3. 'A just Invective against those of the Army, and their Abettors, who murthered King Charles I, on the 30th of January, 1648; with some other Poetical Pieces in Latin, referring to those tragical Times, written Feb. 10, 1648,' but not published until after the restoration, in 1662. 4. 'Εἰκὼν Βασιλική,' or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty, in his Solitude and Sufferings,' drawn from the MSS. of the king himself, which Dr. Gauden got into his possession, and digested into a form for publication. This he ventured to print immediately after the royal murder; but it was suppressed by every means by the domineering party. It has since been a subject of much controversy as to the share which Gauden had in the composition of this work. He claimed the whole merit of it to himself, and doubtless great merit is due to him for the care he took in preparing it for publication; but the matter and the manner being more suitable to the character of the king than his own, it is most reasonable to conclude that it was composed from materials written by the king. 5. 'Hieraspistes, or, an Apology of the Ministers of the Church of England,' 1653. 6. 'The Case of Ministers' Maintenance by Tithes (as in England) plainly discussed in Conscience and Prudence,' 1653; written at the time that tithes were abolished. 7. 'A Petitionary Remonstrance presented to O. P. by John Gauden, D. D. a Son, Servant, and Supplicant for the Church of England, in behalf of many Thousands of his distressed Brethren, Ministers of the Gospel, and other good Scholars, who were deprived of all Public Employment,' 1659. 8. 'A Discourse concerning Public Oaths, and the Lawfulness of swearing in Judicial Proceedings, in order to answer the Scruples of the Quakers,' 1649. 9. 'Ἱερα Δάκρυα, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria; or, The Tears, Sighs, Complaints, and Prayers of the Church of England, setting forth her former Constitution, compared with her present Condition, also the visible Causes and probable Cures of her Distemper, fol. in four Books,' 1659. 10. 'Anti-Sacrilegus; or, A Defensative against the plausible or gilded Poison of that nameless Paper supposed to be the Plot of Cornelius Burges and his Partners, which tempts the King's Majesty by the offer of 500,000*l*. to make good, by an Act of Parliament, to the Purchasers

of Bishops' Lands, &c. their illegal Bargain for 99 Years,' 4to. 1660. 11. 'Considerations touching the Liturgy of the Church of England, in reference to his Majesty's late Declaration, and in order to a happy Union in Church and State,' 1660. 12. 'Analysis against the Covenant in Defence of the Hierarchy.' 13. 'Anti-Baal-Berith, or, the Binding of the Covenant and all the Covenanters to their good Behaviour,' &c.; both written and printed before he became a bishop. 14. 'Life of Hooker,' prefixed to an edition of Hooker's works, published by him in 1661. 15. 'Pillar of Gratitude, humbly dedicated to the Glory of God, the Honour of his Majesty, &c. for restoring Episcopacy,' 1662. 16. 'A Discourse of Artificial Beauty, in point of Conscience, between two Ladies,' 1662, published after his death. 17. 'Prophecies concerning the Return of Popery,' 1663; published, with some other tracts on the same subject, by Whitgift, Hooker, and Sanderson. 18. 'The whole Duty of a Communicant,' &c. published in 1681, with bishop Gauden's name prefixed to it.

GAUDENTIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Brescia at the end of the fourth century, was sent in the year 405 to Constantinople, with the legates of pope Innocent, to re-establish St. Chrysostom in his see, and to hold a general council. He died about 410, or, according to others, about 427, leaving a number of works, a complete edition of which was published at Brescia in 1738. Some of his pieces are inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' vol. v.

GAUL (*Geog.*) vide *Gallia.*

GAULMIN, *Gilbert* (*Biog.*) a native of Moulins, in the Bourbonnois, and a counsellor of state, was born in 1587, and died in 1667, leaving, 1. 'Commentaries on Psellus, and on Theodore Prodomus.' 2. 'An edition of the Romance of Ismenus and Ismenias, in Greek and Latin,' 8vo. 1618. 3. Notes on the Treatise of an anonymous Rabbi, concerning the Life and Death of Moses,' 8vo. 1629. 4. 'Remarks on the False Callisthenes.' 5. Epigrammes, Odes,' &c.

GAULTIER (*Biog.*) or *Gautier, John Baptist,* a divine of the Romish church, was born of a noble family at Louviers about 1685, and died in 1755, leaving, 1. 'Relation de ce qui s'est passé durant la Maladie et la Mort de M. de Langle, Évèque de Boulogne,' 4to. 1724. 2. 'Relation de la Captivité de la Sœur Marie Desforges dite de Anges,' &c. 12mo. 1739. 3. Memoire Apologetique et Défense des Curés beneficiers et autres Prêtres de la Ville et du Diocèse de Montpelier accusé dans leur Foi par M. George Lazare, Berger de Charancy,' &c. 4to. 1742, written against the bull Unigenitus. 4. Les Jesuites convaincus d'Obstination à permettre l'Idolatrie dans la Chine,' in three letters, 12mo. 1743. 5. 'Le Poeme de Pope intitulé Essay on Man convaincu d'Impiété.' 6. 'Histoire abrégée du Parlement de Paris, durant les Troubles du Commencement du Regne de Louis XIV.' 7. 'Lettres Théologiques, &c. contre le Systême impie et Socinien des P. P. Berruger et Hardouin, Jesuites,' a posthumous work; besides a number of tracts or letters of a controversial nature.

GAULUM (*Geog.*) *Gaulus,* or *Gauleon,* now *Gozo;* an island in the Mediterranean, near Melita, or Malta, and opposite to Lybia. It was a colony of the Syracusans, and a municipium of the Romans. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8.

GAULUM (*Numis.*) some medals are extant of this island, bearing the inscription of ΓΑΥΛΙΤΩΝ, with the addition on one of ΣΥ, for Syracuse, proving its origin from the Syracusans. *Haver. Kamp. Parut. Sicil. Descrit.; Dorville Sicil. Torremuzz. Sicil. Vet.*

GAUNT, *John of* (*Hist.*) vide *Lancaster.*

GAURUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Campania, near to the Massici and the Surrentini, which was famous for its vines. *Stat. Sylv.* l. 3, od. 5.

> *Bacchei vincta madentia Gauri.*

Juven. Sat. 2.

> *Te Trifolinus ager fœcundis vitibus implet,*
> *Suspectumque jugum Cumis et Gaurus inanis.*

Lucan. l. 2; *Sil.* l. 12.

GAUPP, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine and mathematician, was born at Lindau, in Suabia, in 1667, and died in 1738, leaving 'Gnomomonica Mechanica Universalis;' besides various calendars, &c.

GAY, *John* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1688, and died in 1743. His principal piece is his 'Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets;' besides which he wrote 'Rural Sports, a Georgic,' the first fruits of his muse, and printed in 1711; 'Pastorals,' written about 1712; 'Shepherd's Week,' published in 1714; 'The What d'Ye call it,' a farce brought on the stage the same year; 'The Three Hours after Marriage,' in 1716; 'The Captives,' a tragedy in 1722; his 'Fables in Verse,' 1726; 'Beggar's Opera,' 1727; 'Polly,' a second part prohibited from the stage by the Lord Chamberlain, but was printed by subscription;' 'Wife of Bath,' unsuccessfully acted in 1714, and remoulded in 1729, but with no better success; 'Achilles,' 1731, brought upon the stage soon after his death, and with considerable success; a few years after his death, a comedy appeared under his name, entitled 'The distressed Wife,' the second edition of which was printed in 1750; and in 1754, a humourous piece, with the title of 'The Rehearsal at Gotham.' [Vide Plate XXVIII]

GAYOT, *de Pitval Francis* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Lyons in 1673, and died in 1743, leaving, 1. 'Relation de la Campagne du Marechal de Villars,' 1712. 2. 'Campagne du même Marechal,' 1713. 3. 'L'Art d'orner l'Esprit,' &c. 4. 'La Bibliothèque des Gens de Cour.' 5. 'Causes célèbres et interessantes,' 20 vols. 12mo. begun in 1723, at the time he became an advocate.

GAYTON, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) styled by himself *De Speciosa Villa,* an English writer, was born in London in 1609, educated at St. John's College; and, after being restored at the Restoration to the beadelship of his college, from which he had been expelled during the rebellion, he died in 1666. Among his works enumerated by Wood are, 1. 'Chartæ Scriptæ, or a New Game at Cards, called Play by the Book,' 4to. 1645. 2. 'Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote,' fol. 1654, and often reprinted. 3. 'Hymna de Febribus,' 4to. Lond. 1655. 4. 'Will. Bagnal's Ghost, or the Merry Devil of Gadmunton,' 4to. ibid. 1655. 5. 'The Art of Longevity on a Dietetical Institution,' Lond. 1659. 6. 'Walk, Knaves, walk,' with the name of Turbervil in the title-page, but written by Gayton while in the King's Bench prison, and published in 1659. 7. 'Wit revived, or a new and excellent Way of Divertisement,' 12mo. Lond. 1660, published under the name of Asdryasdust Tossoffacan, allusive to the author's habits. 8. 'Poem upon Mr. Jacob Bobart's Yeomen of the Guards to the Physic Garden,' &c. Oxford, 1662. Most of the above are in prose and verse, and have but little value now, except for book-collectors.

GAZA, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) a Greek scholar, was born at Thessalonica, in Greece, in 1398, came to Italy in 1430, upon the invasion of his country by the Turks, and died at Rome in 1478. His works consisted of original pieces and translations: of the former are, 1. 'Grammaticæ Græcæ Libri quatuor,' written in the Greek, and first printed at Venice, 1495; afterwards at Basil, in 1522, with a Latin translation by Erasmus. 2. 'Liber de Atticis Mensibus, Græcè,' by way of supplement to his grammar. 3. 'Epistola ad Franciscum Philelphum de Origine Turcarum, Græcè, cum Versione Leonis Allatii,' printed by the translator, Colon. 1653. His translations are either from Greek into Latin; as of 'Aristotelis Libri novem Historiæ Animalium,;' 'De Partibus Animalium Libri quatuor;' and 'De Generatione

Animalium Libri quinque,' Venet. 1476; also of Aristotle's 'Problemata;' 'Theophrasti Historiæ Plantarum,' &c.; 'Alexandri Problematum Libri duo;' 'Æliani Liber de instruendis Aciebus;' 'I. Chrysostomi Homiliæ quinque de Incomprehensibili Dei Natura:' or from Latin into Greek; as of Cicero's pieces, 'De Senectute,' and 'De Somnio Scipionis,' both printed in Aldus' Edition of Cicero's Works, 8vo. 1523. [Vide Plate XXIII]

Gaza, *Æneas*, vide *Æneas*.

Gaza (*Bibl.*) עזה, a city of the Philistines given by Joshua to Judah. *Josh.* xv. 47.

History of Gaza.

This town, which was afterwards a famous city of Palestine, was situated not far from the sea, and was well fortified with spacious walls. It first belonged to the Philistines, and afterwards to the Jews; but recovered its liberty, and was governed by kings of its own, when it was conquered by Hezekiah, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Chaldeans, from whom it passed into those of the Persians. They occupied it until it was besieged, taken, and destroyed by Alexander. It was afterwards possessed by the kings of Egypt, during which time it was taken and sacked by Antiochus the Great. The Maccabees took it several times; Alexander Jannæus, king of the Jews, took and destroyed it; Gabinius, the Roman consul, repaired it; Augustus gave it to Herod the Great; after which it changed its name as well as its site. The old town, which is the Greater Gaza, was, according to St. Luke (*Acts* viii. 26), a desert place; but the Little Gaza, called *Majuma*, became very populous, and received the name of *Constantia*, from the emperor Constantine, in honour of his sister. It is now pronounced *Rassa*, with a strong guttural, by the Arabs, and is still a considerable place; whither the English carried their successful arms in the war with Bonaparte. 1 *Maccab. Diodor.* l. 19; *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13; *Plin.* l. 5; *Bochart. Geog. Sacr. Reland. Palest. &c.*

Gaza (*Numis.*) medals of this town are extant, which were struck by the inhabitants, both as an independent state, and also in honour of the emperors Augustus, Claudius, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, Faustina, jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Severus, Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, and Heliogabalus; and having the Pompeian epocha marked thereon, from the period that it recovered its freedom from the dominion of the Jews, by the assistance of Pompey, namely, U. C. 693, as on the medals of Augustus, ΓΑΖα ΞΓ, i. e. *Gaza, anno* 63, and LΞϛ, *anno* 66; in those of Vespasian, as ΓΑΖΑ L. ΡΛΒ, *Gaza, anno* 132; and of Adrian, ΓΑΖΑ, ΔΠΡ, anno 184, &c. It also obtained the privilege of being sacred, and an asylum, as appears from the inscriptions, ΔΗΜΟΥC ΓΑΖΑΕΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΑΣ. L. ΙΓ, i. e. *Populi Gazensium Urbis Sacræ et inviolabilis.* It types were commonly the heads or figures of the deities Apollo, Diana, Hercules, or of the genius of the town, &c. *Vaillant. Numis. Gr.; Harduin. Oper.; Haym. Thes. Brit.; Eckel. Cat. Mus.*

GAZABAR (*Bibl.*) גזבר, a Persian word for the father of Mithredath. *Ezra* i.

GEARY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Oxen-heath, in Kent, which enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1782 on admiral Geary. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *gules*, two bars *or*, on the bars three mascles *azure*, two and one; on a canton *argent* an anchor *sable*; 2d and 3d *argent*, a chevron voided between three fleurs-de-lis, all within a bordure *gules*.

Crest. Out of a naval crown, a sinister hand and arm in naval uniform, supporting a flag *argent*, on the flag a cross *gules*.

Motto. "Chase."

GEBELIN, *Anthony Count de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Lausanne in 1727, and died in 1784, leaving, 1. 'Le Patriote Français et impartiel,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1753. 2. 'Histoire de la Guerre des Cevennes, ou de la Guerre des Camisards,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1760. 3. 'Le Mond primitif,' 9 vols. 4to. 1773, and the subsequent years till his death. 4. 'L'Histoire Naturelle de la Parole, ou Precis de la Grammaire Universelle,' 8vo. 1776. 5. 'Dictionnaire Etymologique et Raisonné des Racines Latines,' &c. 8vo. 1780. 6. 'Lettre sur le Magnetisme Animal,' 4to. 7. 'Devoirs du Prince et du Citoyen,' a posthumous publication which appeared in 8vo. 1789.

GEBENNA (*Geog.*) a mountain of Gaul, now *les Monts des Cevennes*. *Lucan.* l. 1.

— *Qua montibus ardua summis*
Gens habitat canâ pendentes rupe Gebennas.

GEBER, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician and astronomer, who flourished either in the eighth, ninth, or tenth century, and was supposed by some to be an Arabian, by others a Greek. wrote, 1. 'Alchymia,' in three books, Argentorat, 1530, published with his treatise 'De Investigatione perfecti Magisterii.' 2. A commentary on the Almagest of Ptolemy, Nuremb. 1533. 3. 'Astronomy, or Demonstrative Work of Astrology,' in nine books, also published at Nuremberg in 1553. 4. 'De Investigatione Perfectionis Metallorum,' Nuremb. 1545. 5. 'Flos Naturarum.' 6. 'Chymica,' printed with the chemical works of Avicenna. All these works were published in English at Leyden, by Richard Russel, in 1668.

GEDALIAH (*Bibl.*) גדליהו, son of Ahikam, was appointed governor of Palestine by Nebuchadnezzar, after the capture of Jerusalem, A. M. 3416, A. C. 588. 2 *Kings* xxv; *Jer.* xl. &c.

Gedaliah, son of Amariah, grandfather of the prophet Zephaniah. *Zeph.* i.

Gedaliah, a Levite. 1 *Chron.* xxv.

Gedaliah, son of Pashur. *Jer.* xxxviii.

GEDDES, *James* (*Biog.*) of an old and respectable family in Tweedale, in Scotland, was born about 1710, and died in 1749, leaving 'An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly of Plato,' 8vo. Glasgow, 1748.

Geddes, *Michael*, an English divine, and a native of Scotland, was educated first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Baliol College, Oxford, and died in 1714. He wrote, 1. 'The Church History of Malabar,' 8vo. Lond. 1694. 2. 'The Church History of Ethiopia,' 8vo. 1696. 3. 'The Council of Trent plainly discovered not to have been a free Assembly,' 8vo. 1697, and 1714. 4. 'Miscellaneous Tracts,' 8vo. 1702–5, afterwards extended to 3 vols. 1714, and 1730. 5. 'Several Tracts against Popery,' 8vo. ibid. 1715.

Geddes, *Alexander*, a Roman Catholic divine, was born in the parish of Ruthven, in the county of Banff, in Scotland, in 1737, and died in 1802. He published among other things, 1. 'Select Satires of Horace,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1779. 2. 'Linton, a Tweedale Pastoral,' 4to. Edinburgh. 3. 'Cursory Remarks on a late fanatical publication entitled a Full Detection of Popery,' 8vo. Lond. 1783. 4. 'Carmen seculare pro Gallica Gente Tyrannidi Aristocratica erepta,' 4to. 1790. 5. 'Encyclical Letter of the Bishops of Rama, Acanthos, and Centuriæ, to the faithful Clergy and Laity of their respective Districts, with a continued Commentary for the Use of the Vulgar,' 8vo. 1791. 6. 'An (ironical) Apology for Slavery,' 8vo. 1792. 7. 'The first Book of the Iliad of Homer, verbally rendered into English Verse,' &c. 8vo. 1792, besides a number of other pieces; but the work by which he is most generally, though least creditably known, is his translation of the Holy Bible, which is conducted on such

a plan as to destroy its authenticity as a divine reve-

GEDER (*Bibl.*) גדר, the name of a place whose king was slain by Joshua. *Josh.* xii.

GEDOR (*Bibl.*) son of Penuel, of Judah. 1 *Chron.* iv.

GEDOR, son of Maachah, of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.*

GEDOYN, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a classic, was born at Orleans in 1667, and died in 1744, leaving, 1. Two French translations, namely, of Quintilian, 4to. or 4 vols. 8vo. and of Pausanias, 2 vols. 4to. 2. 'Œuvres diverses,' published in 1745 by Abbé d'Olivet, with a Life of the Author.

GEER, *Charles de* (*Biog.*) a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1720, and died in 1778, leaving 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes,' 7 vols. bound in 9, 4to.

GEHAZI (*Bibl.*) גיחזי, the wicked servant of Elisha, who was punished for his avarice and falsehood. 2 *Kings.*

GEHENNA (*Bibl.*) or *Gehennom.* גיהנם, a valley near to Jerusalem. *Josh.* xv; 2 *Kings* xxiii.

GEIER, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born at Leipsig in 1614, and died in 1681, leaving Commentaries in Latin on Ecclesiastes, Proverbs, Daniel, and the Psalms; and several other works which are esteemed, and were published at Amsterdam in 3 vols. fol. 1695.

GEILER, *John* (*Biog.*) or as he is sometimes called *Gayler, Reinerspergius*, a Swiss divine, was born in 1445, at Schaffhausen, and died in 1510. His works, the principal of which are Sermons, partly in German and partly in Latin, were held in great estimation in his day.

GEINOZ, *Francis* (*Biog.*) member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, was born in the canton of Friburg in 1696, and died in 1752. He assisted for some time in the 'Journal des Seavans,' and left several Dissertations on Ostracism, on the Migrations of Pelasgi, &c. in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, &c.

GELA (*Geog.*) Γέλα, one of the most celebrated among the towns of ancient Sicily, which received its name from a small river called Gelas, and was situated about 10 miles from the sea coast, according to Ptolemy near to the site of the modern *Alicate* or *Leocata*; or, according to some, near to that of *Terra nova.*

Virg. Æn. l. 3, v. 702.

Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

Sil. l. 14.

Venit ab amne trahens nomen Gela.

Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp. l. 2.

Pentagiam, nomenque, Gelan qui præbuit urbi
Concelebrant.

Ovid. Fast. l. 4.

Præterit et Cyanen, et fontes lenis Anapi,
Et te verticibus non adeunde Gela.

It was built by a Rhodian and Cretan colony A. C. 713, and after standing 404 years, during which time it was governed by the tyrants of Syracuse, Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, carried the inhabitants to Phintias, a town in the neighbourhood, which he beautified with the stone taken from Gela. The inhabitants were called Gelenses, Geloi, or Gelani. *Pind. Olym.* od. 2; *Aristoph. in Acharn.*; *Herod.* l. 7; *Thucyd.* l. 6; *Cic. in Verr.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 13; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Steph. &c.*

GELA (*Numis.*) the medals of this town bear the inscriptions, ΓΕΛ, ΓΕΛΑΣ, CΕΛΑΣ, ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ, and ΓΕΛΩΩΝ, with the addition on four of the name ΙΕΡΩΝος, i. e. *Hieronis*, which were struck, no doubt, while under his government. The ordinary type on these medals is the head and half the body of a bull, with the face of a man, which is supposed to represent the Minotaur, and to allude to the origin of this colony from the Cretans, although others suppose it to represent the river Gelas, rivers being sometimes so represented by the ancients. *Goltz. Sicil.*; *Haverkamp.*; *Parut. Sic. Descrit*; *Dorville Sicul.*

GELANOR (*Hist.*) a king of the Argives, who succeeded Sthenelus, according to Apollodorus and Pausanias, about 1150 years before the Christian æra, but Castor and Eusebius, Tatian and Hyginus, make no mention of him among the kings of Argos.

GELASIUS (*Ecc.*) the name of two popes.

GELASIUS I, succeeded Felix II in 492, and died in 496, after having in vain endeavoured to unite the eastern and western churches. Some Letters and other pieces are extant of this pope. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 492; *Gennad. de Script. Eccles.* l. 94.

GELASIUS II, a native of Gaieta, was created cardinal by Urban II in 1088, elected to the pontificate after Pascal II in 1118, ejected by the emperor Henry V, in favour of Gregory, and after endeavouring in vain to recover the papal chair, he retired to Clugny, in France, and died in 1119. Gelasius was the author of the Lives of some Saints, and other works. *Baron. Annal.*

GELASIUS *the Elder*, nephew of Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, was consecrated bishop of Cæsarea in 380, and died in 394. Of his works, which were numerous and well esteemed, only a few fragments are extant.

GELASIUS *of Cyzicus*, bishop of Cæsarea about 476, composed a History of the Nicene Creed.

GELDENHAUR, *Gerard Eobanus* (*Biog.*) a divine and historian, was born at Nimeguen in 1482, and died in 1542. His works are, 1. 'Historia Batavica, cum Appendice de vetusta Batavorum Nobilitate,' Argentorat. 1533, but Vossius mentions an earlier edition in 1520. 2. 'De Batavorum Insula.' 3. 'Vita Philippi à Burgundiâ, Episcopi Ultrajectensis,' ibid. 1529. 4. 'Germaniæ Inferioris Historia,' Argentorat. 1532. 5. 'Epistola ad Gulielmum Geldriæ Principem Gratulatoria de Principatuum suorum Adoptione,' Colon. 1541. 6. 'Catalogus Episcoporum Ultrajectinorum,' 8vo. Marpurg. 1542. 7. 'Epistola de Zeylandia,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1650. 8. 'Satiræ octo,' Lovan. &c.

GELEE (*Biog.*) vide *Claude Lorraine.*

GELENIUS, *Sigismond* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, of a good family of Prague, was born about 1498, and died about 1555, leaving Latin translations of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Appian, Philo Judæus, Josephus, Origen, &c.; beside an edition of Marcellinus, and a Dictionary in four languages, namely, Greek, Latin, German, and Sclavonian.

GELLERT, *Christian Furchtegott* (*Biog.*) a German poet and moralist, was born at Hagnichen, in Saxony, in 1715, and died in 1769. His 'Tales and Fables,' placed him in the first rank of German writers; besides which he composed a Comedy entitled the 'Devotee,' 'Consolations for Valetudinarians,' 'Didactic Poems,' and 'Moral Lessons,' which last were translated into English by Mrs. Douglas, of Ednam House, and published in 3 vols. 8vo. 1805, with a Life of the author. [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

GELLI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer of mean parents at Florence, was born in 1498, and died in 1563, leaving 'Dialoghi,' 4to. 1546, fifth edition, 8vo. 1551, to which three more were added, making in all ten; but the title was afterwards changed to 'I. Capricci del Bottaio.' He published also, 1. 'La Circe,' 8vo. 1549, 1550; this has been translated into Latin, French, and English, the last by Barker, 12mo. Lond. 1599. 2. 'Le Lettioni nell' Academia Fiorentina,' 8vo. 1551. 3. 'Ragionamento sopra le Difficultà del mettere in Regole la nostra Lingua,' without date. 4. Two comedies entitled 'La Sporta,' and 'Lo Errore;' to these may be added, his translations from the Latin into Italian of 'The Life of Alphonsus, Duke of Ferrara,' by Paul Jovius, and a treatise of Simon Porsio 'De Coloribus

Oculorum,' and also the 'Hecuba,' of Euripides, from the Latin version.

GELLIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a family of Rome, but whether patrician or plebeian is not known, but it rose to some distinction in the state. [Vide *Gellius*]

GELLIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) coins or medals of this family are extant, bearing the inscriptions—CN. GEL. i. e. *Cneus Gellius;* Q. L. Q. F. Q. N. CATULUS AED. CUR. EX S. C. i. e. *Quintus Lutatius, Quinti Filius, Quinti Nepos, Catulus AEdilis, Curulis Ex Senatus Consulto.*—L. GELLI. L. F. POPLICOLA AED. CUR.—L. GELLIO. L. F. POPLICOLA M. OCTAVIO Q. PRAETORIBUS ANTONII; on the obverse of this, ANTON. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TER. III. VIR. R. P. C. i. e. *Antonius Imperator, Consul Designatus, Iterum Et Tertium, Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ:* showing that this medal was struck during the triumvirate. On the obverse of another is inscribed, ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΝΕΑ ΗΡΑ: i. e. *Messalina Augusta nova Juno,* with the head of Messalina, wife of the emperor Claudius: on the reverse, ΓΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΡΟΥΦΟΣ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΕΩΝ: i. e. *Gellius Rufus Proconsul Nicæensium.*

GELLIBRAND, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a puritan and astronomer, was born in London in 1597, and died in 1636, leaving, 1. 'An Appendix concerning Longitude,' 1633; subjoined to the 'Voyage of Captain Thomas James to the South Sea;' and reprinted in Harris's Voyages. 2. 'A Discourse Mathematical, on the Variation of the Magnetic Needle; together with the admirable Diminution lately discovered,' 1635. 3. 'An Institution Trigonometrical, explaining the Dimensions of Plane and Spherical Triangles,' &c. 1634; and again, with additions by William Leybourne, in 1652; besides a Latin Oration in praise of the Astronomy of Gassendus, spoken in Christ Church Hall,' sometime before he left the University; and some MSS.

GELLIUS, *Cneus* (*Hist.*) an officer under Pompey in his war against the pirates.

GELLIUS, *Lucius,* a censor, and consul with Cneus Lentulus, U. C. 681, supported Cicero in his measures against Catiline and his accomplices. *Cic. in Pison.* c. 3.

GELLIUS, *L. Poplicola,* a consul with Cocceius Nervius, U. C. 718, A. C. 36. He embraced the party of Augustus and Anthony, against that of Brutus and Cassius. *Dio.* l. 47; *Flor.* l. 3.

GELLIUS, *Maximus,* a lieutenant in Syria, set himself up as emperor against Heliogabalus, and was killed about A. D. 221. *Dio.* l. 79.

GELLIUS, *Tuscus* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian, mentioned by Trebellius Pollio. He is sometimes named Agellius. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 1.

GELLIUS, *Cneus,* a Roman historian, whose Annals of Rome, are honourably mentioned by ancient writers. He lived about U. C. 630, A. C. 124. *A. Gell.* l. 13; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 11; *Plin.* l. 7.

GELLIUS, *Aulus,* a grammarian, who flourished in the age of M. Antoninus, A. D. 130, wrote a miscellaneous work, which he entitled, 'Noctes Atticæ;' because it was written at Athens in the long nights. The best editions of Aulus Gellius are, that of Gronovius, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1706, and that of Conradus, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1762. The work has been translated into English by Beloe.

GELO (*Hist.*) or *Gelon,* a son of Diomenes, made himself absolute at Syracuse in 491, A. C. and died after a reign of seven years, in which he rendered his people happy, and was revered by them as a demi-god. *Herodot.* l. 7; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 8; *Diod.* l. 11; *Plut. in Apophth. Justin.* l. 23.

GELO, a son of Hiero the Younger, who revolted from the Romans in favour of the Carthaginians. *Liv.* l. 23; *Paus.* l. 6.



GELO (*Numis.*) the memory of this prince being very grateful throughout Sicily, his effigy was preserved on many medals, as in the annexed figure, some of which are extant; but those only are said to be genuine which were struck in his life-time; they are inscribed—ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ, or ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, or ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΥ ΒΑ. ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ, &c. *Goltz. Sicil.; Hav. Parut. Sic. Discrit.; Dorville Sicul.; Torremuzz. Sicil.*

GELONES (*Geog.*) or *Geloni,* a fierce people, celebrated by the poets.

Virg. Georg. l. 2, v. 115.

—— pictosque Gelonos.

Lucan. l. 3.

Massagetes quo fugit equo, fortesque Geloni.

Horat. l. 2, od. 9.

Intràque præscriptum Gelonos,
Exiguis equitare campis.

Claudian. in Rufin. l. 1, v. 315.

Membraque qui ferro gaudet pinxisse Gelonus.

GEMARIAH (*Bibl.*) גמריה, son of Hilkiah, was sent to Babylon about A. M. 3408, with Elasah, son of Shaphan, from Zedekiah, king of Judah, to carry the tribute money to Nebuchadnezzar. *Jer.* xxix.

GEMARIAH, son of Shaphan, a counsellor of king Jehoiakim, before whom Baruch read Jeremiah's prophecies, which he reported to the king, A. M. 3399, A. C. 605.

GEMINIANI, *Francisco* (*Biog.*) a composer, and fine performer on the violin, was born at Lucca, in Italy, about 1666, and died in 1762, leaving several compositions, which are held in high estimation.

GEMINIANUS (*Biog.*) or *Geminius,* a priest of Antioch, in the third century, wrote several theological treatises, which are highly commended by St. Jerome. *Euseb. in Chron.; S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.; Du Pin, Bibl.*

GEMINIUS (*Hist.*) an inveterate enemy of Marius, whose person he seized, and carried him to Minturnæ. *Plut. in Mar.*

GEMINIUS, a friend of Pompey, from whom he received a favourite mistress, named Flora.

GEMINIUS, a friend of M. Anthony, who informed him of what passed at Rome that concerned his affairs.

GEMINIUS (*Biog.*) a learned Gaul, and a friend of Pliny the Younger, whose letters and other works are now lost.

GEMINUS, *Piscennius* (*Hist.*) a consul elect in the reign of Nero, was afterwards in the confidence of Galba. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1.

GEMINUS, *Virdius,* was sent by the emperor Vitellius against Anicetus, a freedman of king Polemon, who excited some troubles in Asiatic Pontus. Geminus defeated him, A. D. 68, and compelled him to fly for safety to the king of the Sedochezi, by whom he was betrayed. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3.

GEMINUS (*Biog.*) a mathematician and astronomer of Rhodes, who flourished about the time of Cicero, U. C. 700, A. C. 64. He composed many works on Astrology, Geometry, the Sphere, &c.; on which latter subject a treatise of his is still extant, and inserted by Petavius in the third volume of his 'Doctrina Temporum,' 3 vols. fol. 1705.

GEMISTUS (*Biog.*) a Greek philosopher, called also *Pletho,* was born at Constantinople in 1390, and died at the age of nearly 101, leaving, among other things, 1. Explanation of the Magic Oracles of Zoroaster, Gr. and Lat. Paris, 8vo. 1599; 4to. Lond. 1722. 2. On the Difference between the Platonic and Aristotelian Philosophy, 8vo. Paris, 1541. 3. On the Virtues, 8vo. Oxon. 1752. 4. 'De Iis quæ post Pugnam ad Mantinæam Gesta sunt,' printed with the Venice edition of 'Herodian,' fol. 1503; and with the 'Xenophon' of Aldus in the same year.

GEMMA, *Reinier* (*Biog.*) sometimes called *Gemma Frisius,*

a physician and astronomer, was born at Dockum, in Friezland, in 1508, and died in 1555, leaving, 'Methodus Arithmeticæ;' 'Demonstrationes Geometricæ de Usu Radii Astronomici;' 'De Astrolobio Catholico Liber,' &c.

GEMMA, *Cornelius*, son of the preceding, who died of the plague at Louvain in 1577, wrote, 'De Arte Cyclonomicæ;' 'De Naturæ Divinis Characterismis,' &c. &c.

GENABUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, now *Orleans*, on the Liguris. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7; *Lucan.* l. 4.

GENDRE, *Lewis le* (*Hist.*) one of the actors in the revolutionary scene of horrors in France, who, after surviving different factions, in which he had acted a bloody part, died a natural death at the age of 41, in 1797.

GENDRE, *Lewis le* (*Biog.*) a French historian of an obscure family at Rouen, was born in 1659, and died in 1733, leaving, 1. 'Essais du Regne de Louis le Grand,' 1697; a fifth edition of which appeared in 1700. 2. 'Les Mœurs et les Coutûmes des François,' &c. 12mo. 1712. 3. 'Histoire de France jusqu'à la Mort de Louis XIII,' 3 vols. fol. or 8 vols. 12mo. 1718. 4. 'Vie du Cardinal d'Amboise,' &c.

GENDRE, *Gilbert Charles le*, Marquis of St. Aubin, was born in 1687, and died in 1746, leaving two works, namely, 1. 'Traité de l'Opinion, ou Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de l'Esprit Humain,' 6 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1733; reprinted in 8 vols. 12mo. with additions. 2. 'Antiquités de la Maison de France, et des Maisons Merovingienne et Carlienne,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1739.

GENDRON, *Claude Deshais* (*Biog.*) a physician in ordinary to Monsieur, brother to Louis XIV, was born in 1633, and died in 1750, leaving among his works, 1. 'Recherches sur l'Origine, le Developpment, et la Reproduction, de tous les Etres vivans.' 2. 'Recherches sur la Nature et la Guerison du Cancer,' Paris, 1601.

GENEBRARD, *Gilbert* (*Ecc.*) a Benedictine, and archbishop of Riom, in Auvergne, his native place, was born in 1537, and died in 1597, leaving, among other things, 'Chronologia Sancta,' 8vo.; 'A Commentary on the Psalms,' &c.; besides a treatise, 'De Sacrarum Electionum Jure,' &c.; which, being thought injurious to the liberties of the Gallican church, was ordered to be burnt by the parliament of Provence, and the author to be banished the kingdom.

GENESARETH (*Bibl.*) Γεννησαρὲτ, a country and lake, of which particular mention is made by the evangelists. *Matth.* xiv; *Mark* vi; *Luke* v; and *John* vi. Josephus calls it Γεννησὰρ, and describes the country around as exceedingly pleasant and fertile, being surrounded by pleasant towns; on the E. Julias and Hippo; on the S. Taricha; and on the W. Tiberias, Emmaus, &c. 1 *Macc.* xi; *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 5.

GENESIUS, *Josephus* (*Biog.*) one of the Byzantine historians, who flourished about the year 940, wrote, by order of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, a history of Constantinople, in four books, from Leo the Arminian, to Basilius the Macedonian, which was printed at Venice by Pasquali, in the 23d volume of his edition of the Byzantine Historians, fol. 1733.

GENEST, *Charles Claudius* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1719. His principal work is in French verse, entitled, 'Principes de la Philosophie,' 12mo.; besides which he wrote four tragedies, 'Penelope;' 'Joseph;' 'Zenolide, Princesse de Sparte;' and 'Polymnestre;' the two first of which were particularly admired.

GENET, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Vaison, was born at Avignon in 1640, nominated to the bishopric of Vaison in 1685, after having given proofs of his talents on different occasions, and died in 1702.

GENETYLLIDES (*Myth.*) deities among the Greeks, who presided over child-birth. *Suidas.*

GENEVA (*Geog.*) an ancient town of the Allobroges, situated on the Rhone, at the extremity of the Lacus Lemanus, or the *Lake of Geneva*, 42 m. N. Chamberry, and 70 N. E. Lyons. Lon. 6° 9′ E. lat. 46° 12′ N.

History of Geneva.

Geneva was known to the ancients by the various names of *Januba*, *Genabum*, *Janiba*, and *Civitas Genevensium*, as well as that of *Geneva*, its present name. It became a Roman colony, after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar, but, on the decline of the Roman empire, it suffered much from the irruptions of the barbarians, until it came successively into the hands of the dukes of Burgundy, the kings of France, and the dukes of Savoy. The latter retained only a partial authority over the city, leaving the administration of government to the citizens until 1518, when Charles III, duke of Savoy, wishing to assert his rights over Geneva, a party of the inhabitants, distinguished by the name of Eidgenossen, or confederates, assisted by the three cantons of Switzerland, Schwiss, Uri, and Underwald, shook off the yoke altogether; not, however, without great intestine commotions between the patricians and the popular party, who denominated their opponents Mameluks, or slaves, and succeeded in expelling them at one time, since which period it has been a scene of warfare between the contending factions. In the French revolution it had its full share of troubles, and was annexed to France; but the downfal of Buonaparte procured for it a restoration of its ancient republic.

Ecclesiastical History of Geneva.

St. Nazarius, said to be a disciple of St. Peter, is reputed to have been the first bishop of Geneva, who was succeeded by Paracedes Donnellus, who died in 132; Hyginus, who died in 155; Frontius, at first a high-priest of Apollo, and, after becoming a convert, died in 179; among his successors are Tiburnus Salvianus, Cassianus Theophilus, Isarius, Domitianus, and Maximilian, who assisted at the council of Chalcedon. From 473 to the 16th century, when Geneva threw off its obedience to the popes, it was governed by 77 bishops. This city, which so strenuously asserted its freedom from the political dominion of a foreign power, was the first to embrace Protestantism in its most popular form, and has since been the resort of every description of persons the most ill-affected to ecclesiastical establishments. It readily accepted of Calvin as the leader and framer of its religious creed, which accorded so well with the conceited, gloomy, and lawless character of its inhabitants. *St. Marth. Gallia. Christ. Minutol. Chron. Epis. Genev. &c.*

GENGHISKHAN (*Hist.*) or *Jenghis Khan*, son of Jessugi Bayadur, otherwise called *Piscouca*, a khan of the Moguls, was born at Diloun in the year of the Hegira 559, A. D. 1169, begun to reign at the age of thirty, and at first was obliged to fly from his kingdom to escape a conspiracy formed against him; but having soon after assembled an army, he regained possession of his dominions, and died in the year of the Hegira 624, after having founded one of the greatest empires in the world. *Abu'lghazi. Khan. Hist.; Mirkond. apud Horn. Arc. Noæ, &c.; De la Croix, Hist. Gen. du grand Genghiskan, &c.*

GENIALIS, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) a pretorian prefect under Didius Julianus, who remained faithful to him after he had been proscribed by Severus. *Spartan. in Hist.*

GENIALIS, the first duke of Gascony, who was established in his dukedom by Theodoric, king of Burgundy, in 602.

GENIUS (*Myth.*) a spirit or demon, whom the heathens supposed to preside over the birth and destiny of every person. They were, therefore, accustomed to supplicate by a person's genius, as we learn from the poets.

Propert. l. 4, el. 9.
Exuitur, Geniumque meum prostratus adorat.

Tibull. l. 4, el. 9.
Perque tuos oculos, per Geniumque rogo.

Horat. ep. 7, l. 1.
Quod te per Genium, dextramque, deosque Penates,
Obsecro et obtestor.

Stat. Sylv. l. 2.
—— Dum cunctis supplex advolveris aris,
Et mitem Genium Domini præsentis adoras

This deity received its name *à gignendo*, i. e. from begetting or producing, because he was invested with the power of framing the fortunes of every person over whom he presided. There was also a genius who presided over places. [Vide *Genius* under *Numismatics*] Some of the ancients assigned two genii to each person, the one bad, and the other good, who determined the actions of men, either to good or bad, according as they exerted their influence.

Horat. l. 2, epist. 2.
Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,
Naturæ Deus humanæ, mortalis in unum-
Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater.

They offered wine and flowers to their genius.

Ibid. l. 2, ep. 1.
Tellurem porco, Sylvanum lacte piabant,
Floribus et vino Genium memorem brevis ævi.

Ibid. l. 3, od. 17.
—— Cras Genium mero
Curabis et porco bimestri,
Cum famulis operum solutis.

Pers. Sat. 2, v. 3.
Funde merum Genio.

Tibull. l. 1, el. 8.
Geniumque Choreis
Concelebra, et multo tempora funde mero.

GENIUS (*Numis.*) this deity, as the guardian of the emperors and of places, is commonly represented naked, holding a platter in the right hand, after the manner of one making an offering; and in the left, a cornucopia, to denote the productive power of the Genius; to this is sometimes added an altar: but the genius of towns is very frequently represented by the turreted head of a female, to denote the walls of which the Genii were supposed to be the guardians. The following inscriptions testify how much regard was paid by the Romans to the Genius:—GEN. AUG.—GEN. COL. ANTIOCH.—GEN. COL. COR.—GENIO AUGUSTI.—GENIO CAESARIS.—GENIO EXERCITUS.—GENIO IMPERATORIS.—GENIO POP. ROM.—GENIO POPULI ROMANI.—GENIO. P. R. S. Q.—GENIUS POPULI ROMANI. *Vaill. Pr. Col. &c.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Patin. Impp. Numis. &c.*

GENNADIUS (*Ecc.*) patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Anatolius in 458, and died in 471, after having governed his see with great zeal and prudence. He wrote several theological works, none of which are extant, except a circular Epistle against Simony, inserted in vol. iv. of the Collect. Concil., and a Fragment of a Work against the Anathemas of St. Cyril.

GENNADIUS (*Biog.*) a priest, but not a bishop of Marseilles, as some have asserted, who died about 492, was the author of some works, two of which are extant; namely, 1. 'De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis,' falsely attributed to St. Augustin, and printed in his works. 2. 'De Illustribus Ecclesiæ Scriptoribus,' in St. Jerome's works, fol. Antv. 1639, fol. Hamb. 1718.

GENNARI, *Cæsar* (*Biog.*) an Italian artist, the pupil and nephew of Guercino, followed his profession at Bologna, where he closely imitated the style of his uncle.

GENNARI, *Benedetto*, brother to the preceding, was painter to James II of England, whose portrait he took, as also those of his family. He died in 1715, at the age of 82, leaving, among his historical works, a St. Leopardo in the dome of Osimo, and a St. Zaccaria at Forli.

GENNARI, *Bartolomeo*, uncle to the preceding, was less successful than either as a copyist of Guercino.

GENNARI, *Lorenzo*, of Rimini, probably of the same family, and also a pupil of Guercino, is creditably known by a picture at the Capuchins.

GENOA (*Geog.*) a maritime city in the N. W. of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name, which extends 150 miles along that part of the Mediterranean called the *Gulf of Genoa;* it is 62 miles S. E. Turin, and 120 W. N. W. Florence. Lon. 8° 36′ E. lat. 44° 25′ N.

History of Genoa.

This city, of which mention is made under its ancient name of *Genua* [vide *Genua*], passed from the dominion of the Romans in the seventh century to that of the Lombards, being reduced to subjection, with the whole coast of Genoa, by Rotharis, king of the Lombards, in 638; but when Liguria was conquered by Charlemagne in 774, Genoa, which gave its name to the whole line of coast, was erected into a marquisate, which was given by the emperor to Audemarus, his relation, and the first count or margrave. In 935 the city of Genoa was attacked, taken, plundered, and burnt by the Saracens, who made a sudden irruption into that country, but the Genoese soon after repaired these losses; and, availing themselves of the distracted state of the French affairs in Italy, formed themselves into a republic, and were governed by their own magistrates; from this time they experienced all the intestine commotions incident to popular governments, and underwent numerous revolutions. It has been observed that Genoa, from the 11th to the 16th centuries, had not less than twelve different forms of government, having, for its magistrates, marquisses or counts, consuls, podestats, captains, governors, lieutenants, rectors of the people, abbots of the people, reformers, noble and popular dukes. The last form of government, which was most lasting, was a sort of aristocracy, at the head of which was the doge or duke, whose office was biennial. It was governed by consuls, or podestas, from 1099 to 1257, when William Boccanegra was elected president, or captain of the people, for 10 years, having 32 of the people chosen as his assistants under the name of ancients. This form of government continued till 1262, when the nobles regained the power until 1339, when a popular faction chose Simon Boccanegra for their chief under the name of a duke; he was expelled in 1344, and his place supplied by John de Mutta, who died in 1350. His successor, John de Valenti, abdicated in 1353, when the Genoese submitted to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, who gave the government to William, marquis of Pallavicini; he was dispossessed of his power three years after to make way for the re-establishment of the popular leader Simon Boccanegra. This latter was succeeded by Gabriel Adorni, Dominico Fregosa, Nicholas de Guareo, Antonio Adorni, and Leonard de Montardo, &c. until Genoa became subject to the French in the reign of Charles VI, who appointed governors. The last of these was John le Maingre, in whose absence in 1409 the Genoese massacred the French, and re-established their own magistrates, during which period they were exposed to incessant revolutions, until they became again subject to the French in the reign of Charles VII; but having driven the latter from their city in 1461, they yielded to Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, and were afterwards governed successively by Baptiste and Paul Fregosa under the name of dukes; and then again by the dukes of Milan

until the conquest of their city in 1499 by Louis XII. They revolted in 1506, and were retaken the same year, when *Francis de Rochechouart* was appointed their governor; but the French being once more dispossessed of their power in 1512, John Fregosa was created their duke, whom they expelled the next year. The Adorni, by whose assistance this last revolution was effected, now came into power, and Antonio was appointed their governor; he was however soon compelled by the people to give up his government to Octavian Fregosa, who, under the title of duke, governed with much prudence until 1522, when the city of Genoa was pillaged by the army of Charles V under the command of the marquis of Pescaro. Francis I reconquered Genoa in 1527; and Andrew Doria, as its doge, contributed most to establish the form of government which they enjoyed for a considerable length of time. They suffered, however, by foreign invasion during the wars of Lewis XIV with the house of Austria and Great Britain; and again still more during the revolutionary wars of France, when in 1798 Genoa was annexed to the Ligurian Republic, and sustained, two years after, a dreadful siege while occupied by the French under Massena; and had hardly been surrendered by the latter when the victory of Marengo placed it again in their hands. In 1805 it was incorporated, with its territory, into the French empire, forming the departments of Genoa, Montenotte, and the Apennines; and, on the fall of Bonaparte in 1814, it surrendered to a British naval force, since which time it has, agreeably to the decision of the Congress of Vienna, been made over to the king of Sardinia, but retains its own laws, senate, supreme court of justice, and provincial councils, &c.

GENOVESI, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Antonius Genuensis*, an Italian writer, was born at Castilione in 1712, and died in 1769, leaving, 1. 'Disciplinarum Metaphysicarum Elementa Mathematica in Morem adornata,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1744—1751. 2. 'Elementorum Artis Logico-Criticæ Libri quinque,' Neapol. 1745. 3. 'Discorso sopra alcuni Trattata d'Agricoltura,' ibid. 1753. 4. 'Lettere Accademiche,' ibid. 1764. 5. A Translation of Carey's History of English Trade under the title of 'Storia del Commercio della Gran Brettagna,' &c. 1757. 6. 'Delle Lezioni di Commercio,' 7. 'Discorso sopra l'Agricoltura,' with a translation of Tull's Husbandry. 8. 'Discorso sul Volgarizzamento del Saggio Francese sull' Economia de' Grani,' Naples, 1765. 9. 'Meditazioni Filosofischi sulla Religione e sulla Morale,' ibid. 1766. 10. 'Della Diceosina, o sia della Filosofia del Giusto e dell Oresto,' 3 vols. 1766—1776. 11. 'Universæ Christianæ Theologiæ Elementa Dogmatica, Historica, Critica,' 2 vols. 4to. 1771.

GENSERIC (*Hist.*) king of the Vandals in Spain, and son of Geodegisilus, passed over from Spain into Africa in 428, where he laid the foundation of the Vandal kingdom in that quarter, and died in 477, after having invaded Italy, and taken Rome, which he left to be sacked and pillaged by his soldiers for 14 days. *Vict. Uticen. de Persec. Vandal.* l. 1; *Procop. de Bell. Vandal.* l. 1; *Idat. Marcellin. et Prosper. in Chron.; Evagr. et Niceph. Hist. Eccles.; Baron. Annal. &c.*

GENT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an antiquarian of York, was born in 1691, and died in 1778, leaving, among other things, 1. 'The Ancient and Modern History of the famous City of York,' 12mo. 2. 'The Ancient and Modern History of the loyal Town of Rippon,' 8vo. ibid. 1733. 3. 'Annales Regioduni Hullini, or the History of Kingston-upon-Hull,' 8vo. ibid. 1735. 4. 'Piety displayed in the holy Life and Death of the ancient and celebrated St. Robert, Hermit at Knaresborough,' &c. 12mo. 5. 'Compendious History of England and Rome,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1741. 6. 'The most Delectable, Scriptural, and Pious History of the famous and magnificent great Eastern Window in St. Peter's Cathedral, York,' 8vo. ibid. 1762.

GENTIANUS, *James* (*Hist.*) a valiant knight, who defended the person of Philip the Fair with extraordinary courage at the battle of Mons in 1304, for which service he was permitted to add to his coat of arms a bend *azure*, semée with fleurs-de-lis.

GENTIANUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an ancient French poet, of the same family as the preceding, who flourished about 1304, was the author of different works in verse, which are in private collections.

GENTILE, *de Fabriano* (*Biog.*) a celebrated painter of the 15th century, who was employed by Martin V in adorning the church of St. John de Lateran.

GENTILESCHI, *Horatio* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, was born at Pisa in 1563, and died in 1647. After distinguishing himself at Florence, Rome, and other parts of Italy, he came to England, where he was patronized by king Charles I, and left specimens of his skill on the ceilings of Greenwich and York-house.

GENTILESCHI, *Artemisia*, daughter of the preceding, who died in 1642, was little inferior to her father in historic painting, and excelled him in portraits.

GENTILI, *Luke* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and bishop of Luceria, was a native of Camerino, in Umbria, created a cardinal by pope Urban VI in 1378, and died in 1389.

GENTILI, *Anthony Xavier*, a cardinal, was born in 1681, and created a cardinal by Clement XII in 1731, after having filled various posts under the papal government.

GENTILIANUS (*Biog.*) surnamed *Amelius*, a Tuscan philosopher and disciple of Plotinus, flourished in the reign of Claudius, and composed a number of books in favour of his philosophy, mentioned by Porphyry. *Porphyr. in Vit. Plotin.*

GENTILIS, *John Valentin* (*Ecc.*) a Calabrian, and native of Cosenza, who, from a Roman Catholic, became an Arian; and, taking refuge in Geneva, set himself up against Calvin; and after flying from one country to another was beheaded at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1566.

GENTILIS (*Biog.*) or *De Gentilibus*, surnamed of *Foligno*, a physician, who died in 1348, was the author of, 1. 'Commentaria super Opera Avicennæ.' 2. 'Commentaria in Arte Galeni,' &c.

GENTILIS, *Albericus*, a civilian at Oxford, and the descendant of a noble family of the Marche of Ancona, was born in 1550, and died in 1611, leaving, among other things, 1. 'De Jure Belli.' 2. 'Lectiones Vigilianæ.' His father, Matthew Gentilis, who was a physician, and had embraced Protestantism, took refuge in England with his two sons.

GENTILIS, *Scipio*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1565, and died in 1616, leaving, 1. 'De Jure Publico Populi Romani.' 2. 'De Conjurationibus.' 3. 'De Donationibus inter Virum et Uxorem.' 4. 'De Bonis Maternis et Secundis Nuptiis,' which were published between 1602 and 1606; but his 'Epic Paraphrases of twenty-five of David's Psalms,' appeared in 4to. 1584; and his Translation of 'Tasso's Jerusalem,' into Latin Verse, in 4to. 1585.

GENTILIS, *Robert*, son of Alberic, was born at London in 1590, and died, as is supposed, about 1654, leaving, 1. 'Paul Servita's History of the Inquisition,' translated from the Italian. 2. A Translation of 'Malvezzi on the Success and chief Events of the Monarchy of Spain,' 12mo. 1639. 3. 'The Antipathy between the French and Spaniards,' from the Spanish, 12mo. 1641. 4. 'Considerations on the Lives of Alcibiades and Coriolanus,' translated from Malvezzi,' 12mo. 1650. 5. A compendious Method for attaining the Sciences in a short Time, with the Statutes of the Academy founded by Cardinal Richelieu,' from the French, 8vo. 1654.

GENTILLET, *Innocent* (*Biog.*) a Protestant lawyer of Vienne, in Dauphiny, in the 16th century, wrote, among other things, an Apology for the Protestant Religion.

GENTIUS (*Hist.*) a son of Pleuratus, and king of Illyricum, who, having, at the request of Perseus, king of Macedonia, imprisoned the Roman ambassadors, was conquered by Anicius, and led in triumph by his family, A. C. 169. *Liv.* l. 40, 43, &c.

GENTIUS (*Numis.*) several medals are extant bearing the effigy of one prince of this name; inscription ΒΑCΙΛΕ ΓΕΝΤΙΟΥ. *Haverkamp. Morell. Fam.; Froel. Not. Elem.; Eckel. Num. Vet.; Neumann. Pop. Num.*

GENTLEMAN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and poetical writer of Ireland, was born in 1728, and died in 1784, leaving not less than 15 dramatic pieces enumerated in the Biographia Dramatica; besides 'Characters, an Epistle,' 4to. 1766; 'Royal Fables,' 8vo. 1766; 'Dramatic Censor,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1770; and an edition of Shakspeare published by Bell in 1774–5.

GENUA (*Geog.*) now *Genoa*, a celebrated town of Liguria, which was utterly destroyed by Annibal, but was rebuilt by Cornelius Severus, and continued from that time to increase in wealth and importance amidst all the changes to which it was subject, until it ceased to be under the dominion of the Romans. [Vide *Genoa*] The name has been derived from Janus, a king of the Italians; but this conjecture rests on no other ground than the idea that it received in all probability its name from its founder. *Liv.* l. 21, &c.

GENUCIUS (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people, who was killed in his own house through the intrigues of his enemies. *Liv.* l. 2.

GENUSUS (*Geog.*) now *Semno*, a river of Macedonia, falling into the Adriatic above Apollonia. *Lucan.* l. 5.

GEOFFREY (*Hist.*) brother of king Henry II, made an incursion into the provinces of Anjou and Maine, to which he made some pretensions; but on the approach of the king, he withdrew his forces on condition of receiving an annual pension, which he did not live long to enjoy. He died in 1158, after having got possession of the territory of Nantz.

GEOFFREY, third son of Henry II, was invested with the duchy of Brittany, notwithstanding which, at the instigation of his mother Eleanor, he twice rebelled against his father; but before he could engage in open warfare was killed in a tournament in 1185.

GEOFFREY, natural son of Henry II, and the only one of his children who showed his duty to him, attended his corpse to the nunnery of Fontevrault, where it lay in state. This prince was afterwards archbishop in the reign of his brother Richard.

GEOFFREY, *John* (*Ecc.*) or *Joffredi*, a cardinal and bishop of Albi, was raised to that dignity by Pius II in 1461, and died in 1473, after having been employed on several negotiations.

GEOFFREY, surnamed of *St. Aumer*, one of the founders of the order of the Templars, commenced the establishment of this order in 1118 in conjunction with Hugh de Paganis and seven others, whose names are unknown.

GEOFFREY *of Monmouth*, vide *Jeffry*.

GEOFFREY, bishop of Chartres, assisted at the council of Sens in 1080, after he was deposed.

GEOFFREY *de Lievres*, bishop of Chartres in the 12th century, was elevated to this dignity in 1116, and died in 1139, after having been employed by Innocent II as a legate in Aquitania.

GEOFFROI, *Stephen Francis* (*Biog.*) a physician and chemist, was born at Paris in 1672, and died in 1731, leaving, 1. 'Le Code Medicamentaire de la Faculté de Paris,' published just before his death, and reprinted twice afterwards. 2. 'Tractatus de Materia Medica,' 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1741, by Antoine de Jussieu; several editions have been subsequently published, and it has been translated into French; a continuation of this work was published by Arnault de Nobleville, and Salerne, physicians of Orleans, entitled, 'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux,' 6 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1756, 1757. 3. From a MS. copy of his lectures, Dr. G. Douglas translated and published in 1736, 'A Treatise of the Fossil, Vegetable, and Animal Substances that are made use of in Physic.'

GEOFFROI, *Claude Joseph*, brother of the preceding, wrote an essay on the structure and use of the principal parts of flowers, and some other papers, inserted in the 'Memoires de l'Academie.'

GEORGE (*Hist.*) the name of some kings and princes.

GEORGE LEWIS I, son of Ernest Augustus, and elector of Hanover, was born in 1660, called to the throne of England in 1714, and died in 1727, after having been compelled to suppress a revolt in favour of the Stewart family.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II, succeeded his father, George I, in 1727, and died in 1760. During his reign another insurrection was made in Scotland in 1745 in favour of the Stewarts, which was entirely quelled by the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Culloden.

GEORGE III, grandson and successor of George II, was born in 1738, and died in 1821, after the longest and most eventful reign in the annals of Great Britain.

GEORGE, *Duke of Clarence*, vide *Clarence*.

GEORGE, second son of Boden, a prince of Servia, succeeded Vladimir in 1115, and died in prison at Constantinople, after having been twice driven from his government, of which he was the second time stript by order of the emperor of Constantinople.

GEORGE, despot of Servia in 1440, died in 1457 of a wound which he received in battle against the Hungarians.

GEORGE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) the patron of England, is supposed to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian, but nothing authentic is known respecting him.

GEORGE, a priest of Alexandria, set up by the Arians to be bishop, was at the council of Antioch, assembled by these heretics in 340, where he displayed a violent animosity towards St. Athanasius. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Theodoret. Hær. Fab.*

GEORGE, an heretical bishop of Cappadocia, who was thrust into that see by the Arians on the expulsion of St. Athanasius, about 356, by the emperor Constantius; but, rendering himself odious by his cruelties and vices, he was ignominiously dragged in chains to prison, and murdered by the populace. Some have absurdly imagined this man to be the patron saint of England, but such a supposition is too absurd to need the refutation which Pegge, Milner, and others, have given to it. *St. Athanas. Epist. ad Solib.; S. Epiphan. Hær.* 76; *Socrat.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 4; *Theodoret.* l. 2; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 22; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 356, &c.

GEORGE, a patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Theodore in 678, and, after assisting at the sixth general council, he died in 682.

GEORGE, *Scholarius*, vide *Scholarius*.

GEORGE, archbishop of Nicomedia in the ninth century, was the friend of Photius, and author of several orations.

GEORGE, metropolitan of Corfu, about 1136, was sent to Rome by the emperor Manuel, to assist at the council there, but, being taken ill by the way, he did not reach that city.

GEORGE, a monk of Cyprus about 1283, was consecrated patriarch of Constantinople, but abdicated in 1290, a short time before his death. His Euloge of St. George the Martyr was published by Bollandus in Greek and Latin.

GEORGE, *John Anthony de Saint*, a cardinal, and bishop of Alexandria, was a native of Milan, created cardinal by pope

Alexander VI in 1493, and died in 1509, after having been sent on an embassy into Hungary by the duke of Milan.

George, surnamed *Amira*, patriarch of the Maronites, who died in 1641, was the author of a Syriac and Chaldee Grammar, published at Rome, 4to. 1596. He also introduced the reformation of the calendar on his return from Rome to his native country.

George (*Her.*) the name of a family of Irish extraction, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1808 on sir Rupert George; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a fesse engrailed *gules*, between three falcons rising *azure*, beaked, legged, and belted, *or*; three bezants, each charged with a lion's head erased *sable*; and on a canton *vert*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent*.

Crest. A falcon, as in the arms.

George (*Biog.*) surnamed *Syncellus*, vicar to the patriarch Tarasius, who flourished about 792, composed a Cosmography, which is inserted among the 'Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores,' 27 vols. fol. Venet. 1722—1733.

George *of Trebisonde*, vide *Trapezuntius*.

George, or *Georgius Acropolyta*, vide *Acropolyta*.

George, or *Georgius Gemistus*, vide *Gemistus*.

George, or *Georgius Theophanes*, vide *Theophanes*.

GEORGIA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, called by the Persians *Gurgistan*, by the Turks *Gurtshi*, comprehends the ancient *Iberia*, and is bounded on the N. by Circassia, E. by Daghestan, S. by Persian Armenia, and W. by Imerita. Georgia was once an independant kingdom, the people of which were Christians, but falling into the hands of the Persians, its religion became corrupted by Mahometanism; and the government was given to princes appointed by the kings of Persia, until Russia disputed the right of the latter to this country, and finally became possessors of it in 1800, at the death of the last prince, Heraclius, since which time it has been annexed as a province to that empire.

Georgius (*Biog.*) vide *George*.

Georgius, *Pisida*, vide *Pisida*.

GERA (*Bibl.*) גרא, father of Ehud. *Judg.* iii. 15.

Gera *of Benjamin*, father of Shimei. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 5.

GERAR (*Bibl.*) גרר, a city of the Philistines, S. of Judah; the Abimelechs were kings of this city in the time of Abraham and Isaac. *Gen.* xx. According to St. Jerome, Gerar was three days' journey from Jerusalem.

GERARD (*Hist.*) duke, or governor-general of Provence, resisted the attacks of Charles the Bald, in the service of the emperor Lotharius, but was at length obliged to capitulate.

Gerard, *Balthazar*, a fanatic, and the assassin of William I, prince of Orange, was a native of Villefans, in Franche Comté, and, having conceived the design of assassinating this prince, on account of the interest he took in the Protestant cause, he effected his purpose by shooting him through the head, for which he suffered in 1584 the same punishment as Ravaillac and Damien.

Gerard, *Richard*, son of sir Thomas Gerard, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, signalized himself as an officer in king Charles's army during the rebellion, and died in 1686.

Gerard, *Sir William*, nephew of the preceding, was one of the last who held out in his Majesty's service, for which he suffered in his estate from the usurping powers.

Gerard, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Toul, in the 10th century, died in 994, after having led an exemplary life, and was canonized in 1050.

Gerard *of Chonad*, bishop of Chonad, in the 11th century, was murdered in 1047, after having laboured for some time at the conversion of the infidels.

Gerard I, bishop of Cambray, and the descendant of a noble family on the frontiers of France and Lorraine, died in 1051, after governing his see 37 years and upwards, during which time he displayed great wisdom and zeal in the government of his church, and in the improvement or rebuilding of churches.

Gerard II, grand nephew of the preceding, was raised to the see of Cambray in 1076, and died in 1094, distinguished for his munificent donations to the cathedral of Cambray, and many religious houses.

Gerard, surnamed *Thom*, founder of the order of Knights Hospitalers of Jerusalem, and afterwards of Malta, was born at Amalfi, and died in 1120. He took the religious habit in 1100, and, having associated himself with others to relieve all Christians in distress, thus laid the foundation of the above-mentioned order, which was confirmed by Anastasius IV.

Gerard, a fanatical leader of a sect, who, with 30 others of his companions, came over in the reign of Henry II into England with the view of making proselytes, but, after being branded and whipt through the streets, they were left to perish from cold and hunger. Nothing is known of these people, but that they were opposed to the Romish church, and were among the first who suffered for heresy in England. *Matth. Par.*

Gerard (*Her.*) the name of a family of Bryn, in Lancashire, which derives its descent from Otho, or Other, a rich and powerful lord in the time of king Alfred. The 18th in descent from this Otho was sir Thomas Gerard above-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1611. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a saltire *gules*.

Crest. A monkey statant *proper*, chained round the loins *or*.

Motto. "En Dieu est mon esperance."

Gerard, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was the author of 'Flora Gallo-Provincialis,' 8vo. Par. 1761.

Gerard, *John*, or *John Conrad Gerhardi*, a physician and alchemist in the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Joannis Conradi Gerhardi Extractum Chymicarum Quæstionum,' &c. Argentorat. 1616. 2. 'Panaceæ Hermeticæ,' &c. 8vo. Marpurg. 1630. 3. 'Exercitationes in Gebri Arabis Libros Chymicos,' 8vo. Tubing. 1643. 4. 'Compendium Animæ Transmutationis Artis Metallorum,' &c.

Gerard, vide *Gerhard*.

Gerard, *Alexander*, a Scotch divine, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1728, and died in 1795, leaving, 1. 'An Essay on Taste,' 1759. 2. 'Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity,' 1766. 3. 'Essay on Genius.' 4. 'The Pastoral Care;' besides some Sermons, &c.

GERARDE, *John* (*Biog.*) a botanist, and native of Namptwich, who died in 1607, aged 82, was the author of, 1. 'The Herball, or Generall Historie of Plants,' fol. Lond. 1597; which was enlarged by Thomas Johnson, and published in 1630, and with a new title only in 1633. 2. 'Catalogus Arborum Fruticum et Plantarum,' &c. fol. Lond 1596.

GERBAIS, *John* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born in the diocese of Rheims in 1629, and died in 1699, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Causis Majoribus,' 4to. 1691. 2. 'A Treatise on the Authority of Kings over Marriages,' 4to. 1690. 3. Three letters, 'Sur le Pecule des Religieux,' 12mo. 1698. 4. 'Lettre sur la Comedie,' 12mo. 5. 'Lettres sur les Dorures et le Luxe des Habits,' &c. 12mo.

GERBELIUS, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a German lawyer, native of Pforzheim, who died in 1560, was the author of, 1. 'Isagoge in Tabulam Græciæ Nicolai Sophiani,' fol. Basil. 1550. 2. 'Vita Joan. Cuspiniani.' 3. 'De Anabaptistorum Ortu et Progressu.' 4. An edition of the New Testament, 4to. Hagen. 1521.

GERBERON, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a favourer of Jansenism, was born at Saint Calais in the Maine in 1628, and died in 1711.

He was the author of many works on the subject of controversy, particularly 'Annales Janseniani,' 3 vols. 12mo. Amstel. 1700, containing a history of Jansenism, &c.

GERBERTUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Silvester II.*

GERBIER, *Sir Balthazar* (*Biog.*) a miniature painter, was born at Antwerp in 1592, and died in 1667, after having been employed by Charles I, not only in his profession of an artist, but also as a negotiator in Spain.

GERBILLON, *John Francis* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit missionary in China, was born in 1654, and died in 1707, leaving an account of his travels and observations on Great Tartary, published in Du Halde's History of China.

GERDIL, *Hyacinth Sigismund* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, was born at Samoens in 1718, made a cardinal in 1777, and died in 1802, leaving some metaphysical works against Locke and others, which were all published together at Bologna, in 6 vols. 4to.

GEREE, *John* (*Biog.*) a puritan, and native of Yorkshire, was born in 1600, educated at Oxford, and died in 1649, leaving several controversial tracts.

GERGENTI (*Geog.*) *Girgenti*, or *Agrigenti*, the ancient *Agrigentum* [vide *Agrigentum*], a town of Sicily, which is even now considerable, though not equal to what it was formerly. It suffered much from the irruptions of the Saracens; but, on the removal of the barbarians from the island, it has experienced no other vicissitudes than what has befallen the whole kingdom of Sicily. The most remarkable ruins here are the temples of Jupiter Olympius, Juno, Diana, Concordia, and Hercules. It is an episcopal town, formerly suffragan of Syracuse, but now of Palermo, situated 60 m. S. Palermo, and 27 N. W. Alicata. Lon. 14° 30′ E. lat. 37° 23′ N. *Leand. Albert. Descript. Sicil.*

GERHARD, *John* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran, was born at Quedlinburgh in 1582, and died in 1637. His works, which are written in Latin and German, consist of treatises on theology, &c. One only of these, namely, his 'Meditations,' is known in this country, which has gone through many editions, and been translated into most European languages, and also into Greek.

Gerhard, *John Ernest*, son of the preceding, was born at Altdorf in 1621, and died in 1688, leaving among his works, 'Harmonia Linguarum Orientalium;' 'Disputationum Theologicarum Fasciculus,' &c.; 'De Ecclesiæ Copticæ Ortu, Progressu, et Doctrinâ,' &c.

GERLACH, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born at Knitlingen, in Suabia, in 1546, and died in 1612, leaving, besides many pieces of controversy, also a Journal, in German, of an embassy to the Porte, fol. Francfort, 1674.

GERMAIN, *St.* I. (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople, and son of the patriarch Justinian, who was killed by Constantine Pogonatus, was raised to this see in 715, driven from it by Leo the Isaurian in 730, and died about 740, at the age of 100. He wrote a variety of theological works. *Theophanes, Zonaras, and Cedrenus, Annal.; Niceph. in Chron.; Phot. Bibl.; Baron. Annal. &c.*

Germain II, surnamed *Nauphis*, succeeded Manuel in the see of Constantinople in 1221, and died in 1239, having taken up his residence at Nice, after the capture of Constantinople.

Germain III, was translated from the see of Adrianople to the patriarchate of Constantinople in 1267, and renounced his dignity the same year, having Joseph for his successor.

Germain, *St.* bishop of Auxerre in the fifth century, died in 448, or 449, after having been sent into England three several times, to combat the heresies of Pelagius and Celestius.

Germain, *St.* a bishop of Capua, died in 520, after having been employed on different legations to the emperors Anastasius and Justinian, to induce them to withdraw their protection from heretics. *S. Gregor.* l. 4; *Baron. Annal. &c.*

Germain, *St.* bishop of Paris, and one of the most celebrated prelates of the sixth century, was elected to succeed Libanius, and died about 576, or 579, after having been sedulous in the discharge of his ecclesiastical duties. A letter of his is still extant, addressed to queen Brunehaut, exhorting her to prevent king Sigebert from making war on king Chilperic.

Germain (*Her.*) the name assumed by George, younger son of the first duke of Dorset, who was created viscount Sackville in 1782. [Vide *Sackville*]

Germain, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an artist of Paris, who died in 1748, at the age of 74, distinguished himself as a goldsmith, an architect, and a designer.

GERMANIA (*Geog.*) *Germany*, an extensive country of Europe, the name of which has been variously derived; but in all probability owes its origin to the Latin *Germanus*, a brother, which was first applied by the Gauls to those German tribes, namely, the Condrusi, Eburones, Cærasi, and Pæmani, who, following the example of some of their countrymen, crossed the Rhine and settled in Gaul. The appellation is supposed to have extended afterwards from them to those who lived beyond the Rhine. The name of Allemans, or Alemans, still retained by the French, is derived from the German tribe named Alemanni, who were among the first that made a settlement in Gaul; that of Teutones, which was also applied to the whole nation, and from which the modern Germans derive their own Teutsch, and the English that of Dutch, was at first confined to a tribe, and is supposed to have taken its rise from Theuth or Thoth, a god of the Germans.

Boundaries and Extent. Some geographers have supposed, on the authority of Ptolemy, that the ancients confined the name of Germania to the country lying between the rivers Rhine, Danube, and Vistula, the Baltic, and the German Ocean; but Cluverius has shown, from the authority of all ancient writers on this subject, that the boundaries of ancient Germany were even more extended than at present; comprehending the river Rhenus and the Oceanus Germanicus on the W.; the Oceanus Septentrionalis, or Hyperboreus, on the N.; Codanus Sinus, or the Baltic, on the E.; and the Danubium on the S.

Division and People. The most ancient division of Germany was made by the names of the people, of which the following list contains a general account; together with the more modern names of the countries or places:—

Ancient People.	*Modern Countries or Places.*
Gotthones, or Gothi,	Cassubia, or Further *Pomerania.*
Carini and Lemovii,	*Pomerania*, in the neighbourhood of *Colberg*, *Stetin*, and *Gripeswold*, *&c.*
Rugii,	*Rugia*, or *Rugen.*
Varini and Anglii, &c.	*Mecklenburg*, *&c.*
Longobardi,	*Middlemarch.*
Semnones,	*Silesia*, *Misnia*, *Lusatia*, or *Lausnitz*, *&c.*
Burgundiones,	Part of Cassubia and Polonia, or Poland.
Chauci, &c.	The neighbourhood of *Bremen* and *Hamburgh.*
Fosi, or Saxones,	Holsatia, or *Holstein.*
Cimbri,	Chersonesus Cimbrica, or *Jutland.*
Teutones, or Teutoni,	Scandia, or Scandinavia, including Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
Codani, or Dani,	Codanonia, or *Zealand.*
Scandii, or Scanii,	Scania, or *Schonen.*

Ancient People.	Modern Countries or Places.
Sitones, or Norvegii,	Norvegia, or *Norway.*
Marchiofinni,	*Marchfennen.*
Scritofinni,	*Scritfennen.*
Rutubæ,	*Noortkigri.*
Lappiones, or Lappi,	Lappen, or *Lapland.*
Suiones, Sueones, or Suedi,	Suedia, or *Sweden.*
Gutæ, or Gothi,	Gothia, or *Gothland.*
Finnii, or Fenni,	Finingia, or *Finland.*
Frisii, Marsaci, and Bructeri,	*Friezland.*
Batavi,	Batavorum Insula, Batavia, or *Holland.*
Angrivarii, &c.	Neighbourhood of Minden.
Chamavi,	Neighbourhood of Embden.
Dulgibini, Chassuarii, &c.	Paterbona, or Paderborn.
Sicambri,	Banks of the Lower Rhine, and neighbourhood of Cologne.
Ubii,	On the Right Banks of the Rhine.
Mattiaci,	Hassia, or Hesse, &c.
Marcomanni, Sedusii, and Harudes,	Between the Rhine and the Danube, &c.
Cherusci,	Brunsvicum, or *Brunswick.*
Chatti,	Part of Hesse and Thuringia.
Hermanduri, Quadi, &c.	Voitland, and other parts of Upper Saxony.
Osi, Lugii,	Moravia, &c.
Bastarnæ,	Between the Vistula and the Ister.
Æstii,	Prussia and Livonia.
Suevi,	Suevia, or *Suabia.*
Rhœtii,	Rhœtia, or the *Grisons.*
Vindili, or Vandali,	Vindelicia, or *Salzburg, &c.*
Norici,	Noricum, or *Austria, &c.*
Bojoarii, or Bojuvarii,	*Bavaria.*
Boii,	Bojohænum, or *Bohemia.*
Hunni,	*Hungary.*

Germany was, however, from an early period divided by the Romans into *Germania Superior* and *Germania Inferior*; which division has been preserved to the present day.

Principal Towns. The Germans did not begin to build towns of any consideration till after the arrival and settlement of the Romans, by whom the following towns were either built or enlarged, and received from them their names.

Ancient.	Modern.
Colonia Ubiorum, or Agrippina,	*Cologne.*
Colonia Ulpiana,	*Cleves.*
Argentoratum,	*Strasburg.*
Vindobona,	*Vienna.*
Regenopolis,	*Ratisbon.*
Berolinum,	*Berlin.*
Herbipolis,	*Wurzburg.*
Bonna Julia,	*Bonne.*
Confluentes,	*Coblentz.*
Augusta Vindelicorum,	*Augsburgh.*
Colonia Trevirorum,	*Triers,* or *Treves.*
Moguntiacum,	*Mentz.*
Neroberga, &c.	*Nurenberg, &c.*

Principal Rivers and Lakes. The following are the rivers, &c. known to the ancients as well as the moderns.

Ancient.	Modern.
Lacus Brigantinus,	*Lake of Constance.*
Sinus Codanus,	*The Baltic.*
Danubius,	*The Danube,* or *Ister.*
Rhenus,	*The Rhine.*
Vistula,	*The Weichsel,* or *Vistula.*
Nicer,	*The Necker.*
Albis,	*The Elbe.*
Amisia.	*The Ems.*
Visurgis,	*The Weser.*
Dravus, or Drabus,	*The Drave.*
Mœnus,	*The Maine.*
Luppia, &c.	*The Lippe, &c.*

Mountains and Forests. The principal mountains and forests mentioned by the ancients, are

Ancient.	Modern.
Jugum Hircineum,	*The Bohemian Forest.*
Bacenis, or Semana Sylva,	*The Hartz.*
Martiana Sylva,	*The Black Forest.*
Sæsia Sylva,	*The Odenwald.*
Abnoba,	*Abenow.*
Mons Rhæticus,	*The Sieben-bergen.*
Taunus, &c.	*The Hayrich, &c.*

History of Germany.

Some German tribes had passed into Gaul and Italy previously to the invasion of the Romans, who, under Marius, first conquered the Cimbri and Teutones, partly in Gaul and partly in Italy. Cæsar and his successors extended their conquests to the countries lying between the Elbe and the Rhine, and reduced to their subjection the Frisi, Teuctones, Alemani, and other tribes lying nearest to the Rhine; but the rest of Germany, beyond the Elbe and the Danube, were strangers to the Roman arms until the decline of the empire, when they became the aggressors, and migrating into different parts of Europe formed distinct kingdoms; thus the Goths established themselves in Spain; the Burgundi settled in Gaul, and gave their name to the present province of Burgundy; the Longobardi formed the kingdom of Lombardy; the Boii that of Bohemia; the Hunni that of Hungary; the Angli that of England, &c. [Vide *Germany*]

Writers on Germany.

Polybius; Cæsar; Livy; Velleius Paterculus; Marcianus Heracliotes; Strabo; Mela; Pliny; Tacitus; Solinus; Ptolemy; Florus; Dio Cassius; Julius Capitolinus; Ammianus Marcellinus; Festus Avienus; Priscian; Vopiscus; Aurelius Victor; Eutropius; Antonini; Itinerarium; Cassiodorus; Jornandez; Paul Diaconus; Albert Krantz; Sigonius; Johannes Aventinus; Paul Jovius; Thuanus; Agricola; Scaliger; Gesner; Simler; Lipsius; Notitia Utriusque Imperii; Cluverius; Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores; Bertier; Ortelius; Nichol. s Sanson; Cellarius, &c.

Germania (*Numis.*) many imperial medals are extant, which commemorate the triumphs of the Romans over the Germans, as may be seen from their inscriptions, namely, on those of Julius Cæsar, GERMAN. INDUTI III; of Augustus, DE GERMANIS; of Tiberius, SIGNIS RECEPTIS; of Nero, AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS; of Vitellius, GER. CAPTA.—VICT. GER.—CLEMENTIA IMP. GERMAN; of Domitian, GERMANIA CAPTA, &c.; of Nerva, VICTORIA GERM.; of Trajan, PROFECTIO AUG. GERMANIAE; of Caracalla, GER. VOTIVIS, &c.; of Alexander Severus, GERMANIA DEVICTA; of Maximus, VICTORIA GERMANICA; of Alexander Severus, VICTORIA GERMANICA; and the like on those of Trajanus, Decius, Herennius, Hostilianus, Valerianus, sen., Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus,

sen., Claudius Gothicus, Aurelianus Probus. Germania is represented sometimes as in fig. 1 on a medal of Adrian, on the occasion of his going into Germany, under the figure of a matron in long robes, bearing in her right hand a spear, and resting with her left on a shield, worn by the Germans; and sometimes as in fig. 2, under the figure of a female, sitting in a melancholy attitude, at the foot of a tree hung with a trophy. *Vaillant. Præst.; Patin. Impp.; Spanh. Dissert.* t. 2; *Beg. Thes. Brand.; Oisel. Select. Num. &c.*

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



GERMANICUS (*Hist.*) a surname given first to Drusus, on account of his victories over the Germans, and afterwards assumed by the emperors, when they made war on the Germans. His son, mentioned in the next article, received the name of Germanicus.

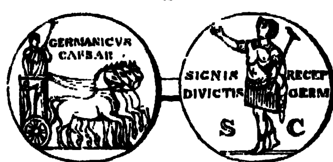
Germanicus, son of Drusus and Antonia, the niece of Augustus, was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and after having distinguished himself by his skill and success in Germany, for which he was rewarded with a triumph, he was secretly poisoned, through the instigation of Tiberius, as is supposed, A. D. 19, in the 34th year of his age, leaving nine children by his wife Agrippina, of whom Caligula was one. Some specimens of his Latin poetry are still extant; besides which he wrote comedies in Greek, and a version of Aratus. The latter was published under the title of 'Arati Phœnomena, Latinis versibus tradita,' 4to. Venet. 1488; reprinted by Morellus, 4to. Paris. 1559. Some epigrams atttributed to him are among the 'Poemata Vetera,' 12mo. Paris. 1590; 8vo. Coburg. 1715, 1716.

Germanicus (*Numis.*) the above-mentioned son of Drusus had many medals struck in honour of him, particularly by his worthless son Caligula, some of which bear his effigy, as in fig. 1; and others commemorate his victories, as in fig. 2,

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



where he is represented in his triumphal chariot, his right hand elevated, and bearing the eagle in his left, which had been recovered in battle; the inscriptions, GERMANICUS CAESAR TI. AUGUSTI F. DIVI AUG. N.—GERMANICUS CAESAR.—GERMANICUS CAESAR, P. C. CAESAR GERM. AUG. i. e. *Pater Caii* (*Caligulæ*) *Cæsaris Augusti Germanici*; on the reverse, C. CAESAR AUG. PON. M. TR. POT. III. COS. III.—SIGNIS RECEPTIS DIVICTIS GERMANIS. *Strad. Imp. Rom.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Spanh. Dissert.; Trist. Comment. Hist.; Seguin. Sel. Num.; Haverkamp. Morell. Impp.; Oisel. Sel. Num.; Pembroch. Mus.*

GERMANUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Germain.*

GERMANY (*Geog.*) an extensive country of Europe, which has already been considered as to its ancient state, under its ancient name. [Vide *Germania*]

Boundaries and Extent. Germany is bounded on the N. by Denmark and the Baltic, E. by Hungary and Poland, W. by the Netherlands and France, and S. by Switzerland and Italy; extending from N. to S. about 650 miles, and from E. to W. about 600.

Division. This country was divided by the emperor Maximilian I into circles, the names of which are still preserved for the purposes of distinction, although the constitution of the German empire, which rendered them peculiarly useful, no longer exists. They are as follow: namely, the Circle of Austria; the Circle of Bavaria; the Circle of Franconia; the Circle of Suabia; the Circle of Burgundy; the Circle of the Upper Rhine; the Circle of the Lower Rhine, the Circle of Westphalia; the Circle of Lower Saxony; and the Circle of Upper Saxony; which comprehend a number of independent principalities, some of which are considerable kingdoms, and others little more than small districts.

The following is the list of states which at present constitute the German empire, and have a vote at the diet:—Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Holstein and Lauenburg, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Cobourg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Hildburg-hausen, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Kothen, Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, Schwartzburg-Rodolstadt, Lichtenstein, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Waldeck Reuss, (Elder and Younger Branch), Hesse-Homburg, Schaumburg-Lippe-Detmold, and the free towns of Lubeck, Francfort, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

Towns. The principal modern towns, not mentioned under the head of *Germania*, are, Hamburgh, Lubeck, Francfort, Bremen, Hanover, Leipzig, Brunswick, Halle, Jena, Dantzig, Konigsberg, Francfort on the Oder, Worms, Spire, Minden, Baden, Wirtemburg, &c.

History. The Western Roman empire having terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last emperor, it was succeeded by the reign of the Hunns, in Hungary; the Vandals, Visigoths, and Suevi, in Spain; the Vandals, in Africa; the Franks and Burgundians, &c. in Gaul; the Ostrogoths and Lombards, in Italy; until the time of Charlemagne, who, having brought these different kingdoms under his power, revived the empire of the West in his person, which was continued by his successors in Germany, of whom the following table contains a list:

Chronological Succession of the Emperors of Germany.

Emperors.	*Began to Reign.*	*Regned.* Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
Charlemagne	800	13	1	4
Lewis I	814	26	4	24
Lotharius I	840	15	3	10
Lewis II	855	19	10	8
Charles II	875	2	2	
Lewis III	878			
Charles III	879	8	7	
Guy	887			
Arnold	887	12		
Lewis IV	899	12		
Conrad I	912	7	6	
Henry I	919	17	2	
Otho I	936	36	10	
Otho II	973	10	7	
Otho III	983	18	1	21
Henry II	1002	22	5	21
Conrad II	1024	15, &c.		
Henry III	1039	17	4	22
Henry IV	1056	49	10	23
Rodolph of Suabia	1097	3	4	6
Henry V	1106	18	2	17
Lotharius II	1125	13	2	21
Conrad III	1139	12	10	15
Frederic I	1152	37	3	7

Emperors.	Began to Reign.	Reigned. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
Henry VI	1190	8	3	19
Philip	1199	9	3	16
Otho IV	1208	2		
Frederic II	1211	32		
Henry VII, elected but not crowned	1246			
William	1246		8	
Richard elected but not crowned	1258			
Alphonsus	1258	15	6	12
Rodolph, Count of Habspurg	1274	16	11	19
Interregnum.				
Adolphus	1292	6	9	
Albert I	1298	9	9	15
Henry VII, of Luxemburg	1308	4	9	
Frederic III	1314	9		
Louis V, of Bavaria	1324	23		
Charles IV, of Luxemburg	1347	31	1	20
Wenceslaus	1378	22		
Frederick IV	1400			
Robert	1400	9	8	21
Josse	1410	0	6	0
Sigismund	1411	26	8	
Albert II	1438	1	8	26
Frederic V	1440	53	7	19
Maximilian I	1493	25	4	25
Charles V	1519	39	2	25
Ferdinand I	1558	6	1	1
Maximilian II	1564	12	2	18
Rodolph II	1576	35	3	9
Mathias	1612	6	8	26
Ferdinand II	1619	17	5	17
Ferdinand III	1637	20	1	16
Leopold I	1658	46	9	17
Joseph I	1705	5	11	12
Charles VI	1701	29		8
Charles VII	1742	3	4	
Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa	1745	20		
Joseph II	1765	25		
Leopold II	1790	2		
Francis II	1792			

The empire remained in the house of France, by hereditary succession, until the death of Lewis IV, when it passed into the hands of German princes, and became elective until 1806, when the above-mentioned Francis II resigned his dignity as emperor of Germany, and styled himself emperor of Austria; the power and prerogatives of the German emperors having gradually diminished until they were reduced to almost nothing.

GERMON (*Biog.*) or *Germonio Anastasius*, a lawyer, of a noble Piedmontese family, was born at Turin in 1551, and died in 1627, leaving, among his works, 'De Sacrorum Immunitatibus Lib. tres,' &c. fol. Rom. 1591; 'Pomeridianæ Sessiones in quibus Latinæ Linguæ Dignitas defenditur,' 4to. Taurin. 1580. An edition of his 'Opera Omnia ab ipso recognita,' was published in fol. Rom. 1623.

Germon, *Bartholomew*, a Jesuit of Orleans, was born in 1663, and died in 1718, leaving, 1. 'De Veteribus Regum Francorum Diplomatibus et Arte decernendi antiqua Diplomata vera a falsis,' 12mo. Paris. 1703. 2. 'De Veteribus Hæreticis Ecclesiasticorum Codicum Corruptoribus,' 8vo. Paris. 1713.

GERONA (*Geog.*) an episcopal town of Catalonia, in Spain, built on the side of hills, which to the eastward are defended by some redoubts; it is seated on the Ter, 20 m. from its entrance into the Mediterranean, and 56 N. E. Barcelona. Lon. 2° 40′ E. lat. 42° 5′ N.

History of Gerona.

Gerona, or *Girona*, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Gerunda*, was taken by the French, under marshal de Noailles, in 1694, but restored at the peace of 1698. In the late Spanish war, it was again exposed to the attacks of the French, but did not surrender until after having made a stout resistance.

GERSON, *John* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Charlier*, and usually styled *Doctor Christianissimus*, was born at Gerson, in France, in 1363, and died in 1429, after having distinguished himself by the vigour of his writings, a collection of which has been published several times, but the best edition is that in 5 vols. fol. 1706, under the care of Du Pin.

GERTRUDE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a daughter of Pepin, of Landen, prince of Brabant, and minister to the kings of Austrasia, refused every offer of marriage, and, determining to devote herself to a religious life, she retired at the age of 14, to the monastery of Nivelle, in Namur, which her mother had built, and of which she died abbess in 659, at the age of 33.

GERVAISE, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) a French missionary, and native of Paris, embarked for the kingdom of Siam, with some other ecclesiastics, before he had reached his 20th year, returned four years after, and being consecrated bishop of Horren, he proceeded to the place of his mission; but was murdered with his companions by the Caribbees in 1729. He wrote, 1. 'Hist. Naturelle et Politique du Royaume de Siam,' 4to. 1688. 2. 'Description Historique du Royaume de Macaçar,' 12mo.; besides some other works.

Gervaise, *Armand Francis* (*Biog.*) brother of the preceding, and a monk of la Trappe, died in 1755, in confinement in the abbey of Notre Dame des Reclus, at Paris, after having, on account of his contentious spirit, been deprived of the abbey of la Trappe. He wrote 'Apologie,' i. e. an Apology for his Conduct as Abbot of la Trappe; 'Hist. de la Reforme de Citeaux,' in which he attacked the Bernardines; 'La Vie de St. Cyprien,' with dissertations, 4to.; 'La Vie d'Abailard et d'Heloise,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Lettres d'Abailard a Heloise,' 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

GERVASE *of Tilbury* (*Biog.*) an historian of the 13th century, and nephew to Henry II, king of England, wrote a Commentary on Monmouth's British History, and also a tripartite History of England; besides a History of the Holy Land; 'Origines Burgundionum,' 'Mirabilia Orbis,' and 'De Otiis Imperialibus,' a Chronicle in MS. which is in the library of Bennet College, Cambridge. The compilation of the Exchequer Book, entitled, 'Liber Niger Scaccarii,' was ascribed to him; but Mr. Madox, the editor of this work, assigns it to Richard Nelson, bishop of London.

Gervase *of Canterbury*, another historian of the 13th century, and a monk of the monastery of Christ Church, in that city, wrote a Chronicle of the Kings of England, from 1122 to 1200; and a History of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from St. Augustine to Archbishop Hubert, who died in 1205; both of which are published in Twisden's Hist. Anglican. Script. X.

GERYON (*Myth.*) Γερυὼν, or Γηρυόνης, a monster, the son of Chrysaor and Calirrhoe, who is said to have had three bodies and three heads.

Hesiod. Theog. v. 187.

Χρυσάωρ δ' ἔτικε τρικέφαλον Γηρυονῆα.

Nonn. Bassaric. l. 25.

Κάλλιπε καὶ τριλόφοιο καρήατα Γηρυονῆος.

Lucret. l. 5.

Quidne tripectora tergemini vis Geryonaï.

He lived in the island of Gades, where he kept numerous flocks, whence Euripides calls him Τρισώματον βοτῆρα

Ερυθειας. Hercules slew him and his dog Othos, and carried his flocks into Greece, by order of Eurystheus.

Horat. l. 2, od. 14.

—— Qui ter amplum
Geryonem, Tityonque tristi
Compescit undâ.

Virg. Æn. l. 8.

Tergemini nece Geryonis spoliisque superbus.

Ovid. Met. l. 9.

—— Nec me pastoris Iberi
Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit.

GESNER, *Conrad* (*Biog.*) a distinguished scholar, was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1516, and died in 1565 [vide Plate XXXVIII], leaving, among other works, 1. 'Bibliotheca Universalis,' fol. Tigurin. 1545; of which there have been various editions, abridgments, and continuations; the edition of 1583 by Frisius is usually reckoned the best; to this work is also added his 'Pandectarum, sive Partitionum Universalium,' as a second volume to the 'Bibliotheca,' this was printed in 1548. 2. 'Historiæ Animalium,' 3 vols. fol. Tigurin. 1551—1587; there is also an edition in German. His observations on insects, which are not included in this work, form a part of that of Mouffet, entitled 'Insectorum, sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum,' London, 1634, the earliest book on entomology. The 'Icones Animalium,' with their nomenclature, form a separate publication from the above, consisting of wooden cuts and names only. 3. 'Aquatilium Animantium Enumeratio juxta Plinium,' 8vo. Tigurin. 1556. 4. 'De Lacte,' 8vo. 5. 'De secretis Remediis Thesaurus,' a pharmacopœia, which has gone through a number of editions in different languages. 6. 'De raris et admirandis Herbis,' &c. 4to. Tigurin. 1555. 7. 'De omni Rerum Fossilium Genere,' 8vo. Tigur. 1565; also 'De Rerum Fossilium, Lapidum et Gemmarum maxime Figuris;' besides the share he had in a Greek Lexicon, which was published under the title of 'Lexicon Græco-Latinum,' Basil. 1537. Many Latin and some Greek verses were published in honour of this great writer, whose life was composed by Josias Simler, and published the ensuing year. He left a number of figures prepared for his 'History of Plants,' which, for the most part, were published by Camerarius in the 'Epitome Matthioli,' 1586, and a second edition in 1590; after which the same blocks were employed by Uffenbach for the Herbal of Castor Durantes, and next served to illustrate the 'Parnassus Medicinalis illustratus' of Becher in 1663; besides which they were used twice afterwards, namely, for a German Herbal by Bernard Verzacha, and for the 'Theatrum Botanicum' of Zwinger.

GESNER, *Solomon*, a Lutheran divine, was born at Boleslau, in Silesia, in 1559, and died in 1605, leaving a Latin translation of the Prophecy of Hosea, 'Disquisitions on the Psalter,' and other works of a theological or controversial nature to the amount of 40.

GESNER, *John Matthew*, a scholar and critic, was born near Newbury, in Germany, in 1691, and died in 1761. His works consist principally of editions of the Classics, Greek and Latin, as Horace; Claudian; the Argonautics of Orpheus, with the poem de Lapidibus, and the Hymns; besides a Latin Thesaurus, 4 vols. fol. Lips. 1749.

GESNER, *John James*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1787, is well known as the author of 'Thesaurus Numismatum,' 2 vols. Tigur. 1738.

GESNER, *John*, a canon of Zurich, probably of the same family as Conrad Gesner above-mentioned, was born in 1709, and died in 1790, leaving, 1. Two Physiological Dissertations on Plants, 1740 and 1741, reprinted at Leyden in 1743, along with Linnæus' 'Oratio de Peregrinatione intra Patriam.' 2. 'De Ranunculo Bellidifloro,' a dissertation on a supposed vegetable monster which had been imposed upon him as a real production, although it turned out to be nothing more than the common daisy artificially stuck upon a branch of the Meadow Crow-foot. 3. Eleven Dissertations published separately, from 1759 to 1773, under the general title of 'Phytographia Sacra,' 4to.; besides which he wrote on Extraneous Fossils, and composed an index to Weinmann's 'Phytographia,' 8vo. 1787.

GESNER, (or, as it is sometimes written, *Gessner*), *Solomon*, a poet, engraver, painter, and bookseller of Zurich, was born in 1730, and died in 1788, leaving a reputation no less as an artist than as a writer, so that at his death his fellow citizens erected a statue to his memory in his favourite walk on the banks of the Limmat, where it meets the Sihl. Among his works, as an author, are, 'Daphnis,' 1754; 'Inkle and Yarico;' and 'Pastorals;' but the work by which he is best known is his 'Death of Abel,' which was translated into every language in Europe; in 1802 his works, translated into English from the German, were published in 3 vols. 8vo. with an account of his life and writings. [Vide Plate XXIX]

GETA, *Septimius Antoninus Lucius, Publius* (*Hist.*) son of the emperor Severus, reigned after his father's death conjointly with his brother Caracalla, until the latter, stimulated by envy at his virtues, first attempted to have him poisoned, and, on the failure of this scheme, murdered him in the arms of his mother Julia, who, in attempting to keep off the fatal blow from his body, received a wound in her arm. Geta was thus cut off A. D. 212 in the 23d year of his age to the great grief of his subjects.

GETA (*Numis.*) the medals of this prince bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and many of them are inscribed with his several titles and dignities in their order as follow:



A. D.	198—200.	CAESAR.
	201—204.	CAESAR PONT. PRINC.
	206—207.	IUVENT. COS. &c.
	208.	CAESAR. COS. II. PONT. AUG. TR. P. PONT. COS. II. PIUS.
	209.	TR. P. II, &c.
	210.	TR. P. III, &c. BRIT.
	211.	TR. P. III. COS. II. PIUS BRIT.

The inscriptions on the obverse of Geta's medals designate him at large—L. SEPTIMIUS GETA CAES.—SEPTIMIUS GETA CAES.—P. SEPTIMIUS GETA CAES. PONT.—IMP. C. P. SEPT. GETA PIUS AUG.—DIVUS.—ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙ.—CΕΠΤΙ. ΓΕΤΑC.—Λ. CΕΠΤΙΜΙΟC ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙC.—ΠΟΥ. CΕΠΤ. ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙC. ΑΥΤ. Κ.—Π. CΕΠΤΙ. ΓΕΤΑC; on the reverse—ADVENTUS AUGUSTI.—AEQUITATI PUBLICAE.—CONCORDIA AUGUSTORUM.—CONCORDIA MILIT.—FELICIA TEMPORA.—FID. EXERCITUS ET LAETITIA DEORUM.—LIBERALITAS AUG. &c.—LIBERTAS PUBLICA.—MARTI VICTORI.—MINERVAE VICTRICI.—SAECURITAS IMPERII.—VICT. BRIT. &c.—VOTA PUBLICA. Medals of Geta were struck by Alexandria, Amphipolis, Antiochia, Apamea, Byzantium, Cæsarea, Corinthus, Corcyra, Ephesus, Ilium, Lampsacus, Miletus, Nicæa, Pergamus, Sicyon, Thessalonica, &c. *Strada. Impp. Rom. Num.*; *Vaill. Præst.* &c.; *Tristan. Comm. Hist.*; *Patin. Thes.*; *Spanh. Dissert.*; *Beger. Thes. Brand.*; *Pembrock. Mus.*; *Haym. Thes. Brit.*; *Oisel. Num. Sel.*; *Eckel. Cat. Mus. Cæs.* &c.; *Froel. Tentam.* &c.

GETA, *C.* a Roman expelled from the senate, and afterwards restored to his dignity, and made censor. *Cic. pro Cluent.* c. 42; *Val. Max.* l. 2.

GETA, a man who raised seditions at Rome in Nero's reign. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2.

GETHIN, *Grace, Lady* (*Biog.*) daughter of sir George Norton, of Abbots-Leith, Somersetshire, and wife of sir Richard Gethin, of Ireland, was cut off by a premature death at the age of 21 in 1697, leaving 'Reliquiæ Gethinianæ,' a collection of discourses on various subjects. A monument was erected over her tomb in Westminster Abbey; and for perpetuating her memory, provision was made for a sermon to be preached in the abbey yearly on Ash Wednesday for ever. Among the poems of Mr. Congreve are some encomiastic verses to the memory of Grace lady Gethin.

GETHING, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a native of Herefordshire, and a curious penman, who published, 1. 'Chirographia,' in 1645, in 37 plates, and republished in 1664, bearing the title of 'Gethingus Redivivus.' 2. 'Calligraphotechnia,' 1652.

GEVARTIUS, *John Caspar* (*Biog.*) a critic of Antwerp, was born in 1593, and died in 1666, leaving, 1. 'Lectionum Papinianarum Libri quinque in Statii Papinii Sylvas,' 8vo. 1621. 2. 'Electorum Libri tres, in quibus plurima veterum Scriptorum Loca obscura et controversa explicantur, illustrantur, et emendantur,' 4to. 1619; besides a Latin poem on the death of Thuanus, published at Paris in 1618.

GEWOLD, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and historian, was born in Franconia in the 16th century, and wrote, 1. 'Genealogia serenissimorum Bojariæ Ducum, et quorundam genuinæ Effigies a Wolfgango Kiliano ære eleganter incisæ,' fol. Antv. 1605, reprinted at Augsburgh, 1620, and again in German in 1623. 2. 'Chronicon Monasterii Reichersporgensis in Bojaria ante Annos CD. congestum,' &c. 4to. Monach. 1611, and reprinted in Ludewig's 'Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.' 3. 'Antithesis ad clariss. Viri Marquardi Freheri Assertionem de Palatini Electoratu,' 4to. Monach. 1612. 4. 'Orationes Alberti Hungeri,' 8vo. Ingolstad. 1616. 5. 'Henrichi Monachi in Rebdorf Annales,' 4to. ibid. 1618. 6. 'Delineatio Norici veteris ejusque Confinium,' 4to. ibid. 1619. 7. 'Wigulæi Hunds Metropolis Salisburgensis,' 3 vols. fol. Munich. 1620; a reprint by Gewold with a continuation and notes.



GEYSA (*Hist.*) the son of Toxis, the first king of Hungary, succeeded his father about 989, and died in 997, after having been converted by St. Adelbert, bishop of Prague, to the Christian faith, which he was very zealous in propagating among his subjects. He was succeeded by his son Stephen, who was denominated a saint. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

GHELIN (*Biog.*) vide *Gelenius.*

GHENT (*Geog.*) in French *Gand*, Latin *Gandavum*, or *Ganda*; a city of the Netherlands, capital of East Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, 30 miles S.W. Antwerp, 35 N. Lille. Lon. 3° 43′ E. lat. 51° 3′ N. This town was the birth-place of John of Gaunt, so well known in English history, and of the emperor Charles V; and has been the scene of several diplomatic negociations, particularly in 1578 between Spain and the United Provinces, and more lately of the treaty of peace between Britain and America in 1814. It was taken by the French, and retained by them during the revolutionary war; and was the residence of Louis XVIII during his temporary exclusion from France in 1814.

GHILINI, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Monza, in the Milanese, in 1589, and died in 1670, leaving, among his works, 'Theatro d'Huomini Letterati,' the first part of which was printed at Milan in 8vo. 1633, and was reprinted in 2 vols. 4to. Venice, 1647.

GHIRLANDAIO, *Domenico* (*Biog.*) a painter of Florence, who died in 1493, was employed by Sixtus IV to assist in adorning his chapel.

GHIRLANDAIO, *David* and *Benedetto*, brothers, also followed the same profession with considerable success.

GHIRLANDAIO, *Ridolfo*, son of Jerome, was employed by Raphael to work with him in the Vatican, and died in 1560, aged 75.

GIANNETASIO, *Nicholas Parthenio* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and a poet, was born at Naples in 1648, and died in 1715, leaving, 1. 'Piscatoria et Nautica,' Latin poems, 8vo. Neapol. 1685, 1686, and reprinted a third time in 4to. 1715. 2. 'Halieutica,' 12mo. Neapol. 1689, and 4to. 1715. 3. 'Cosmographiæ Principia.' 4. 'Universalis Geographiæ Elementa,' 8vo. Neapol. 1692. 5. 'Æstates Surrentinæ,' 8vo. Neapol. 1697, and 4to. 1722. 6. 'Autumni Surrentini,' Neapol. 1698 and 1722, &c.

GIANNONE (*Biog.*) in Latin *Jannonius, Petrus*, was born at Ischitella, a small town of Apulia, in 1676, and died in 1748, leaving a History of Naples in 4 vols. 4to. 1723; besides his posthumous works published in 4to. 1768. His history was translated into French by Desmonceaux, 4 vols. 4to. Hag.; and into English by captain Ogilvie, in 2 vols. fol. 1729—1731.

GIARDINI, *Felix* (*Biog.*) a distinguished performer on the violin, who was a native of Piedmont, died in 1793, leaving many compositions which were much admired.

GIB, *Adam* (*Biog.*) one of the first Scotch seceders, was born in Perthshire in 1713, and died in 1788, leaving some works of a controversial nature; among others; 'A Display of the Secession Testimony,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.

GIBBES (*Her.*) the name of a family of Fackly, in the county of Oxford, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1774 on sir Philip Gibbes; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per fesse *argent* and *ermine*, three battle axes *sable*.

Crest. An arm embowed in armour, garnished *or*, and charged with a cross couped *gules*, in the hand *proper*, a battle-axe, as in the arms.

Motto. "Tenax Propositi."

GIBBON, *John* (*Biog.*) an heraldic writer, was born in London in 1629, educated at Cambridge, and died about 1700, leaving, 1. 'Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam,' 8vo. 1682. 2. 'Christian Valour encouraged,' written in French to exhort the king of France to fight against the Turks. 3. 'Day Fatality.' 4. 'Unio Dissidentium.' 5. 'Heraldo Memoriale,' the heads of which were inserted in Maitland's History of London.

GIBBON, *Edward*, an English historian, descended from an ancient family in Kent, was born in 1737, and died in 1794, after having spent the latter part of his life at Lausanne. He is known as the author of the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;' besides which he published, 1. 'Essai sur l'Etude de la Litterature,' 12mo. 1761, his first publication. 2. 'Memoires Literaires de la Grande Bretagne,' a literary journal, in which he was assisted by his friend Mr. Deyverdun, a Swiss gentleman. 3. 'Critical Observations on the sixth Book of the Æneid,' 1770. 4. 'Miscellaneous Works,' published by lord Sheffield after his death. [Vide Plate XXVI]

GIBBONS (*Her.*) the name of a family of Stanwell-place, in the county of Middlesex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1752 on sir William Gibbons, Speaker of the House of Assembly in the island of Barbadoes; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a lion rampant *or*, debruised by a bend *argent*, charged with a torteaux, between two crosses formée fitchy *sable*.

Crest. A lion's jamb erased erect *gules*, charged with a

bezant, holding a cross formée fitchy *sable*, on the jamb a bezant.

Gibbons, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English Jesuit, was born in 1549, and died in 1632, leaving, 1. 'Nicolai Harpsfeldii Hist. Eccles. Angliæ.' 2. 'Opera divi Aelredi Abbatis Riavallensis, Cisterniensis,' 8vo. Duac. 1631. 3. 'Divi Amadæi Episc. Lausannæ, de Maria Virgine Homiliæ octo,' 12mo. Audomaropol. 4. 'Vita Beati Gosvini,' &c. 5. 'Summa Casuum Conscientiæ Francisci Toleti Cardinalis.' 6. 'F. Riberæ Comment. in duodecim Prophetas Minores,' Duac. 1612, &c.

Gibbons, *Orlando*, a composer of church music in the reign of James I, was born in 1583, honoured with the doctor's degree of music at Oxford in 1622, and died in 1625, leaving 'Madrigals of Five Parts for Voices and Viols,' London, 1612, also Anthems and Services for the church, of which the most celebrated is his 'Hosanna.'

Gibbons, *Christopher*, his son, was also a composer, and private organist to his majesty Charles II.

Gibbons, *Edward* and *Ellis*, brothers of Orlando, also distinguished themselves in the same line.

Gibbons, *Grinling*, a statuary and carver in wood, was born at Spur-alley, in the Strand, and died in 1721, leaving very many specimens of his art, of which the most considerable is a large chamber at Petworth, enriched from the ceiling, between the pictures, with festoons of flowers and dead game, &c.

GIBBS, *Sir Vicary* (*Hist.*) Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was born at Exeter in 1752, educated at Eton and Cambridge, studied for the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and after having been brought into notice by the defence of Horne Tooke and his associates, he rose by the several gradations of office to the Chief Justiceship in 1813, resigned this latter post in 1818, and died in 1820.

Gibbs, *James* (*Biog.*) an architect, was born at Aberdeen in 1685, and died in 1754, leaving numerous specimens of his skill in the erection of different edifices, particularly the Radcliffe Library, at Oxford. He published in 1728, a large folio volume of his designs.

GIBERT, *John Peter* (*Biog.*) a canonist, was born at Aix in 1660, and died in 1736, leaving, 1. 'Les Devoirs du Chrétiens renfermés dans le Pseaume 118,' 12mo. Paris, 1705. 2. 'Doctrina Canonum,' &c. 12mo. 1709. 3. 'Memoires concernant l'Ecriture Sainte, la Theologie Ecclesiastique,' &c. 12mo. 1710. 4. 'Institutions Ecclésiastiques et Beneficiales,' &c. 4to. 1720, the best edition in 1736. 6. 'Usages de l'Eglise Gallicane,' 4to. 1724, &c.

Gibert, *Balthazar*, a French scholar, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1662, and died in 1741. His principal work was 'Jugement des Savans sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhétorique,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1713—19, besides which he published, 1. 'De la véritable Eloquence,' &c. 12mo. 1703. 2. 'Reflexions sur la Rhétorique,' 1706, and reprinted several times since. 3. 'La Rhétorique, ou les Règles de l'Eloquence,' 12mo. which was first printed in Latin under the title of 'Rhetorica juxta Aristotelis Doctrinam Dialogis explanata,' 4to. Paris, 1730.

GIBERTI, *John Matthew* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Verona, was born at Palermo, appointed to the see of Verona by Clement VII, and died in 1543, after having been employed in missions of the highest importance at the papal court. He employed a number of persons in transcribing MSS., and defrayed the charge of printing excellent editions of the works of the Greek fathers, particularly a beautiful edition of Chrysostom's Homilies on the Epistles of St. Paul. His works, with his Life, were published at Verona in 1733.

GIBRALTAR (*Geog.*) the name of a town of Andalusia, as also of a promontory, and a strait in the neighbourhood, 60 m. S. E. Cadiz, 16 m. N. Ceuta, and 70 S. Seville. Lon. 5° 20′ W., lat. 36° 6′ N.

History of Gibraltar.

The promontory, or rock, at the foot of which the town of Gibraltar is built, was anciently called *Calpe*, and projecting into the sea, forms with the promontory opposite, on the coast of Africa, anciently called Abyla, the narrow strait known by the name of the *Straits of Gibraltar*, anciently by that of *Fretum Herculeum*, or *Gaditanum*. These two promontories were moreover distinguished by the appellation of *Columnæ Herculis*, or the Pillars of Hercules, because they were supposed to have been the boundary of his labours, and to have been formed by his separating the land at this part. The name of Gibraltar is derived, as is said, from Gibel-Tarek, a Moorish chief, who erected a fortress on the promontory. It was taken from the Moors in 1462, and in 1704 it fell into the hands of the English, from whom the Spaniards attempted in vain, three several times, to retake it. The last and most memorable seige of this place commenced in July, 1779, and continued until 1783, when it was raised, in consequence of the signing the preliminaries of peace.

GIBSON, *Edmund* (*Ecc.*) bishop of London, and son of Edward Gibson, of Knipe, in Westmoreland, was born at Bampton, in the same county, in 1669, entered a scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1686, promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1715, translated to that of London in 1720, and died in 1748. His works are, 1. An edition of Drummond's 'Polemo-Middiana,' &c. 4to. 1691. 2. 'Chronicon Saxonicum,' 4to. 1692. 3. 'Librorum Manuscriptorum Catalogus,' 4to. Oxon. 1692. 4. An edition of 'Quintilian de Arte Oratoria,' 4to. Oxon. 1693. 5. 'Julii Cæsaris Portus Iccius illustratus,' a tract of W. Somner, with a Dissertation of his own, 1694. 6. A translation of Camden's 'Britannia,' into English, 2 vols. fol. 1695, and again with large additions in 1722, 1772. 7. 'Vita Thomæ Bodleii Equitis Aurati, et Historia Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ,' prefixed to 'Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum in Anglia et Hibernia in unum collecti,' fol. Oxon. 1697. 8. 'Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ,' fol. 1698. 9. A short State of some present Questions in Convocation, 1700. 10. 'A Letter to a Friend in the Country concerning the proceedings in Convocation in the Years 1700 and 1701,' 4to. 1703. 11. 'The Right of the Archbishop to continue or prorogue the whole Convention. A Summary of the Arguments in favour of the said Right,' also 'Synodus Anglicana,' &c. 1702. 12. 'A Parallel between a Presbyterian Assembly and the new Model of an English Provincial Synod,' 4to. 13. Reflections upon a Paper entitled 'The Expedient Proposed,' 4to. 14. 'The Schedule of Prorogation reviewed,' 4to. 15. 'The pretended Independence of the Lower House upon the Upper House a groundless Notion,' 4to. 1703. 16. 'The Marks of a defenceless Cause, in the Proceedings and Writings of the Lower House of Convocation,' 4to. 17. 'An Account of the Proceedings in Convocation in a Cause of Contumacy, upon the Prolocutor's going into the Country without the leave of the Archbishop, commenced April 10, 1707.' All these, except the Synodus Anglicana, were printed without his name. 18. 'Visitations, Parochial and General,' &c. 8vo. 1717. 19. 'Five Pastoral Letters,' &c. 8vo. to which might be added numerous religious Tracts that issued from his pen, and 'A Collection of the principal Treatises against Popery in the Papal Controversy digested into proper Heads and Titles, with some Prefaces of his own,' 3 vols. fol. Lond. 1738.

Gibson, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician of Morpeth, who died in the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'A breve Chronicle of the Bishops of Rome's Blessynge,' &c. a work which is supposed to be the same as another entitled 'The Treasons of Prelates,' 16mo. Lond. 2. 'The Sum of the Acts and Decrees made by divers Bishops of Rome,' from the Latin,

12mo. no date. 3. 'A Treatise behoovefull, as well to preserve the People from Pestilence, as to help and recover them,' &c. 4to. 1586; besides an 'Herbal,' and a 'Treatise against unskilful Chemists,' in MS.

GIBSON, *Richard*, called the *Dwarf*, a painter in the time of sir Peter Lely, who died in 1690, in his 75th year, married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, a dwarf, like himself, who lived to the age of 90. They had nine children, five of whom lived to the age of maturity, and were duly proportioned in size. Being page to Charles I, the king, he was pleased to honour their wedding with his presence, and Waller wrote a poem on this occasion, 'Of the Marriage of the Dwarfs.' Gibson's Portraits were in great estimation, but the copies he made of Lely's Portraits, gained him the greatest reputation.

GIBSON, *William*, nephew of the preceding, and also a painter, who died in 1702, was equally happy with his uncle in copying after sir Peter Lely, and was also esteemed for his skill in taking portraits.

GIBSON, *Edward*, a kinsman of William's, followed at first the painting portraits in oil, but succeeded better afterwards in taking likenesses in crayons.

GIBSON, *William*, a self-taught mathematician, was born at Boulton in 1720, and died in 1791, leaving numerous Answers to Mathematical Questions, in the Gentleman's and Ladies' Diaries, the Palladium, and other annual publications.

GIDEON (*Bibl.*) גדעון, son of Joash, of Manasseh, and one of the judges of Israel, who had a particular call to deliver Israel from the oppression of the Midianites. *Judg.* viii. &c. He judged the nation nine years, from A. M. 2759 to 2768, according to Calmet; but others have said that his government lasted 40 years.

GIDGAD (*Bibl.*) גדגד, a mountain in the wilderness of Paran, where the Hebrews encamped. *Numb.* xxxiii.

GIFANIUS (*Biog.*) or *Giffen Hubertus*, or *Obertus*, a critic and civilian, was born at Bunen, in Guelderland, in 1534, and died in 1604 or 1609. He wrote Notes and Commentaries on Aristotle's 'Politics and Ethics,' also on Lucretius and Homer.

GIFFORD, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, and assistant librarian at the British Museum, was born at Bristol in 1700, and died in 1784, leaving, besides some Sermons, an edition of Folkes' Tables of Coins, 2 vols. 4to.

GIFFORD, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Tweedale.

GIGGEIUS (*Biog.*) or *Giggeo, Andrew*, an Italian scholar, who died in 1632, was the author of a Latin translation of the 'Commentary of the three Rabbins on the Proverbs of Solomon,' 4to. Mediol. 1620, and also of 'Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ, seu Lexicon Arabico-Latinum,' 4 vols. fol. 1632.

GIHON (*Bibl.*) גיחון, one of the four rivers of Paradise. *Gen.* ii.

GIHON, a fountain west of Jerusalem, where Solomon was anointed king by Zadok and Nathan. 1 *Kings* i; 2 *Chron.* xxxii.

GILBERT, *Sir Humphrey* (*Hist.*) a navigator, was born at Dartmouth, educated at Eton and Oxford, and after making an unsuccessful attempt in 1578 to form a settlement in Newfoundland, he returned to England soon after, and embarking a second time on the same expedition, he perished with all his crew, on the coast of Newfoundland, where his ship foundered. He wrote, 'Discourse to prove a Passage by the North-west to Cathaia and the East Indies,' which is preserved in Hackluyt's Voyages.

GILBERT, *Sir Jeffery, Knight*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was born in 1674, promoted to the dignity of Chief Baron about 1716. His works are. 1. 'Law of Devises, last Wills and Revocations,' 8vo. Lond. 1730, reprinted in 1756 and 1773. 2. 'The Law of Uses and Trusts,' 8vo. 1734, and 1741. 3. 'The Law and Practice of Ejectments, 8vo. 1734, 1741, and again in 1781, by Charles Runnington, esq. 4. 'Reports of Cases in Equity and Exchequer,' fol. 1734, and 1742. 5. 'Law and Practice of Distresses and Replevins,' no date, reprinted 1780, and in 1794, by William Hunt, esq. 6. 'History and Practice of Civil Actions in the Common Pleas, 1737, 1761, and 1779. 7. 'Treatise of the Court of Exchequer,' partly printed in 8vo. in 1738, and completely in 1753. 8. 'Treatise of Tenures,' 8vo. third edit. 1757. 9. 'Treatise of Rents,' 8vo. 10. 'History and Practice of the High Court of Chancery,' 8vo. 1758, previously printed in Ireland, but incorrectly. 11. 'Cases in Law and Equity,' 8vo. 1760. 12. 'The Law of Executions,' &c. 8vo. 1763. 13. 'Theory, or Law of Evidence,' 8vo. 1763, reprinted a fourth time in 1777, again in 1791, 1792, and 1796, by Capel Lofft, esq. with some account of the author; to which was added, his 'Abridgment of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding,' and his argument in a case of Homicide, &c. the first volume of which was again reprinted in 1801. Besides the above-mentioned works, there are two MSS. of the Lord Chief Baron's, in Mr. Hargrave's collection, entitled 'History of the Feud,' and 'A Treatise of Remainders.'

GILBERT, *William* (*Biog.*) or *Gilberd*, a physician, was born at Colchester, and died in 1603. He is well known as the first discoverer of several of the properties of the loadstone, which he communicated to the public in his work entitled 'De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus,' &c. 1600, besides which he left a work in MS. which was printed at Amsterdam by sir William Boswell, under the title 'De Mundi nostri Sublunaris Philosophia nova,' 4to. 1651.

GILBERT, *Thomas*, a nonconformist of Shropshire, was born in 1613, and educated at Oxford, after which he was appointed during the rebellion, an assistant in the work of expelling such as were styled scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient Ministers and Schoolmasters,' in which sweeping commission he was, according to Wood, not sparing of the power that was given to him. He was ejected after the Restoration for nonconformity, and died in 1694. He published, 1. 'Vindiciæ Supremi Dei Domini,' 8vo. Lond. 1655, against Dr. Owen. 2 'Epitaphia diversa.' 3. 'Julius Secundus,' a dialogue, 12mo. Oxon. 1669, and 8vo. 1680, to which latter edition was added 'Jani Alex. Ferrarii Euclides Catholicus.' 4. 'England's Passing Bell, a Poem, written soon after the Plague, the Fire of London, and the Dutch War,' 4to. 1675. 5. 'Super Auspicatissimo Regis Gulielmi in Hiberniam Descensu,' &c. Besides which he translated into Latin, a considerable part of Francis Potter's book, entitled 'An Interpretation of the Number 666,' and is supposed to have been concerned in the pamphlets 'Anni Mirabiles,' printed in 1661, 1662, and the following years.

GILBERTUS, *Anglicus* (*Biog.*) a writer on medicine in the reign of king John, was the author of 'Compendium Medicinæ tam Morborum Universalium quam Particularium,' Lugd. Bat. 1510, and afterwards at Geneva in 1608; under the title of 'Laurea Anglicana,' &c.; besides some other treatises, as 'De Viribus Aquarum,' 'De Re Herbarea,' 'Thesaurus Pauperum,' 'De Tuenda Valetudine.'

GILBOA (*Bibl.*) גלבוע, a mountain, celebrated for the defeat and death of king Saul. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. Eusebius and Jerom place this mountain six miles from Bethshan, otherwise Scythopolis, where was a large place called Gelbus. *Euseb. et Hieron. in Loc. Heb.*

GILCHRIST, *Ebenezer* (*Biog.*) a Scotch physician, was born at Dumfries in 1707, and died in 1774, leaving, among other thing, 'Dissertations on Nervous Fevers;' 'Medical Essays and Observations;' 'Treatise on the Use of Sea-Voyages in Medicine;' which first made its appearance in 1756, and was reprinted in 1771.

GILDAS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) surnamed also the *Wise*, a British monk,

and a celebrated preacher in the fifth century, is now known as the author of the earliest British history, contained in his 'Epistola de Excidio Britanniæ et Castigatio Ordinis Ecclesiastici,' 8vo. Lond. 1525, and 12mo. 1567; 8vo. Basil. 1541, and 12mo. 1568; Paris, 1576; and by Gale, in his 'Rerum Angliæ Scriptores veteres,' fol. 1684-7. There is also an English translation, 12mo. London, 1652.

GILDO (*Hist.*) a governor of Africa in the time of Theodosius the Great, revolted against Honorius in 393; but, being defeated by his brother Mascacel, he is said to have strangled himself, or, according to Claudian, was killed in Sicily. *Claudian. de Bell. Gildon.*; *Ammian. Marcel.* l. 29; *Jornand. de Regnor. Success.*; *Marcellin. in Chron.* &c.

GILDON, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, in 1665, and died in 1723, leaving, 1. 'The Deist's Manual; or, a rational Enquiry into the Christian Religion,' &c. 1705. 2. 'English Art of Poetry.' 3. 'Critical Commentary on the Duke of Buckingham's Essay on Poetry.' 4. 'New Rehearsal; or, Bayes the Younger,' &c. 1714; in which his observations on Pope's 'Rape of the Lock,' caused him to have a place in the Dunciad. Besides these things he wrote a Life of Betterton, and a number of plays, mentioned in the 'Biographia Dramatica.'

GILEAD (*Bibl.*) גלעד, a ridge of mountains east of the Jordan, where Jacob and Laban made a covenant. *Gen.* xxxi. &c. They separated the lands of Ammon, Moab, Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, from Arabia Deserta. Eusebius says Gilead reached from Libanus, northward, to the land possessed by Sihon, king of the Amorites, which was given to the tribe of Reuben. *Euseb. in Loc. Heb.*; *Prid. Connect.*

Gilead, son of Machir, and grandson of Manasseh, received his inheritance in the mountains of Gilead. *Numb.* xxvi.

GILES (*Hist.*) vide *Ægidius.*

Giles (*Ecc.*) or *Gilles, John*, a French cardinal, and a native of Normandy, received the cardinal's hat from Innocent VII in 1405, and died in 1418, after having left the party of Gregory XII, to which he was at first attached.

Giles, or *Gilles of Viterbo*, a general of the Augustine Order, was created a cardinal in 1517, and died in 1532, after having been employed by Julius II and Leo on different important missions. He was the author of Commentaries on some of the Psalms; Remarks on the first three Chapters of Genesis; and also Dialogues, Epistles, and Odes, in Praise of Pontanus, &c. which may be found in Martenne's 'Amplissima Collectio.'

GILFORD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Clanwilliam.

GILGAL (*Bibl.*) גלגל, a place west of the Jordan, which became famous for many events: it was about a league from Jordan and Jericho. *Josh.* v. &c.; 1 *Sam.* vii. &c.; 2 *Sam.* xix. &c.; *Hosea*, iv. &c.; *Amos*, iv. &c.

GILIMER (*Hist.*) or *Gelimer*, the sixth and last king of the Vandals in Africa, having deposed Hilderic, his relation, and an orthodox prince, was in his turn overpowered by Belisarius, and being taken prisoner was carried to Constantinople, where he died in 534. *Procop. de Bell. Vandal.*; *Vict. Uticens. de Vand. Per.*; *Jornand. de Reb. Goth.*; *Isidor. Chron.* &c.

GILL, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and scholar, was born in Lincolnshire in 1564, educated at Oxford, and died in 1635, leaving, 1. 'Treatise concerning the Trinity,' 8vo. 1601. 2. 'Sacred Philosophy of Holy Scripture,' &c. fol. 1635. 3. 'Logonomia Anglica,' 4to. 1721.

Gill, *Alexander*, son of the preceding, who died in 1642, left, among other things, 'Poetici Conatus,' 12mo. 1632.

Gill, *John*, a Baptist minister, was born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, in 1697, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'Exposition of the Song of Solomon,' fol. 1728. 2. 'The Prophecies of the Old Testament respecting the Messiah considered and proved to be literally fulfilled in Jesus,' 1728, in answer to Collins's 'Scheme of literal Prophecy considered.' 3. 'Treatise on the Doctrine of the Trinity,' 1731. 4. 'Cause of God and Truth,' &c. 4 vols. 8vo. 1735. 5. 'Exposition of the Bible,' altogether forming 9 vols. fol.; the first three volumes of which were published in 1746, 1747, and 1748; a new edition was published in 10 vols. 4to. 1810—1812. 6. 'A Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Hebrew Language, Letters, Vowel-Points, and Accents,' 1764; besides a number of other works on divinity and doctrinal points.

GILLEBERT (*Ecc.*) bishop of Limerick, and the first who exercised the functions of apostolical legate in Ireland, convoked a synod in 1110, at which 25 prelates assisted, when the boundaries of every diocese in the island were fixed, and many other points of discipline were regulated. He died about 1140. Besides some epistles to St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and others, he wrote 'De Usu Ecclesiastico,' which Pitts ascribed to one Gilles, a supposed bishop of Lincoln; it was published by Usher, in his 'Sylloge Epistolarum Hybernicarum.'

GILLES, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and traveller, was born at Albi in 1490, and died in 1555, leaving, 1. 'De Vi et Natura Animalium,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1533, extracted from Ælian, Appian, &c. 2. 'Elephantis Descriptio,' 8vo. 3. 'De Bosphoro et Thracia,' 1561. 4. 'De Topographiâ Constantinopoleos,' Lugd. Bat. 1562, and reprinted many times since; also inserted in Banduri's 'Imperium Orientale;' besides editions of Demetrius Constantinopolitanus de Re Accipitraria, inserted in 'Rei Accipitrariæ Auctores,' 4to. 1612; and an edition of 'Theodoreti Cyrensis Episcopi Comment. in duodecim Prophet. Min.' 8vo. 1521, &c.

GILLUS (*Hist.*) the 3[illegible] king of Scotland, who is said to have reigned about 40 years, A. C.

GILPIN, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) a divine of Kentmir, in Westmoreland, was born of a good family in 1517; educated at Oxford; obliged to fly the realm on account of his religion; and afterwards escaped burning only by the death of queen Mary, the news of which met him on the road, and put a stop to any further proceedings against him. He left a high reputation for zeal and activity as a divine, by which he is known more than as an author. His life has been written by Carleton, and by his descendant William Gilpin, by whom, as well as by others, he is warmly eulogized; although it is evident that he was puritanical in his principles, and schismatical in his practice.

Gilpin, *Richard*, a nonconformist, and a native of Cumberland, was educated at Oxford, silenced for refusing to comply with the act of uniformity in 1662, and died a practitioner in physic in 1657. He was the author of several treatises, but his discourse on 'Satan's Temptations,' 4to. 1677, is most esteemed.

Gilpin, *William*, a descendant of Bernard Gilpin, of whose life he wrote an account, was a native of Westmoreland, and died in 1804, at the age of 80. He wrote the lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Cranmer; besides 'Lectures on the Church Catechism,' 12mo.; 'Observations on Picturesque Beauty,' 8vo.; 'A Tour to the Lakes,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Remarks on Forest Scenery,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Essays on Picturesque Beauty,' &c.

Gilpin, *Sawrey*, brother of the preceding, and an artist, who died in 1807, left, among his best performances, 'The Triumph of Camillus;' 'The Election of Darius;' 'The Story of Phaeton,' &c.

GIN, *Peter Louis Claude* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1726, and died 1807. He translated Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, Demosthenes, and Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; the first of which was splendidly printed twice by Didot. His original works are, 1. 'Traité de l'Eloquence de Barreau,' 12mo. 1767. 2. 'De la Religion

par un Homme du Monde,' 5 vols. 8vo. 1778, and following years; and abridged in 1785, under the title of 'Nouveaux Melanges de la Philosophie et de la Literature.' 3. 'Les vrais Principes du Gouvernement Français,' 8vo. Geneva; and 2 vols. 12mo. Paris. 4. 'Analyse raisonnée du Droit Français,' 4to. Paris, 1782.

GIOCONDO (*Biog.*) *Jocundus*.

GIOIA, *Flavio* (*Biog.*) a Neapolitan in the 14th century, to whom the invention of the compass has been ascribed, although it is possible he may have been only an improver of an invention, which has been attributed by some to the Chinese, and by Dr. Wallis to the English.

GIORDANI, *Vital* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Bitonto in 1633, and died in 1711. His principal works are 'Euclide Restituto,' fol.; 'De Componendis Gravium Momentis,' fol.; 'Fundamentum Doctrinæ Motus Gravium,' fol. 1715; 'Ad Hyacinthum Christophorum Epistola,' fol. 1705.

GIORDANO, *Lucas* (*Biog.*) an artist of Naples, was born in 1629, and died in 1704, having been very happy in his imitations of the style of Titian. One of his most considerable productions is the altar-piece of the church of the Ascension at Naples, representing the Fall of Lucifer; and another at Genoa, of Seneca dying in the Bath.

GIORGI, *Augustine Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at St. Maur, in the diocese of Rimini, in 1711, and died in 1797, leaving, 1. 'Alphabetum Thibetanum,' 4to. 1761. 2. 'Fragmentum Evangelii S. Joannis Græco-Copto-Thebaicum Sæculi quarti,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1789; besides letters and dissertations on oriental criticism and antiquities, &c.

GIORGIONE (*Biog.*) an artist, whose real name was *Giorgio Barbarella*, was born at Castelfranco, in Frioul, in 1477, and died in 1511. His Moses taken from the Nile, and presented to the Daughter of Pharaoh, in the Archiepiscopal Palace at Milan, is esteemed by some his masterpiece, and by others, his Tempest Allayed, in the School of St. Marco, at Venice.

GIOSEPPINO (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, who was born in 1560, and died in 1640, excelled in painting battles. He was made knight of St. Michael by Lewis XII.

GIOTTO (*Biog.*) a painter, sculptor, and architect, was born in a village near Florence in 1276, and died in 1336, when the city of Florence erected a marble statue over his tomb. He left monuments of his genius at Rome, Naples, Verona, Ferrara, and the other principal cities of Italy.

GIOVIO (*Biog.*) vide *Jovius*.

GIRALDI, *Lilio Gregorio* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Gyraldus*, an Italian critic, was born at Ferrara in 1479, of an ancient and reputable family, and died in 1552. His works, consisting of 'Historia de Diis Gentium;' 'Historiæ Poetarum tam Græcorum quam Latinorum Dialogi decem;' 'Dialogi duo de Poetis nostrorum,' &c.; and 14 other pieces on similar subjects, were all collected and published in 2 vols. fol. Basil. 1580, and Lugd. Bat. 1696. Among his other pieces not mentioned, is one 'De Annis, Mensibus, cæterisque Temporis Partibus, una cum Kalendario Romano et Græco;' written with a view to the reformation of the calendar, afterwards effected by pope Gregory XIII, about 1582.

GIRALDI, *John Baptist Cintio*, an Italian poet of the same family as the preceding, was born at Ferrara in 1504, and died in 1573. His works consist chiefly of tragedies in Italian; a collection was published at Venice, in 8vo. 1583, by his son, Celso Giraldi. His prose works were also all written in Italian, except some orations in Latin; of these was one upon tragedy, comedy, and other kinds of poetry, which was printed at Venice by himself in 4to. 1554; but he is more particularly known by his 'Hecatommiti,' or hundred novels, in imitation of Bochart. A volume of his poems was printed at Ferrara in 1537, to which is subjoined a treatise of Cælio Calcagnini, 'De Imitatione,' addressed to Giraldi.

GIRALDUS, *Cambrensis* (*Ecc.*) otherwise called *Barry Girald*, or *Girald of Wales*, was born at the castle of Mainaper, near Pembroke, in 1146, elected bishop of St. David's in 1179, and again in 1198, but failed on both occasions to obtain his confirmation, and died at the age of 70, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'Gemma Ecclesiastica,' published at Mentz in 1549, under the title of 'Gemma Animæ,' without his name. 2. 'Itinerarium Cambriæ,' published with annotations by Powel, 8vo. 1585; and in 1806 sir Richard Colt Hoare published, in two splendid quarto volumes, 'The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, A. D. 1188, by Giraldus de Barri, Translated into English,' &c. 3. 'De Laudibus Cambrorum,' also published by Powell. 4. 'Topographia Hiberniæ,' Francof. 1602, and in Holingshed. 5. 'Historia Vaticinalis de Expugnatione Hiberniæ,' Francof. 1602; both published by Camden.

GIRARD, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a writer, of Clermont, in Auvergne, was born in 1678, and died in 1748. The work by which he is best known is his 'Synonymes Français,' a new edition of which was published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1769, by M. Beauzee; besides which he wrote, 'Les vrais Principes de la Langue Française,' 2 vols. 12mo.

GIRARDON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a sculptor and architect, was born at Troyes in 1628, and died in 1715, leaving, among his best pieces, the Equestrian Statue of Louis XIV; the Mausoleum of Richelieu; and the Rape of Proserpine, &c.

GIRTIN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter, was born in 1773, and died in 1802. His last and best drawings were his Views of Paris.

GIRY, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) advocate to the parliament of Paris, was born there in 1596, and died in 1665, leaving translations of the 'Dialogues des Orateurs,' 4to. 'L'Hist. Sacrée de Sulpice Severe,' &c.

GLABER, *Rodolph* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of St. Germain d'Auxerre, in the 11th century, wrote a 'Chronicon,' or history of France, which has been printed in the collections of Pithou and Du Chesne.

GLANDORP, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Munster, who died in 1564, was the author of, 1. 'Sylva Carminum Elegicorum.' 2. 'Descriptio Gentis Antoniæ.' 3. 'Familiæ Juliæ Gentis.' 4. 'Disticha Sacra et Moralia.' 5. 'Annotationes in Jul. Cæsaris Comment.' 6. 'Annotat. in Ciceronis Epist. Famil.' 7. 'Onomasticon Historiæ Romanæ.'

GLANDORP, *Matthias*, a German physician, was born at Cologne in 1595, and died, according to some accounts, about 1640, leaving, 1. 'Speculum Chirurgorum,' 8vo. Bremen, 1619; and 4to. 1648. 2. 'Methodus Medendæ Paronychiæ.' 3. 'Tractatus de Polypo Narium Affectu gravissimo,' 1628. 4. 'Gazophylacium Polypusium Fonticulorum et Setonium reseratum,' 1633; these four pieces were collected and published under the title of his works, 4to. Lond. 1729, with his life prefixed, and some tracts on Roman antiquities.

GLANVIL, *Ranulf* (*Hist.*) or *Glanville*, a Justiciary in the reign of Henry II, is well known as the author of a work, 'De Legibus,' of great authority among law writers. It is said to be a transcript of the Norman Law. It was printed in 1554, 1557, 1604, and 1673, and a translation of it, entitled, 'A Treatise of the Laws and Customs of England,' was published in 1780 by John Wilmot, esq. one of the Masters in Chancery, collated with the MSS. in the Harleian, Cottonian, Bodleian, and Dr. Mille's libraries.

GLANVIL, *Sir John*, younger son of John Glanvil, of Tavistock, in Devonshire, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who died in 1600, was educated at Oxford, studied law at Lincoln's Inn, was made serjeant at law in 1639, and Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640; but, in

consequence of his loyalty, he was deprived both of his office, and his seat in that rebellious assembly, and, suffering both in his person, and his estate, he died just after the restoration, in 1661. His works consist of speeches and arguments, most of which are in Rushworth's Collections; besides his 'Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections,' published by John Topham, esq. 8vo. 1775, to which is prefixed an historical account of the Ancient Rights of determining Cases upon Controverted Elections.

GLANVIL, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) an English Minorite, or Franciscan, of the family of the earls of Suffolk, in the 14th century, was the author of a work, 'De Proprietatibus Rerum,' which was one of the first books on which the art of printing was exercised; there being no fewer than 12 editions or translations of it from 1479 to 1494. The English translation, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, is said to be the most magnificent publication that ever issued from the press of that celebrated printer, but the date has not been ascertained. An analysis of this work may be found in Mr. Dibdin's 'Typographical Antiquities.'

GLANVIL, *Joseph*, a writer of Plymouth, in Devonshire, was born in 1636, educated at Oxford, and died in 1680, leaving a number of tracts, as, 1. 'The Vanity of Dogmatizing, or Confidence in Opinions, manifested in a Discourse of the Shortness and Uncertainty of our Knowledge, and its Causes, with some Reflections on Peripateticism, and an Apology for Philosophy,' 8vo. 1666. 2. 'Scepsis Scientifica; or Confessed Ignorance the Way to Science,' &c. 4to. 1665. 3. 'Some Philosophical Considerations, touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft,' 4to. 1663. 4. 'Plus Ultra; or the Progress and Advancement of Knowledge since the Days of Aristotle,' &c. 12mo.; being a defence of the Royal Society, which caused some scurrilous pamphlets to pass between him and his antagonists, who were of the Aristotelian school; besides which he wrote a number of other tracts not worth particularizing. After his decease his sermons and pieces were published by Dr. Henry Homech, under the title of 'Some Discourses, Sermons, and Remains,' 4to. 1681.

GLANVIL, *John*, a grand-son of sir John Glanvil above-mentioned, was born in 1664 at Broad Hinton, educated at Oxford, and died in 1735, leaving some minor poems, the best of which may be seen in Nichols's Collection. He made the first translation of Fontenelle's 'Plurality of Worlds.'

GLAPHYRA (*Hist.*) wife of Archelaus, high-priest of Bellona, at Comana, in Cappadocia, was celebrated for her beauty and intrigues with M. Anthony, from whom she obtained the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons, Sisinna and Archelaus. *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Dio.* l. 49.

GLAPHYRA, grand-daughter of the preceding, and daughter of Archelaus, was married successively to Alexander and Archelaus, sons of Herod; but, according to Josephus, she was married to Juba, king of Lybia, before her marriage with Archelaus. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 17, c. 19.

GLAPTHORNE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I, who left some poems as well as plays.

GLASGOW, *David, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) a Privy Councillor of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was afterwards one of the commissioners for the Treaty of Union, which he had a principal share in bringing to effect; and, after taking an active part in suppressing the insurrection in 1715, and in preserving the public tranquillity at all times, he died in 1733.

GLASGOW, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the Scotch family of Boyle [Vide *Boyle*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Boyle, earl of Glasgow, viscount Kelburn, lord Boyle, of Kelburn, Stewartoun, &c. Title of the eldest son, viscount Kelburn.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, an eagle displayed *gules*, as a coat of augmentation on the creation of the earldom, being formerly the family crest; second and third, parted per bend crenelle *argent* and *gules*, for the surname of Boyle in England, as a coat of affection; over all, on escutcheon, three harts' horns *gules*, two and one, the paternal coat of Boyle, of Kelburn.

Crest. An eagle with two heads displayed, parted per pale crenelle *or* and *gules*.

Supporters. Dexter, a savage *proper*; sinister, a lion rampant, parted per bend crenelle *argent* and *gules*.

Motto. "Dominus providebit."

GLASS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch minister, who was born at Dundee in 1638, and died in 1773, is best known as the leader of a sect who dissented from the Scotch Kirk, and at first received his name, but were afterwards called, from another leading propagator, Sandemanians. He wrote a number of controversial tracts, which were published in 4 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh.

GLASS, *John*, son of the preceding, was bred to the profession of a surgeon, but afterwards engaging in the trade to the Brazils, he was murdered in 1765 on his way home, with his wife, daughter, the mate, one seaman, and two boys, by the rest of the crew, who afterwards sunk the vessel, landed at Ross, and proceeded to Dublin, where they were apprehended and executed.

GLASSIUS, *Solomon* (*Biog.*) a German divine and critic, was born in 1593 at Sondershausen, in Thuringia, and died in 1656. He wrote, 1. 'Philologia Sacra,' 4to. 1623, and reprinted several times since, the last time at Leipsic in 1776, by professor Dathius, under the title, 'Philologia Sacra his Temporibus accommodata.' 2. 'Onomatologia Messiæ Prophetica.' 3. 'Christologia Mosaica et Davidica.' 4. 'Exegesis Evangeliorum et Epistolarum;' and some other pieces.

GLASTONBURY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by a branch of the family of Grenville. [Vide *Grenville*] The arms and crest of this family are the same as those of the duke of Buckingham, with a mullet for difference, and the supporters the same also, except that they are collared, and the lion parti per pale embattled.

Motto. "Uni æquus virtuti."

GLAUBER, *John Rodolph* (*Biog.*) a chemist of Amsterdam in the 16th century, was the inventor of a salt which retains his name to this day, and was the author of 20 treatises, which were published for the most part in German, but some in Latin, and others in French. A collection of the whole in Latin was published at Francfort, 8vo. 1658; and 4to. 1659. An English translation was published by Christopher Pack, fol. Lond. 1689.

GLAUCE (*Myth.*) the wife of Acteus; a daughter of Cretheus; one of the Nereides, &c. *Apollod.*

GLAUCUS (*Myth.*) Γλαύκος, a son of Hippolochus, and father of Bellerophon, who exchanged his golden suit of armour for the brazen one of Diomed, whence the proverb, 'Glauci et Diomedis Permutatio,' for any absurd exchange. *Mart.* l. 9, epig. 96.

Tam stupidus nunquam nec tu, puto, Glauce fuisti
Chalcea donanti chrysea qui dederas.

Hom. Il. l. 6; *Plut. in Symp.*; *Arist. Eth.* l. 5; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

GLAUCUS, a fisherman of Anthedon, in Bœotia, son of Neptune and Nais, who was changed into a sea deity. *Eurip. in Orest.*; *Arist. de Rep. Del.*; *Apollon.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 199; *Paus.* l. 9; *Lactant. Argon.* 13; *Eustath. in Il.* l. 2; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 5; *Palæph. in Incred.*

GLAUCUS, a son of Sisyphus, king of Corinth, who was torn to pieces by his own mares. *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 250, &c.; *Virg. Georg.* l. 3; *et Serv. in Loc.*

GLAUCUS, a son of Minos the second, who was restored by the soothsayer Polyidus. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 136, &c.; *Palæph. de Incred.* 27.

GLAUCUS (*Hist.*) a son of Epytus, king of Messenia, who succeeded his father on the throne of the Messenians, A. C. 1000, and introduced the worship of Jupiter among the Dorians. *Paus.* l. 4.

GLEDITSCH, *John Gottlieb* (*Biog.*) a botanist and naturalist of Leipsic, who died in 1786, at the age of 72, was the author of 'Systema Plantarum a Staminum Situ,' 8vo. Berolin. 1764; besides some treatises, on 'The Means of destroying Locusts;' 'On Fungusses;' 'On Bees.'

GLEICHEN, *Frederick William von* (*Biog.*) a naturalist of Bayreuth, who died in 1783, aged 69, was the author of, 1. 'Die Neuesten Entdeckungen im Pflantzreiche,' &c. Nuremberg, 1764; a French translation of which appeared in 1770. 2. 'Entdeckungen Mikroskopische unter den Pflanzen,' &c. 4to. Nuremberg, 1781. 3. 'Aufsatz Uber die Geschichte der Laüse welche die Eschen-Blätter auffressen,' &c. 4to. Nuremberg, 1770. 4. 'Dissertation über die Generation,' &c. 4to. Nuremberg. 1778; translated into French, Paris, 1799.

GLENBERVIE, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred on Sylvester Douglas, a descendant of the first earl of Douglas. [Vide *Douglas*]

GLENCAIRN, *William, fifth Earl of* (*Hist.*) a violent partisan in favour of the reformation, who had the chief command in the army embodied against queen Mary in 1567, when he went to the chapel-royal of Holyrood-house, attended by his domestics, demolished the altar, broke the images to pieces, tore down the pictures, and defaced the ornaments of the place.

GLENCAIRN, *William, ninth Earl of,* distinguished himself in the royal cause during the rebellion, for which he was excepted out of Cromwell's pardon. He was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland in 1661, and died in 1664.

GLENCAIRN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1148 on Alexander Cunningham, lord of Kilmaurs, which title became dormant at the death of John, fifteenth earl, in 1796.

GLENDOUR, *Owen* (*Hist.*) a Welch chieftain, who made a successful stand against Henry IV of England, and died in 1415, aged 61.

GLENGALL, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a branch of the Butler family, [Vide *Butler*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Butler, earl of Glengall, viscount and baron Cahir, co. Tipperary.

Arms. *Argent,* a cross *gules,* with the effigy of our Saviour thereon *or,* borne in memory of one of the families fighting against the Turks.

Crest. In a plume of feathers, a falcon *argent,* difference with a crescent.

Supporters. Two tigers parti per fess *azure* and *or,* gorged with a chain reflexing over their backs, and passing between their hinder legs.

Motto. "God be my guide."

GLENTWORTH, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Limerick.

GLERAWLEY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Annesley.

GLISSON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an English physician, was born in 1596, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1677. He wrote, 1. 'De Rachitide, sive Morbo Puerili qui vulgo the rickets dicitur,' Lond. 1650. 2. 'Anatomia Hepatis,' Lond. 1654. 3. 'De Lymphæductis nuper repertis,' Amst. 1659, with the 'Anatomica Prolegomena, et Anatomia Hepatis.' 4. 'De Naturæ Substantia energetica,' &c. 4to. Lond 1672. 5. 'Treatise of the Stomach and Intestines,' Amsterdam, 1677. Several of his MSS. which were in sir Hans Sloane's possession, are now in the British Museum.

GLOUCESTER, *Robert, Earl of* (*Hist.*) natural son of Henry I, swore fealty conditionally to Stephen, but leaving the kingdom afterwards, he returned with the empress Matilda, and supported her cause by gaining several advantages over Stephen, whom he on one occasion took prisoner.

GLOUCESTER, *Richard, Earl of,* joined the confederacy formed by the earl of Leicester against king Henry III, but, just before his death in 1263, he left this party, and attached himself to that of the king.

GLOUCESTER, *Gilbert, Earl of,* son of the preceding, after joining the earl of Leicester, and taking the king Henry prisoner at Lewes, he was reconciled to the latter, and espoused his cause, but not without being guilty of great inconsistencies and unsteadiness. He became, however, at length bound to the royal family by marrying the daughter of Edward I.

GLOUCESTER, *Earl of,* son of the preceding, and nephew of Edward II, was slain at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

GLOUCESTER, *Duke of,* uncle to Richard II, was so active in his cabals and conspiracies against the king, that the latter ordered him to be arrested, and carried to Calais, where he died in 1397, not without strong suspicion that he had been murdered.

GLOUCESTER, *Humphrey, Duke of,* brother of Henry V, who was left by him regent of England during the minority of Henry VI, was embroiled with his uncle, the cardinal of Winchester, who embraced opposite counsels to his own, and by whose means, as is generally supposed, this prince came to an untimely end at St. Edmund's Bury, although it was given out that he died a natural death in 1447.

GLOUCESTER, *Richard, Duke of,* vide *Richard III.*

GLOUCESTER, *Duke of,* youngest son of Charles I, was enjoined by his father, just before his execution, not to accept the crown of England while his brothers Charles and James were alive; to which the child, sighing, replied, "I will be torn in pieces first." He was sent beyond sea by Cromwell, and survived the restoration, but died soon after, in 1660, at the age of 20, leaving a high reputation for talent and virtue.

GLOUCESTER, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a royal title, which has been enjoyed by members of the royal family for many centuries, as may be seen under the head of *History,* and was conferred in 1764, on William Henry, third son of Frederic, Prince of Wales, who was created duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and earl of Connaught, in the kingdom of Ireland. At his death, in 1805, he was succeeded by his only son, prince William Frederick. The arms, &c. are the same as those of the prince of Wales, with the label differenced.

GLOUCESTER (*Geog.*) capital of a county of the same name in England, 24 m. N. E. Bristol, 104 W. by N. London. The county was denominated in Latin *Glocestriensis Comitatus,* the original inhabitants of which were the Dobuni. The town was called *Clevum, Glovernia,* or *Glocestria,* and was erected into a bishop's see in the reign of Henry III. The other principal places in this county are, Cirencester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Northleach, Tetbury, &c. The rivers are the Severn, Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, Lech, &c.

GLOUCESTER, *Robert of* (*Biog.*) vide *Robert.*

GLOVER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a herald, and heraldic writer, was first made Portcullis Poursuivant, and afterwards Somerset Herald in 1571, and died in 1588, leaving, 1. 'De Nobilitate Politica vel Civili.' 2. 'A Catalogue of Honour;' both of which were published by his nephew, Mr. Thomas Milles, the former in 1608, and the latter in 1610, both folio. His 'Ordinary of Arms,' was augmented and improved by Edmonson, 12mo. 1738, who published it in the first volume of his 'Body of Heraldry.'

GLOVER, *Richard,* an English poet, and son of Richard Glover, a Hamburgh merchant in London, was born in St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, in 1712, and died in 1785. He wrote, 1. 'Leonidas,' an admired poem, first

published in 4to. 1737; it passed through three editions in two years, and received an accession of popularity on the appearance of a pamphlet by Dr. Pemberton, entitled, 'Observations on Poetry, especially Epic, occasioned by the late Poem Leonidas.' It was republished by himself, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1770. 2. 'London; or the Progress of Commerce.' 3. 'Hosier's Ghost;' both written in 1739. 4. 'Boadicea,' a tragedy, 1753. 5. 'Medea,' a tragedy, written on the Greek model, and, consequently, unfit for the modern stage. 6. 'The Athenaid;' which was published after his death in 1787; since that period the public attention has been called to this author by a work which appeared in 1813, said to be written by him, under the title of 'Memoirs of a distinguished Literary and Political Character, from the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole in 1742, to the establishment of Lord Chatham's second administration in 1757.' This work was immediately followed by 'An Enquiry concerning the Author of the Letters of Junius, with reference to the Memoirs of a celebrated Literary and Political Character;' the object of which was to prove that Glover was the author of these letters.

GLUCK, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a musical composer, was born in the palatinate on the frontiers of Bohemia in 1712, or, according to some, in 1716, and died in 1787, leaving a number of operas; as 'Artamene;' 'La Caduta de' Giganti;' 'Orfeo;' 'Alceste;' 'Paride ed Elena,' &c. which established his reputation as one of the most original composers that ever appeared.

GLYCAS, *Michael* (*Biog.*) one of the Byzantine Historians, but at what period he lived is not certain. His 'Annales' extend as far as the emperor Alexis Comnenus, who died in 1118, and were first translated by Leunclavius. The whole was published by father Labbe, fol. Paris, 1660, and is included among the 'Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores,' &c. Gr. and Lat. 27 vols. fol. Venet. 1722—1733. Some of his letters have been published in the 'Deliciæ Eruditorum,' Florent. 1736, and other collections.

GLYCERIUS, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) a Roman of a good family, who, after having held some high posts in the state, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Ravenna in 473; but was deprived of the empire by Julius Nepos in the same year, when he was consecrated bishop of Salona, in Dalmatia, and died in 480. *Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Cassiodorus et Marcellin. in Chron.*; *Jornand. de Reb. Goth.*

GLYCERIUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this prince, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription D. N. GLYCERIUS P. F. AUG. vel P. P. AUG. *Du Cang. Fam. Byz.*; *Mus. Pemb. &c.*



GLYCON (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Athens, to whose skill the moderns are said to be indebted for the admired statue of the Farnese Hercules.

GLYNN (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from Cilmin, nephew to Merfyn Frych, who had his residence at Glynnegyon, near Dinasin, co. Caernarvon, and flourished in 843. Of this family was sir Richard Glynn, who was created a baronet in 1759; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*, guttee *d'or*, for Glynn; second and third party per pale *azure* and *gules*, three stags' heads *or*, for Lewen; in an escutcheon surtout a man's leg and thigh couped.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, an eagle's head erased *sable*, guttee *d'or*, holding in the beak an escallop *argent*.

GLYNN, a branch of the same family, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1800 on sir Richard Carr Glynn, eldest son, by a second marriage, of sir Richard Glynn above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this branch of the family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, the arms for Glynn as above, differenced a crescent; second and third *gules*, on a chevron *argent*, three mullets of the field, for Carr; on an escutcheon surtout *argent*, a man's leg and thigh couped *sable*.

GLYNNE, *Sir John, Knt.* (*Hist.*) a crafty politic lawyer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Glyn-Cyphon in 1602, educated at Westminster and Oxford; and, after studying law at Lincoln's Inn, of which he became a bencher, he distinguished himself on the popular side by conducting the cause against the earl of Strafford, in conjunction with Maynard, Palmer, and Whitelock; the two former of whom, the earl remarked, treated him like advocates; the two latter like gentlemen. He afterwards fell into disgrace with his party; but making his peace with the usurping powers, he was patronized by Oliver Cromwell, whom he recommended to take the crown. At the Restoration, he wrote a work entitled 'Monarchy asserted to be the best, the most ancient and loyal Form of Government,' 8vo. 1660, by which probably he secured the favour of Charles II, by whom he was knighted; and died serjeant at law in 1666.

GLYNNE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Hawarden-castle, co. Flint, which derives its descent from Merfyn Frych, the prince of Wales above-mentioned, and is therefore a branch of the same family as the forementioned Glynn. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on William Glynne, son of sir John Glynne, knt. the lawyer mentioned under *History*; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*.

Crest. An eagle's head erased *sable*, holding in his beak a brand ragule *sable*, fired *proper*.

GMELIN, *John George* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist, was born at Tubingen in 1709, and died in 1755, leaving, 1. 'Flora Siberica, seu Historia Plantarum Siberiæ,' 4 parts, 4to. Petropol. 1747–49, with plates. 2. 'Reisebeschreiburg durch Siberien zwischen die Jahre,' 1733 and 1743, four parts, 8vo. Gottingen, 1751, 1752; an abridgment of which in French was published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1767.

GMELIN, *Samuel Gottlieb*, nephew to the preceding, was born in 1743; and, being taken prisoner by Usmei Khan, a Tartar prince, while on his travels through Persia, he died in confinement in 1774. His works are, 1. 'Historia Fucorum,' 4to. Petrop. 1768. 2. Travels in Russia, published in the Russian language, in 3 vols. 4to. Petersburg, 1771; and translated into German by professor Pallas in 1774. 3. Journey from Astracan to Czarizyn, and also a second Persian Journey, 1772—1774. Pallas prefixed Gmelin's Life to the fourth part of his travels.

GMELIN, *John Frederick*, of the same family, was born at Tubingen in 1748, and died in 1805. He is best known as the editor of Linnæus' System of Nature; besides which he wrote a History of Chemistry, and several other works on vegetable physiology, materia medica, mineralogy, &c.

GNIDUS (*Geog.*) vide *Cnidus*.

GNOSSUS (*Geog.*) Κνωσσὸν, a city of Crete, the residence of king Minos, now *Ginosa*, which was famous for archery. *Lucan.* l. 3, v. 185.

Jam dilecta Jovi centenis venit in arma
Creta vetus populis, Gnossasque agitare pharetras
Docta.

Propert. l. 2, el. 12.

Et pharetra ex humero Gnosia utroque jacet.

Virgil uses the term *Gnossia tellus* for the whole island. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 23.

Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus.

GNOSSUS (*Numis.*) this city is distinguished on some few medals by the inscription ΓΝΟΣΙΩΝ, or ΓΝΟΣΣΙΩΝ. *Vail. Num. Gr.*

GOA (*Geog.*) a district of India, the capital of which, bearing

the same name, is situated lon. 73° 57′ E. lat. 15° 30′ N. Goa was taken from the rajahs of Bejanagur in 1469 by the sovereigns of the Deccan, from whom it was retaken in 1510 by the celebrated Portuguese general Albuquerque.

GOAD, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, was born in 1615, educated at Oxford, and died in 1689, after having been removed from his post as master of Merchant Taylor's School on account of his attaching himself to the Romish church. He published Genealogicon Latinum; and Astro-Meteorologica, &c.

GOAR, *James* (*Biog.*) a French Dominican, was born at Paris, of a reputable family, in 1601, and died in 1653. His principal work was his collection of Greek liturgies, published under the title of 'Euchologion, sive Rituale Græcorum,' fol. Paris. 1647, and Venet. 1730; besides which he translated some of the Byzantine Historians for the collection printed at the Louvre.

GOB (*Bibl.*) גּוֹב, a plain where two battles were fought between the Hebrews and the Philistines. 2 *Sam.* xxi.

GOBAR (*Hist.*) a governor of Mesopotamia, who checked the course of the Euphrates, so that it might not run rapidly through Babylon. *Plin.* l. 6.

GOBARES (*Hist.*) a Persian governor, who surrendered to Alexander. Q. *Curt.* l. 5.

GOBEL, *John Baptist* (*Hist.*) a bishop of Lydda, and a constitutional archbishop of Paris, who had the effrontery to boast of his infidelity, and perished in the reign of Robespierre on the guillotine in 1795, regretted by none.

GOBELIN, *Giles* (*Biog.*) a celebrated dyer in the reign of Francis I, who discovered a method of dying a beautiful scarlet; whence his name has since been given, not only to the finest French scarlets, but also to the house, and the river adjoining to it, where he followed his business. An academy for drawing, and a manufactury of fine tapestries, were afterwards established in his place, for which reason the tapestries have received the name of *Gobelins*.

GOBIEN, *Charles le* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, and secretary to the Chinese missionaries, was born at St. Malo in 1653, and died in 1708, leaving several works relating to the mission; as, 1. 'Lettres sur les Progrés de la Religion à la Chine,' 8vo. 1697. 2. 'Hist. de l'Edit. de l'Empereur de la Chine en faveur de la Religion Chretienne,' 12mo. 1698, which makes the third volume of le Comte's Memoirs of China. 3. Hist. des Isles Mariennes,' 12mo. 1700; besides eight parts or volumes of the 'Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses,' written by the Chinese missionaries. Of these letters a collection was afterwards made extending to 34 vols. 12mo.; and in 1780 the Abbe de Querbeuf published a new edition in 26 vols.

GOBINET, *Charles* (*Biog.*) doctor of the Sorbonne, and a native of St. Quinten, who died in 1690, at the age of 77, was the author of, 1. 'Instruction de la Jeunesse,' 12mo. 1655, and often reprinted. 2. 'Instruction sur la Religion,' 12mo. 1687 and 1733. 3. 'Instruction sur la Maniere de bien étudier,' 12mo. 1689. 4. 'Instruction Chrétienne des Jeunes Filles,' second edition, 12mo. 1729; all these works, and some others of his, were printed at Paris.

GOBRYAS (*Hist.*) Γωβρύης, one of the seven Persian noblemen, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis, after whose death Darius was chosen king. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 70, &c.

GOCLENIUS, *Conrad* (*Biog.*) a philologist of Westphalia, was born in 1485, and died in 1539. He wrote notes on Cicero's 'Officia,' published a new edition of Lucan, and translated Lucian's 'Hermotinus.'

GOCLENIUS, *Rodolphus* (*Biog.*) who died professor of physic and mathematics at Marpurg in 1621, aged 49, was the author of a tract on the Cure of Wounds by the Magnet, which is supposed to have laid the foundation for the modern theory about animal magnetism.

GODDARD, *Jonathan* (*Biog.*) a puritan and partisan in the grand rebellion, was born at Greenwich in 1617, educated at Oxford, appointed head physician to Oliver Cromwell's army in 1647, and warden of Merton College in 1651. At the Restoration his place as warden was occupied by Dr. Edward Reynolds, then king's chaplain; and he, retiring to his private practice, died in 1674, leaving a nostrum which was long known by his name; and 'A Discourse setting forth the unhappy Condition of the Practice of Physic in London,' 4to. 1669, in which he recommended to physicians to make up their own prescriptions. He is mentioned with more respect among the friends of the Royal Society, of which he was a principal promoter, by making communications and observations.

GODEAU, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French prelate, descended from a good family at Dreux, was born in 1605, nominated to the bishopric of Grasse in 1636 through the recommendation of cardinal Richelieu, and died in 1671, after having faithfully and zealously discharged his episcopal functions, and restored ecclesiastical discipline, which had fallen into neglect. He was a voluminous writer, and one of the members, whose meetings, at the house of M. Conrart, to confer upon subjects of polite learning, first gave rise to the academy for Belles Lettres. Among his works, the principal are, 1. 'Histoire Ecclesiastique,' 3 vols. fol. 1633. 2. 'Christian Morals for the Instruction of the Clergy of the Diocese of Venice,' 1709, which was afterwards translated into English by Basil Kennet. 3. 'Traduction des Pseaumes de David,' in verse, &c.

GODEFROI, *Denys* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Dionysius Gotofredus*, a lawyer, was born at Paris in 1549, and died in 1622, leaving, 1. 'Notæ in quatuor Libros Institutionum.' 2. 'Opuscula varia Juris.' 3. 'Corpus Juris Civilis cum Notis,' 2 vols. fol. 1628 and 1683. 4. 'Praxis Civilis ex antiquis et recentioribus Scriptoribus.' 5. 'Index Chronologicus Legum et Novellarum a Justiniano Imperatore Compositarum.' 6. 'Consuetudines Civitatum et Provinciarum Galliæ cum Notis,' fol. 7. 'Quæstiones Politicæ ex Jure Communi in Historia desumptæ.' 8. 'Dissertatio de Nobilitate.' 9. 'Statuta Regni Galliæ cum Jure Communi collata,' fol. 10. 'Synopsis Statutorum Municipalium.' 11. An edition, Greek and Latin, of 'Promtuarium Juris,' of Harmenopules. 12. 'Auctores Linguæ Latinæ,' 4to. Genev. 1585, 1602, and 1622; a collection including Varro, Valerius Flaccus, Pompeius Festus, Nonnius Marcellus, Fabius Fulgentius Planciades, St. Isidor de Seviglia Originum, &c. Calendarium vetus Romanum Grammaticorum veterum excerpta, Titus Probus, Valerius Probus, Notæ Juris a Magnone collectæ, et Vener. Bedæ Tractatus de Computo, &c. To Godefroi have also been ascribed the following works: 'Avis pour reduire les Monnoies a leur juste Prix et Valeur,' 8vo.; 'Maintenance et Defense des Empereurs, Rois, &c. contre les Censures, Monitoires, et Excommunications des Papes,' 4to.; 'Fragmenta duodecim Tabularum suis nunc primum Tabulis restituta,' 4to. 1616. His 'Opuscula' have been collected and printed in Holland, in fol.

GODEFROI, *Theodore*, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1580, and returning to the Romish church, from which his father had departed, was appointed counsellor of state in 1643, and died secretary to the French embassy for the general peace at Munster in 1649, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Le Ceremonial de France,' 4to. which was afterwards reprinted in 2 vols. fol. by his son. 2. 'Genealogie des Rois de Portugal issus en Ligne directe Masculine de la Maison de France qui regne aujourd'hui,' 4to. 3. 'Mem. concernant la Preseance des Rois de France sur les Rois d'Espagne,' 4to. 1613. 4. 'Entrevue de Charles IV Empereur, et Charles V Roi de France,' &c. 4to. 1613. 5. 'Hist. de Charles VI, par Jean Juvenal des Ursins, et de Louis XII; par Seyssell,' &c. 8vo. 1651. 6. 'Hist. de Jean le Meingre, dit Boucicant, Marechal de France;

D'Artus III, Duc de Bretagne,' &c. 4to. 7. ' De la veritable Origine de la Maison d'Autriche,' 4to. 8. ' Genealogie des Ducs de Lorrain,' 4to. 9. ' L'Ordre et les Ceremonies observeés aux Mariages des Rois de France et d'Espagne,' 4to. 10. ' Genealogie des Comptes et Ducs de Bar,' 4to. 11. ' Traité touchant les Droits du Roi très Chrétien sur plusieurs Etats et Seigneuries,' &c. fol.

GODEFROI, *James*, younger brother of the preceding, and a lawyer of Geneva, where he filled the post of Syndic five times, and died in 1652, was the author of, 1. ' Opuscula varia,' &c. 4to. 2. ' Fontes Juris Civilis,' &c. 4to. 1653. 3. ' De famosis Latronibus investigandis; de Jure Precedentiæ; de Salario; Animadversiones Juris Civilis; de Suburbicariis Regionibus; de Statu Paganorum sub Imperatoribus Christianis; Fragmenta Legum Juliæ et Papiæ collecta et Notis illustrata; Codex Theodosianus,' 4 vols. fol. 1665. 4. ' Veteris Orbis Descriptio Græci Scriptoris, sub Constantio et Constante, Gr. et Lat. cum Notis,' 4to. 5. ' De Cenotaphio; de Dominio seu Imperio Maris, et Jure Naufragii colligendi.' 6. ' L'Hist. Ecclesiastique de Philostorge, avec un Appendix.' 7. ' Le Mercure Jesuite, ou Recueil des Pièces concernant les Jesuites,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1631.

GODEFROI, *Denys*, son of Theodore, was born at Paris in 1615, and died in 1681, leaving ' Memoires et Instructions pour servir dans les Negociations et les Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi,' fol. 1665; History of Charles VI and VII, printed at the Louvre, each in 1 vol. fol.; and that of the Crown Officers, from the time when that of John le Feron ends; besides his edition of ' Le Ceremonial de France,' written by his father.

GODEFROI, *Denys*, son of the preceding, who died in 1719, left Remarks on the Addition to the History of Louis XI, by Naude; also ' Satire Menipée,' and other works.

GODEFROI, *John*, another son of the second Denys, who died in 1732, left an elegant edition of the ' Memoires de Philippe de Commines,' 1706; also a new edition of the ' Satire Menipée;' the ' Journal de Henri III,' with notes, and some new pieces, 2 vols. 8vo.; and ' Mem. de la Reine Marguerite.'

GODESCHALCUS (*Biog.*) vide *Gotteschalcus*.

GODFREY (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Dane*, or *Norman*, took up arms against the emperor Charles the *Fat*, who, having got him into his power by treachery, had him assassinated in 885.

GODFREY *of Bouillon*, an illustrious chieftain during the crusades, son of Eustachius II, count of Boulogne, was elected king of Jerusalem on the fall of that city; but refused to accept any other title than that of duke of the Holy Land, and died in 1100, after a reign of little more than one year, and after having made himself master of the whole country. [Vide Plate VII]

GODFREY, *Sir Edmondbury*, a magistrate, who, having exerted himself with extraordinary activity in the discovery of the gunpowder-plot, was soon after found dead, pierced with his own sword, in 1687. His death was imputed to the papists, three of whom, namely, Green, Berry, and Hill, were tried and executed, on the charge of having committed this murder.

GODFREY (*Ecc.*) bishop of Amiens, died in the monastery of Crespin de Soissons in 1118, leaving a high reputation for learning and piety.

GODFREY *of Viterbo* (*Biog.*) the author of an ancient chronicle, is supposed to have flourished at Viterbo in the 12th century. This chronicle, entitled, ' Pantheon,' which begins with the creation of the world, and ends with 1186, and is written in Latin, prose and verse, was first printed at Basil in 1559, reprinted at Francfort in 1584, and Hanover in 1613; it is also inserted in Pistorius's ' Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores;' and in Muratori's grand collection. Lambecius speaks of another work by Godfrey, which exists in MS. in the Imperial Library at Vienna, entitled, ' Speculum Regium, sive de Genealogia Regum et Imperatorum a Diluvii Tempore ad Henricum VI Imperatorum.'

GODOLPHIN, *Sidney* (*Hist.*) a poet, and loyalist, most probably of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1610, educated at Oxford, and fell fighting for his sovereign in 1643, in an engagement at Chagford, in Devonshire. He left a translation of Virgil's story of Dido; besides several original pieces.

GODOLPHIN, *Sidney, Earl of*, third son of Francis Godolphin, and a statesman of the most distinguished abilities, was constituted a Lord of the Treasury in 1679, and First Lord of the Treasury in 1684; which post he held after the revolution in the reign of queen Anne, until his resignation in 1710. He died in 1712. [Vide Plate IX]

GODOLPHIN (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family in Cornwall, of which honourable mention has been made under *History*, in the person of Sidney Godolphin, who in 1684 was raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Godolphin of Rialton; in 1704, and in 1706, was created viscount Rialton, and earl of Godolphin. These titles became extinct at the death of his son Francis, second earl; but he, having ing been created lord Godolphin, of Helston, in 1735, this title descended to his first cousin, Francis Godolphin, which at his death without issue, in 1785, also became extinct.

GODOLPHIN, *John* (*Biog.*) a civilian, probably of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1617, at Godolphin, in the island of Scilly, educated at Oxford, and after having been set up as a judge by the usurping powers, he died in 1678. He wrote, 1. ' The Holy Limbic; or, an Extraction of the Spirit from the Letter of certain eminent Places in the Holy Scripture.' 2. ' The Holy Harbour; containing the whole Body of Divinity, or the Sum and Substance of the Christian Religion.' 3. ' A View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction,' 8vo. 1661; to which is annexed a translation by him of Grasias, or Ferrand's ' Extract of the Ancient Laws of Oleron." 4. ' The Orphan's Legacy, &c. treating of last Wills and Testaments,' 4to. 1674. 5. ' Repertorium Canonicum,' &c. 4to. 1678; in this piece he asserts the king's supremacy, as a power vested in the crown before the pope invaded the jurisdiction of the realm.

GODWIN, *Earl* (*Hist.*) a Saxon baron, who, having attended Canute in 1017 in his expedition against Sweden, received that monarch's daughter in marriage, and at his death supported, first the pretensions of Hardicanute to the crown of England, and afterwards that of his brother Harold. At the death of Hardicanute he declared for Edward the Confessor, who had married his daughter; but conspiring against him, and invading the kingdom, he compelled that prince to receive him again into his favour, soon after which he died suddenly, while dining with the king, in 1053.

GODWIN, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1517, at Oakingham, in Berkshire; educated at Oxford; nominated after various preferments in 1584 to the see of Bath and Wells, and died in 1590, leaving a high character for the faithful discharge of his episcopal functions.

GODWIN, *Francis*, son of the preceding, and also an English prelate, was born at Havington, in Northamptonshire, in 1561; educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1580 and 1583; was promoted to the bishopric of Llandaff in 1601; translated to that of Hereford in 1617; and died in 1633; leaving, 1. ' The Man in the Moon; or, a Discourse of a Voyage thither by Domingo Gonsales,' which was written in the early part of his life, but not published till after his death, in 1638; since which time it has been several times reprinted. 2. ' A Catalogue of the Bishops of England, since the first planting of the Christian Religion in this Island; together with a brief History of their Lives and memorable Actions, so near as can be

gathered of Antiquity,' 4to. 1601; which was followed by a small work, by way of supplement, 'A brief View of the State of the Church of England,' carried to the year 1608, when it was written. Another edition of his Catalogue was published in 1615, with great additions; but being very erroneously printed, he published it the next year in Latin, under the title of 'De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius,' which has been reprinted, and continued down to the time of its publication in 1743 by Dr. Richardson, in folio, with a portrait of the author. 3. 'Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII,' &c. 1616, which was translated by his son, Morgan Godwin, under the title of 'Annales of England; containing the Reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary,' fol. 4. 'A Computation of the Value of the Roman Sesterce and Attic Talent.'

GODWIN, *Morgan*, son of the preceding, was driven by the usurping powers from his archdeaconry of Shropshire, during the rebellion, and died in distress in 1645, leaving a son of his own name, who became a minister in Virginia, under the government of sir William Berkeley, but was afterwards beneficed near London. He wrote some pamphlets while in Virginia on the state of religion in that country. The Rev. Charles Godwin, an antiquary and benefactor to Baliol College, who died in 1770, appears to have been a son of Charles Godwin, of Monmouth, another son of bishop Francis Godwin.

GODWIN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and native of Somersetshire, was born in 1587, educated at Oxford, and died in 1642, leaving, 1. 'Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia,' 4to. Oxon. 1613 and 1623. 2. 'Florilegium Phrasico; or, a Survey of the Latin Tongue.' 3. 'Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1616. 4. 'Moses and Aaron;' a supplement to the preceding. 5. 'Three Arguments to prove Election upon Foresight by Faith.'

GODWIN, *Mary*, a female writer of the modern school, better known by her maiden name of Woollstonecraft, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1768, and died in 1797, leaving, among her works, 'A Vindication of the Rights of Women,' and 'Letters on Norway,' &c.

GOEREE, *William* (*Biog.*) a bookseller, and writer, was born at Middleburg in 1635, and died in 1711, leaving among his works, in Flemish, 'Jewish Antiquities,' 2 vols. fol.; 'History of the Jewish Church, taken from the Writings of Moses,' 4 vols. fol.; 'Sacred and Profane History,' 4to.; 'Introduction to the Practice of Universal Painting,' 8vo.; 'Of the Knowledge of Man with respect to his Nature and Painting,' 8vo.; 'Universal Architecture,' &c.

GOERTZ, *John de* (*Hist.*) a baron of Holstein, and a statesman in the service of Charles XII, who, in the capacity of financier, caused such discontents among the people, that at the death of this prince he was beheaded, in 1719.

GOES, *Hugo Vander* (*Biog.*) a painter of Bruges in the 15th century, whose Abigail in the Presence of David is most admired.

GOETZE, *George Henry* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran, was born at Leipsic in 1668, and died in 1729, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Selecta ex Historia Literaria,' 4to. Lubec. 1709. 2. 'Meletemata Annebergensia,' 3 vols. 12mo. Lubec. 1709.

GOEZ, *Damian de* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese writer of the 16th century, was born in 1501, of a noble family, at Alanquar, near Lisbon, and died in 1560, leaving, 1. 'Fides, Religio, Moresque Æthiopum.' 2. 'De Imperio et Rebus Lusitanorum.' 3. 'Hispania.' 4. 'Urbis Olisiponensis Descriptio.' 5. 'Chronica de Rey Dom Emanuel.' 6. 'Historia do Principe Dom Juaõ,' and other works, which were often printed and held in much esteem.

GOFF, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Essex, was born about 1592, educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1629. He wrote several pieces, and among them five tragedies, none of which were published till after his death.

GOGUET, *Anthony Yves* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1716, and died in 1758, leaving 'Origine des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples,' 3 vols. 4to. 1758, and 6 vols. 12mo. 1778; also translated into English.

GOLDAST, *Melchior Halminsfeld* (*Biog.*) a writer on civil law, was born in 1576, at Bischoffeel, in Switzerland, and died in 1635, leaving, among his works, 'Monarchia Sancti Romani Imperii,' 3 vols. fol. 1611, 1613, and 1614; 'Alamanniæ Scriptores,' 5 vols. fol. 1730; 'Scriptores aliquot Rerum Suevicarum,' 4to.; 'Commentarius de Bohemiæ Regno,' 4to.; 'Informatio de Statu Bohemiæ quoad Jus,' 4to.; 'Sybilla Francica,' 4to., a collection of pieces relating to the Maid of Orleans; 'Parænecticorum Veterum Pars Prima,' 4to. &c.; besides a collection of letters, published under the title of 'Virorum Clarissimorum ad Melchior Goldastum Epistolæ,' 4to. Francof. 1688.

GOLDING, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) a translator, and a native of London in the 16th century, left translations of Philip Mornay's treatise in French on the Truth of Christianity, published in 1587; of Justin, in 1564; of Cæsar, in 1565; of Pomponius Mela; of Solinus; also a poetical translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses; the first four books of which he published in 1565, and the remainder in 1567. Besides these, he translated many of the works of the early reformers of the Genevan school. His only original work, as is supposed, is a 'Discourse of the Earthquake, that happened in England and other Places in 1580,' 12mo., if we except some verses, prefixed to Baret's 'Alviarie,' published in 1580.

GOLDMAN, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Breslaw in 1623, and died in 1665, leaving, 1. 'Elementa Architecturæ Militaris,' 8vo. 1643. 2. 'De Usu Proportionarii Circuli.' 3. 'De Stylometricis,' 1662, &c.

GOLDONI, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an Italian dramatist, was born at Venice in 1707, and died in 1793, leaving a number of pieces, principally comedies, which were printed at Leghorn in 31 vols. 8vo. 1788—1791.

GOLDSMITH, *Oliver* (*Biog.*) an eminent poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1728, at a place called Pallas, in the parish of Forney, and county of Longford, in Ireland. His father was a clergyman, and is supposed to have been faithfully represented in the character of the Village Preacher in the 'Deserted Village.' His eldest brother Henry, was also a clergyman, to whom the poem of the Traveller was dedicated. He was educated at Dublin, where in 1747 he was elected one of the exhibitioners on the foundation of Erasmus Smyth, took his degree of A. B. 1749, and after a chequered life, occasioned by his adventurous and thoughtless temper, he died in distress, April 1772. Among his justly admired works, are his 'Vicar of Wakefield,' published about 1759; 'The Traveller,' 1765; and 'The Deserted Village,' in 1769; besides which he wrote or compiled 'The Roman History,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'The History of England,' 4 vols. 8vo.; 'Grecian History,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'History of the Earth and Animated Nature;' 'Life of Bolingbroke,' &c.; and was the author likewise of two well known comedies, namely, 'The Good Natured Man,' and 'She Stoops to Conquer.' [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

GOLGOTHA (*Bibl.*) Γολγοθᾶ, or *Golgotha*, גלגלת, the name in Scripture for Mount Calvary, where our Saviour suffered. *Matth.* xxvii.

GOLIATH (*Bibl.*) גלית, a famous giant of Gath, who was slain by David with a sling. 1 *Sam.* xvii, &c. This happened A. M. 2942, A. C. 1062. *Usser. Annal.*

GOLIATH, another giant, was killed by Ellhanan, son of Jair, of Bethlehem. 2 *Sam.* xxi.

GOLIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) professor of Arabic at Leyden, and

descended from a considerable family in that city, was born at the Hague in 1596, and died in 1667, leaving, 1. 'Lexicon Arabico-Latinum,' fol. Lugd. Bat. 1653. 2. An edition of Erpenius' Grammar, with Notes. 3. A Dictionary of the Persian Language, which was printed at London in Castell's 'Lexicon Heptaglottin.' 4. A Latin version of Elmacin's 'History of the Saracens,' which was begun by Erpenius, but completed by Golius, and rendered into English by Ockley. 5. 'The Life of Tamerlane,' written in Arabic by an author of great reputation, and published at Leyden in 1636. 6. 'Alfragani Elementa Astronomiæ,' a new version, with commentaries on the first nine chapters. He did not live to carry these farther, which were completed by another hand after his death, and published in 4to. 1669.

Golius, *Peter*, brother to the preceding, and a monk of the order of the Carmelites, was appointed visitor of the missions in India, and died at Surat about 1673. He was skilled in the oriental languages, and was employed at Rome as one of the principal assistants of Sergius Risius, archbishop of Damascus, in preparing his edition of the Arabic Bible, which was published in 1671, by the direction of the college De Propaganda. He also translated into Arabic Thomas à Kempis' Imitation of Jesus Christ; Sermons on the Evangelists; and an Historic Discourse of St. Gregory, of Decapolis, &c.; and from the Arabic into Latin A Collection of Parables and Proverbs.

GOLTZIUS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an engraver and painter, was born in 1658 at Mulbrec, in the duchy of Juliers, and died in 1617. His engravings of 'The Passion,' and 'Christus Mortuus,' by Lucas Van Leyden, have been considered as inimitable specimens of the art.

Goltzius, *Hubert*, a German antiquary, was born at Venloo, in the duchy of Gueldres, in 1526, and died in 1583. His works are, 1. 'Imperatorum fere omnium Vitæ ac vivæ Imagines, a C. Julio Cæsare ad Carolum V, ex veteribus Numismatibus,' fol. Antv. 1557, afterwards translated into French, Italian, Spanish. 2. 'Fasti Magistratuum et Triumphorum Romanorum, ab Urbe Condita usque ad Augusti Obitum,' fol. Brug. 1566, and 1571. 3. 'De Origine et Statu Populi Romani,' &c. fol. Brug. 1566, and Antv. 1618. 4. 'Thesaurus Rei Antiquariæ,' 4to. Antv. 1579, and 1618. 5. 'Vita et Res Gestæ C. Julii Cæsaris. 6. 'Vita et Res Gestæ Augusti Cæsaris,' fol. Brug. 1580, and Antv. 1617. 7. 'Historiæ Siciliæ et Magnæ Græciæ ex antiquis Numismatibus,' fol. Antv. 1644. 8. 'Historia Græciæ ejusque Insularum atque Asiæ Minoris ex Numismatibus illustrata,' &c. His whole works have been published under the title of 'Opera omnia Huberti Goltzii de Re Nummaria,' 5 vols. fol. Brug. 1566-7, Antv. 1708, and also under the title of 'Romanæ et Græcæ Antiquitatis Monumenta,' &c. or 'Opera omnia Numismatica,' 5 vols. fol. Antv. 1644-45.

GOMAR, *Francis* (*Biog.*) one of the greatest opponents of Arminius, from whom the Calvinists at one time received the name of Gomarists, was born at Bruges in 1563, and died in 1641, leaving several works on controversial subjects, which were printed together at Amsterdam, fol. 1644.

GOMBAULD, *John Ogier de* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born in 1567, at St. Just de Lussac, near Brouage, in Saintongue, and died in 1666, leaving, 1. 'Endymion,' a romance in prose, printed in 1624. 2. 'Amarantha,' a pastoral. 3. A Volume of Poems. 4. A Volume of Letters, all published before 1652. His posthumous works were entitled 'Traités et Lettres de Monsieur Gombauld sur la Religion.'

GOMBERVILLE, *Marin le Roy, Sieur de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Chevreux in 1599, and died in 1674, leaving, 1. 'La Doctrine des Mœurs tirée de la Philosophie des Stoiques, representée en Cent Tableaux,' fol. 1646. 2. 'Relation de la Rivière des Amazones,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1682. 3. 'Memoires de Louis de Gonsague, Duc de Nevers,' 2 vols. fol. 1665. 4. 'Discours des Vertus et des Vices de l'Histoire,' 4to. besides various romances and pieces of sacred poetry.

GOMER (*Bibl.*) גמר, son of Japheth. *Gen.* x. He was father of the people who inhabited Galatia, according to Josephus, and his descendants are supposed to have peopled Germany and Gaul. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1; *Euseb. in Chron.; Zonar. in Annal.; Cluv. Germ. Antiq.* l. 1, c. 5, &c.

Gomer, daughter of Diblaim. *Hos.* 1.

GOMERSAL, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a divine and poet of the 17th century, was born in London in 1600, educated at Oxford, and died in 1646. He published the 'Levite's Revenge,' being meditations in verse on the 19th and 20th chapters of Judges, and a tragedy called 'Ludowick Sforza, Duke of Milan,' 12mo. 1632. Both were reprinted, with a few occasional verses, in 12mo. 1633, and 1638.

GOMEZ, *de Cividad Real, Alvarez* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, was born in 1488 at Guadalaxara, in Spain, and died in 1538, leaving among his works 'Thalia Christiana,' or the Triumph of Jesus Christ, in Twenty-five Books; 'Musa Paulina,' or the Epistles of St. Paul in elegiac verse, and other similar works; but his poem, entitled 'De Principis Burgundi Militia quam Velleris Aurei vocant,' printed in 8vo. 1540, is perhaps the only one of his works which is now read.

Gomez, *de Castro Alvarez*, a miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Eulalia, near Toledo, in 1515, and died in 1580, leaving among his works, a Life of Cardinal Ximenes, fol. 1569, &c. He also began to prepare an edition of Isidore, which he did not live to complete.

Gomez, *Magdalen Angelica Poisson de*, a French lady, the daughter of Paul Poisson, a player, was born at Paris in 1684, and died in 1770, the wife of M. de Gomez, a Spanish gentleman. She wrote a number of romances, as 'Les Journées Amusantes,' 8 vols.; 'Crementine,' 2 vols.; 'Anecdotes Persanes,' 2 vols. &c. which were very popular in France.

GOMORRHA (*Bibl.*) עמרה, one of the principal cities of the Pentapolis, consumed by fire from heaven. *Gen.* xix. This happened A. M. 2138, A. C. 1897. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 1; *De Bell. Jud.* l. 4; *Petav. de Doct. Tempt.; Usser. Annal.*

GOMPHI (*Geog.*) a town of Thessaly, near the springs of the Peneus, which was plundered by Cæsar during the civil wars. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 80.

GONATAS (*Hist.*) vide *Antigonus.*

GONDEBAUD (*Hist.*) third king of Burgundy, obtained the throne by the murder of Chilperic in 491, and died in 516, after a prudent reign, in which he established a system of laws still known by the name of the Loi Gabelle.

Gondebaud, a successful general in the reign of Sigebert, was no less happy in establishing Childebert, the son of this prince, in his kingdom of Austrasia in 575.

Gondebaud, son of Clotaire I, attempted to get possession of the throne of his father at his death, but being opposed by Gontran, and besieged in Lyons, his own partisans delivered him up to the enemy, by whom he was put to death in 585. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2.

GONDEGISILE (*Hist.*) or *Godegisile*, second son of Gondioch, king of Burgundy, shared the estates of his father with his three other brothers, but having engaged in a war against his eldest brother Gondebaud, he was besieged at Vienne, and killed in an Arian church in that city in 500. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 2.

GONDEMAR (*Hist.*) vide *Gundemar.*

Gondemar, or *Godomar*, fourth son of Gondicaire, king of Burgundy, joined his brother Chilperic against Gondebaud, and lost his life in the contest in 477.

GONDI, *John Francis Paul de* (*Hist.*) better known by the name of *Cardinal de Retz*, was born at Montmirel, in Brie,

in 1613, created cardinal by pope Innocent X in 1651, and died in 1679, after having been deeply engaged in the intrigues of the court at that time.

GONDICAIRE (*Hist.*) or *Gondioch*, a distinguished chieftain in his day, and the first king of Burgundy, died in 413, after a warlike and successful reign of 50 years. He left four sons, Chilperic, Gondebaud, Godesile, and Godomar, among whom he divided his states, but Gondebaud obtained possession of the whole by killing his three brothers, who were in arms against him.

GONDIOCH (*Hist.*) vide *Gondicaire.*

GONDIODE (*Hist.*) *Gondiuque*, or *Gonthcuque*, wife of Clodomir, the son of Clovis, king of Orleans, was the mother of Thibaud, Gontier, and St. Cloud. Clotaire is said to have killed the two first, and to have married Gondiode. *Gregor. Tur.; S. Marth. Hist. Geneal. &c.*

GONDOMADUS (*Hist.*) and *Vadomarus*, brothers and kings of the Allemanni, made frequent irruptions into Gaul in the reign of Constantius, who was compelled to enter into a treaty with them, which was ill-observed on their part. *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 14.

GONDRIN, *Louis Henry de Pardaillan de* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Sens, was born in 1620, took possession of his see in 1646, and died in 1674, after having distinguished himself by his zeal in governing the church.

GONDULFE (*Ecc.*) bishop of Rochester, and a native of France, was nominated to that see at the solicitation of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury in 1076, and died in 1108, at the age of 85, leaving a distinguished reputation for sanctity.

GONET, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, was born at Besiers in 1616, and died in 1681, leaving, 1. 'Clypeus Theologiæ Thomisticæ contra novos ejus Impugnatores,' 18 vols. 12mo. Burdigal. 1666, and afterwards enlarged in 5 vols. fol. 2. 'Manuale Thomistarum, seu brevis Theologiæ Cursus,' which has passed through several editions, the best of which was that at Lyons in 1681. 3. 'Dissertatio Theologica de Probabilitate,' &c.

GONGORA, *Lewis de* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born in 1562, of a very distinguished family at Cordova, and died in 1627. His works, consisting of Sonnets, Elegies, Heroic Verses, a Comedy, Tragedy, &c. have been published several times since his death, under the title of 'Obras de Dom Louis de Gongora-y-Argona;' the best edition is that with notes by D. Garcia de Salcedo Coronel, 3 vols. 4to. Madrid, 1636—1648.

GONIADES (*Myth.*) nymphs in the neighbourhood of the river Cytherus. *Strab.* l. 8.

GONSALVA, *Nugno* (*Hist.*) or *Don Nugno Gonçales*, a nobleman, who distinguished himself as a judge and a legislator in Castile, in the 10th century. He is said to have been the founder of the principality of Castile, which was afterwards erected into a kingdom.

GONSALVA, *Ferdinand*, or *Don Ferdinand Gonçales*, son of the preceding, was a distinguished hero, who obtained many successes over the Moors.

GONSALVA, *Roderic*, of the same family, performed many signal exploits in the 12th century, against the Moors.

GONSALVA, *Ferdinand de*, or *Gonçales Ferdinand de Cordova*, distinguished by the name of the Great Captain, rendered eminent services to his master Ferdinand, king of Spain, but having mingled very deeply in the intrigues of foreign courts, his enemies effected his disgrace with the king. He died, but little regretted, in 1515. [Vide Plate XIII]

GONTRAN (*Hist.*) son of Clotaire I, king of France, suc[illegible] his father in 561, in the kingdom of Orleans, [illegible], and Burgundy, and died in 592, after a reign of [illegible] years.

[illegible], vide *Boson.*

GONZAGA (*Hist.*) a family of Mantua, which gave two empresses to Germany, one queen to Portugal, two archduchesses to the House of Austria, and several cardinals to the church, besides other distinguished persons.

GONZAGA, *Francis II de*, marquis of Mantua, took a distinguished part as a general in the wars of Italy, and died in 1519.

GONZAGA, *Frederic II de*, duke of Mantua, at first joined the league against the emperor Charles V, but having afterwards entered into the service of this prince, he obtained from him the title of duke of Mantua, and likewise the marquisate of Montserrat.

GONZAGA, *Ferrand*, or *Ferdinand de*, son of the preceding, and a general in the service of the emperor Charles V, who after having been employed successfully against the Turks, as also both in Italy and France, died in 1557.

GONZAGA, *Lucretia de*, distinguished herself by her fidelity to her husband John Paul Manfrone, who being confined by the duke of Ferrara, she solicited almost all the princes of Europe to endeavour to procure his liberation, although he was not a good husband. She was no less esteemed for her talent, which gained her such admiration, that a collection of her letters was published at Venice in 1552. Although frequently solicited to marry again, she died a widow in 1576.

GONZAGA, *Louisa Maria de*, daughter of Charles de Gonzaga, duke of Nevers, was married in 1645 to Ladislaus Sigismund, king of Poland, and died in 1667, after having assisted the king, her husband, by her spirited counsels, in re-establishing the government of Poland.

GONZAGA, *Julia de*, wife of Vespasian Columna, duke of Fayette, was residing at Fondi, when it was attacked by Barbarossa, king of Algiers, and taken by escalade. She contrived to elude the search of the enemy, and fled naked to the mountains, where she endured many hardships before she got to a place of safety.

GONZAGA, *Francis de* (*Ecc.*) eldest son of Louis III, marquis of Mantua, was created a cardinal by Pius II, and died in 1483, after having been employed in various negotiations.

GONZAGA, *Sigismund de*, a prelate of great spirit, who acquired great reputation for valour while at the head of the army of his brother Francis II, was no less distinguished as a politician. He was created a cardinal by pope Julius II, whose interests he supported against the council of Pisa, and died in 1525, after having been employed as a legate to Montserrat, under Leo X, and assisted at the election of Adrian VI.

GONZAGA, *de*, son of Francis II, duke of Mantua, was born in 1505, nominated to the see of Mantua at the age of 15, created a cardinal by Clement VII, at the age of 22, was appointed a legate to the emperor Charles V, and died in 1563, after having assisted at the election of the popes Paul III, Julius III, Marcellus II, and Pius IV.

GONZAGA, *Francis de*, a cardinal and archbishop of Consa, received the purple from Pius IV in 1561, was sent as legate into Campagna soon after, and died in 1566, at the age of 26.

GONZAGA, *Scipio de*, son of Cæsar, marquis de Gasoli, was created a cardinal by Sixtus IV in 1587, and died in 1593, after having distinguished himself by his talent and love of letters.

GONZAGA, *Francis de*, brother of the preceding, and one of the most learned prelates of his time, accompanied the legate Alexander de Medicis, afterwards Leo XI, into France, in the character of nuncio, and died bishop of Mantua in 1620, leaving the highest reputation for piety, as well as learning.

GONZAGA, *Ascanius de*, archimandrite of Messina, and afterwards archbishop of Colossa, at first bore arms, by which he gained considerable reputation, but having embraced the ecclesiastical condition, he was promoted to the see of Colossa in 1724, and died universally regretted in 1728.

Gonzaga, *Lucretia* (*Biog.*) a lady of the 16th century, who is principally, though imperfectly, known by a collection of her Letters, printed at Venice in 1552. She died in 1576, after having acquired considerable fame for wit and learning.

GOOCH (*Her.*) the name of a family of Benacre-hall, in Suffolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1746 on sir William Gooch, lieutenant-governor of Virginia. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*, a chevron between three talbots passant, counterchanged; on a chief *gules*, three leopards' heads *or*.

Crest. A talbot passant, per pale *argent* and *sable*.

Motto. "Fide et virtute."

GOODAL, *Walter* (*Biog.*) a Scotch antiquary, and native of Banffshire, was born about 1706, and died in 1766, leaving, 1. 'An Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary to James, Earl of Bothwell,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1754. 2. An amended Edition of Sir John Scot's 'Staggering State of Scot's Statesmen.' 3. An Edition of Fordun's 'Scotichronicon;' besides writing a Preface, and a Life to Sir James Balfour's 'Practicks,' and contributing to Keith's 'New Catalogue of Scotch Bishops.'

GOODMAN, *Godfrey* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, who left the church of England for that of Rome, was born in 1583 at Ruthvyn, in Denbighshire, educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was promoted, after different preferments, to the see of Gloucester in 1625; and, being suspended by Laud on account of his religious profession, he died in 1655 in a private station, leaving, 1. 'The Fall of Man, and Corruption of Nature proved by Reason,' 4to. 1616, 1624. 2. 'Arguments and Animadversions on Dr. George Hakewil's Apology for Divine Providence.' 3. 'The two Mysteries of Christian Religion; viz. the Trinity and Incarnation explicated,' 4to. 1653. 4. 'An Account of his Sufferings,' 1650. 5. 'The Court of King James by Sir Anthony Weldon reviewed,' a MS. in the Bodleian.

Goodman, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a noted puritan, was born at Chester about 1520, and died in 1601 or 1602, after having assisted the furious reformer Knox in compiling 'The Book of Common Order.' He was the author of a book answering the question, 'How far superior Powers ought to be obeyed of their Subjects, and wherein they may be lawfully, by God's Word, obeyed and resisted,' an apology for rebellion, which he was compelled to recant on the accession of queen Elizabeth.

GOODRICH, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) or *Goodrike*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, an English prelate, and a native of Lincolnshire, was admitted pensioner of Benet College, Cambridge, about 1500, became fellow of Jesus College in 1510, commenced A. M. in 1514, was elected bishop of Ely in 1534, appointed Lord Chancellor of England in 1551, and died in 1554. He is said to have favoured the Reformation, and to have had a hand in compiling the 'Book of Common Prayer,' and likewise the 'Institution of a Christian Man;' but he was sufficiently luke-warm in the cause of the Reformation to hold his offices in the reign of queen Mary.

GOODRICKE, *Sir John, Bart.* (*Hist.*) of the same family as the preceding, distinguished himself for his loyalty during the rebellion, for which he suffered much in his person and his estate. He was a prisoner, first at Manchester, and then in the Tower of London, from which he made his escape; and, going to France, continued there till the Restoration, when he was chosen knight of the shire, and died in 1670.

Goodricke, *Sir Henry*, eldest son of the preceding, was envoy-extraordinary from Charles II of England to Charles II, King of Spain, and died Privy Counsellor to king William III in 1704.

Goodricke, *Right Hon. Sir John*, grand-nephew of the preceding, resided for some time at Stockholm as envoy-extraordinary, and died in 1789.

Goodricke (*Her.*) or *Goodrikke*, the name of a family of Saxon origin, and great antiquity, which flourished at Nortingly, or Nortonlee, co. Somersetshire, for many centuries; of this family was the bishop of Ely and sir John Goodricke above-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1641; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a fess *gules*, between two lions passant guardant *sable*, a fleur-de-lis *or*, between two crescents *argent*.

Crest. A demi-lion *ermined*, armed and langued *gules*, issuing out of a ducal coronet *or*; holding in his paws a battle-ax *proper*, helved *or*.

Supporters. Two naked boys, which are on the monument of Richard Goodricke, esq. who was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1579.

GOODWIN, *John* (*Biog.*) one of the most violent advocates of rebellion under the mask of religion, was born in 1593, educated at Oxford, and died in 1665. He justified the murder of king Charles in a pamphlet, entitled 'The Obstructors of Justice,' and wrote many other things in defence of his religious opinions.

Goodwin, *Thomas*, a non-conformist, was born in 1600 at Rolesby, in Norfolk, educated at Cambridge, set over Magdalen College, Oxford, as its president, by Oliver Cromwell, ejected from that post at the Restoration, and died an independent preacher in 1679. He left some few works written after the manner of his party.

GOOGE, *Barnaby* (*Biog.*) a poet and translator of the 16th century, was the author of 'Eglogs, Epitaphes, and Sonnetes;' besides which he translated, 1. 'The Zodiake of Life,' from Marcellus Palingenius Stellatus, the first three books of which appeared in 1560, the first six in 1561, and the whole complete in 12mo. 1565. 2. A Poem on Antichrist from Naogeorgus, 1570. 3. Herebach's Œconomical Treatise on Agriculture, 1577. 4. Lopez de Mendoza's Spanish Proverbs, and, 5. Aristotle's Table of the Ten Categories.

GOPHNA (*Geog.*) a considerable town of Judea, situated in the eastern part of the tribe of Ephraim, was the capital of a district of the same name. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 3; *Reland. Palæst. in* l. 3.

GORANUS (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, is said to have succeeded Congallus I in 501, and to have died after a reign of 57 years.

GORDAS (*Hist.*) a king of the Huns, about the Bosphorus, in the fifth century, who visited the emperor Justinian for the purpose of being baptized into the Christian church.

GORDIANUS, *M. Antonius* (*Hist.*) surnamed *Africanus, Sen.* a son of Metius Metellus, and a descendant from Trajan by the mother's side, and from the Gracchi by that of his father, was tumultuously raised to the imperial throne by the army at the age of 80, and, after a reign of six weeks, strangled himself, A. D. 236, at Carthage, on hearing of the death of his son, the subject of the next article. *Jul. Capitolin. in Vit.; Herod.* l. 7, &c.

Gordianus, *M. Antonius*, surnamed *Africanus, Jun.* son of the preceding, and a partner with him in the imperial throne, was no sooner proclaimed emperor than he was compelled to march against his antagonist Maximinus, and was killed in battle in the June of the same year. *Jul. Capit.* &c.

Gordianus, *M. Antonius*, surnamed *Pius*, grandson of the first Gordian, was proclaimed emperor in the 16th year of his age; and, after a warlike and prudent reign of eight years, he was assassinated by means of Philip, a principal officer in the state. *Jul. Capit.*

Gordianus (*Numis.*) many medals are extant of the three emperors above-mentioned, bearing their effigies as in the

annexed figures; the inscription, for the first and second Gordian, IMP. M. ANT. GORDIANUS AFR. AUG.—





ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝ. ΑΦΡ.—Α. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ CΕΒ. ΑΦΡ.; on the reverse, P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.: those for the third Gordian denote his dignities in the successive years as follow:

A. D. 337. GORDIANUS CÆS.—M. ANT. GORDIANUS CÆS. having received this title of Cæsar at the age of 12.
339. IMP. GORDIANUS PIUS AUG. or FELIX AUG. with the additions P. M. TR. P. I. II. COS.
340. TR. P. II. III. COS. &c.
341. TR. P. III. IIII. COS. II. &c.
342—344. TR. P. IIII—VII. COS. II. &c.

Some of his medals are inscribed at large.—IMP. M. A. GORDIANUS PIUS AUG. FEL.; and in the Greek, ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. i. e. Ἀυτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Αντώνιος Γορδιανὸς Σεβαστὸς; to which is sometimes added Π. Π. πατὴρ πατρίδος; but, for the most part, the inscriptions are not so full: those on the reverse are — ABUNDANTIA AUG. — CONCORDIA EXERCITUUM.—FIDES EXERCITUS.—AETERNITATI AUG.—AEQUITATI PUBLICAE.—MUNIFICENTIA GORDIANI AUG. — MARS PROPUGNATOR.—JOVI CONSERVATORI.—LÆTITIA AUG &c. Medals were struck in honour of this emperor by the most considerable cities in Greece. *Vail. Num. Græc. &c.; Patin. Num. Imp.; Tristan. Hist. Comment.; Harduin. Oper.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mediob. Num. Imp.; Oisel. Sel. Num; Mus. Pembroch.; Eckel. Cat. &c.*

GORDIUS (*Hist.*) a peasant of Phrygia, who, according to an oracle was elected king; and, having consecrated his chariot in the temple of Jupiter, he tied the yoke to the draught-tree in such an artful manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived, which gave rise to another oracle, that whoever could untie the Gordian knot, was to become master of Asia, which Alexander, finding himself unable to perform, cut the knot with his sword, and interpreted the oracle in his own favour. *Justin.* l. 11; *Q. Curt.* l. 3; *Arrian. Alex. Exped.* l. 1.

GORDON, *Bertram de* (*Hist.*) of the illustrious family mentioned under *Heraldry*, wounded Richard I, king of England, before the Castle of Chalons, of which wound he died in 1199.

GORDON, *Adam de*, sided with the rebellious barons, who took up arms against Henry III; but afterwards being engaged in single combat with prince Edward, who spared his life when he was falling, he from that time adhered faithfully to the royal cause.

GORDON, *Sir Adam de, Lord of Gordon*, was one of the greatest men of that age, being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field. He lost his life in the service of his king and country, bravely fighting in the vanguard of the Scotch army at the battle of Hallidon-hill in 1333, after having been employed by king Robert on different negotiations, particularly at the court of Rome in the affair of the king's excommunication, when he was the bearer of the famous letter, from the nobility of Scotland to his Holiness, asserting the independence of their country.

GORDON, *Sir Alexander de*, son of the preceding, after escaping unhurt from the battle in which his father was slain, was killed at that of Nevill's Cross, near Durham, in 1346, where king David was taken prisoner.

GORDON, *Sir John de*, son of sir Alexander, was taken prisoner at the battle of Nevill's Cross, and not released until 1357.

GORDON, *Sir John de*, a warrior of undaunted courage, routed a body of English, and took sir John Lilburne, their commander, prisoner in 1372; and, after performing other feats of valour, he lost his life at the battle of Otterburn in 1388.

GORDON, *Sir Adam*, his son and heir, yielding to none of his ancestors for bravery, was slain at the battle of Homildon in 1402.

GORDON, *Alexander*, vide *Huntley*.

GORDON, *George, Lord*, son of the second marquis of Huntley, joined the king upon the first breaking out of the rebellion, and never deserted his interest, being slain in his service at the battle of Alford in 1645.

GORDON, *Lord Charles, Earl of Aboyne*, third brother of the preceding, and a no less distinguished loyalist, supported the cause of Charles I and II until the Restoration, when he received the reward of his fidelity.

GORDON, *Lord James, Viscount Aboyne*, brother of the preceding, lent his aid in support of the royal cause; but, escaping to France on the defeat of the marquis of Montrose in 1645, he died in 1649 of grief, at the unhappy fate of his royal master.

GORDON, *Lord Henry*, youngest brother of the preceding, engaged with no less zeal in behalf of the royal cause, at the downfall of which he went into the service of the crown of Poland, where he distinguished himself by his valour.

GORDON, *Sir John*, of Haddo, a noble loyalist, withstood the enemies of his king and country to the last extremity, and held a siege in his own house, at Kelly, until being compelled to surrender at discretion, he was afterwards beheaded by the usurping powers in 1644.

GORDON, *Sir George, Earl of Aberdeen*, second son of the preceding, being bred to the law, was appointed one of the Lords of Session in 1680, advanced to the office of Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1682; but resigning his post four years after, he lived for the most part in retirement until his death in 1720.

GORDON, *Lord George*, son of Cosmo, third duke of Gordon, was originally in the navy, but, obtaining afterwards a seat in the House of Commons, he courted popularity by opposing the ministers, but particularly in regard to the bill for granting immunities to the Roman Catholics, when he headed a mob to present a petition to the Commons against the bill, which terminated in the riots in 1780, that threatened the destruction of the metropolis. Although tried and acquitted of this offence, he was afterwards found guilty of a libel against the queen of France; for which he was imprisoned, and died in Newgate in 1793, at the age of 43.

GORDON (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and distinguished family of Scotland, the antiquity of which is such as to have given rise to many fabulous accounts of its descent. Some bring this family from Greece to Gaul, and thence to Scotland, others from Spain, Flanders, &c.; but the most probable conjecture is, that some of the Gordons, of which there were considerable families in France before the Norman conquest, came over with William, duke of Normandy, and accompanied king Malcolm Canmore, or his son, David I, into Scotland. In confirmation of this, it is said that in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, a valiant knight, of the name of Gordon, went into Scotland, where having killed a wild boar that greatly infested the borders, the generous king gave him a grant of several lands in the Merse, or Berwickshire, which he called Gordon, after his

own surname, and settling there took the boar's head in memory of his having killed that monstrous animal. From him descended the warriors of whom honourable mention has been made under *History*. On the death of sir Adam Gordon, lord Gordon above-mentioned, the elder branch became extinct in the male line; but was preserved in the female line in the person of Elisabeth Gordon, his only daughter, who married Alexander Seton, styled lord of Gordon and Huntley. His son Alexander was created in 1449 earl of Huntley. George, the sixth earl of Huntley, was in 1599 created marquis of Huntley. George, the fourth marquis of Huntley, was in 1684 created duke of Gordon; and Alexander, fourth duke of Gordon, was in 1784 advanced to the English peerage, by the title of baron Gordon of Huntley, in the county of Gloucester. The title of viscount Aboyne was enjoyed by a branch of this family, which was conferred in 1632 on lord George Gordon, the eldest son of the first marquis of Huntley, which became extinct at the death of his third son, James, second viscount; but that of earl of Aboyne was conferred in 1660, on his brother, lord Charles Gordon, ancestor of the present earl of Aboyne. [Vide *Aboyne*] The titles, arms, &c. of the duke of Gordon are as follow:

Titles. Gordon, duke of Gordon, marquis and earl of Huntley, earl of Enzie, viscount Inverness, lord of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Achindoun, Balmore, Garlley, and Kincardine, in the kingdom of Scotland; earl of Norwich, and baron Gordon of Huntley, English honours. Title of the eldest son marquis of Huntley.

Arms. Quarterly, first *azure*, three boars' heads erased *or*; second *or*, three lions' heads erased *gules*, for Badenoch; third *or*, within a double tressure flory and counter-flory *gules*, for Seton; fourth *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Fraser.

Crest. In a marquis's coronet a stag's head affronté *proper*.

Supporters. Two greyhounds *argent*, collared *gules*, and thereon three round buckles *or*.

Motto. "Animo non astutia."

Gordon, a younger branch of the above-mentioned family, which is said to have descended uninterruptedly in the male line from Bertrand de Gourdon, or Gordon, who shot king Richard I, as before-mentioned, bears, in allusion to this event. for crest two arms ready to let fly an arrow from a bow, with the motto "Fortuna sequatur." This family was raised to the dignity of the peerage in the person of sir George Gordon, the before-mentioned Lord Chancellor of Scotland, who was created in 1682 earl of Aberdeen, viscount of Fromartine, &c. [Vide *Aberdeen*]

Gordon, the name of several branches of the same family, who enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

Gordon, of Newark on Trent, descended from William Gordon of Cricklaw, youngest son of John, first lord Lockenvar, created in 1764. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three boars' heads erased *or*, for Gordon; second and third *azure*, a bend *or*, between two swans *proper*, for Jenison.

Crest. A demi-savage *proper*, holding in his dexter hand a baton *argent*, wreathed.

Gordon-Cuming, vide *Cuming*.

Gordon, of Niton, in the Isle of Wight, created in 1818. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth for Gordon [vide *Gordon*]; second and third *gules*, a tilting spear fessways *proper*, between three ancient crowns, two and one *or*, for Grant; the whole within a bordure, embattled quarterly *argent* and *or*.

Crest. Issuant from a mural crown a dexter arm embowed in armour *proper*, charged with a mullet *gules*, and garnished *or*, the hand grasping a falchion also *proper*, transpiercing a boar's head erect and erased *or*.

Motto. "Animo non astutia."

Gordon, vide *Duff*.

Gordon, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) a French physician of the 13th century, who died, as is said by some, at Montpelier, in 1305, left a considerable number of treatises, which were published together at Ferrara in 1487, at Venice, in 1494; at Paris, in 1542; and at Lyons, in 1550.

Gordon, *James*, a Scotch Jesuit, of the noble family of Gordon, was born in 1543, educated at Rome, and died in 1620. His only writings are 'Controversiarum Fidei Epitome,' in three parts or volumes, 8vo.; the first printed at Limoges in 1612, the second at Paris, and the third at Cologne in 1620.

Gordon, *James*, another Scotch Jesuit of the same family, was born at or near Aberdeen in 1553, and died at Paris in 1641, leaving a Commentary on the Bible; besides 'Opus Chronologicum, &c. a Mundi Exordio ad Annum Christi 1617,' &c. fol. August. Pict.

Gordon, *Robert*, of Stralogh, was the author of 'Theatrum Scotiæ,' during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, to whom he dedicated his work.

Gordon, *Thomas*, a native of Scotland, and a party writer on politics and religion, who died in 1750, published, in conjunction with a Mr. Trenchard, a writer of the same stamp, Letters, under the name of 'Cato;' and also 'The Independent Whig.' Two collections of his tracts have been preserved, namely, 'A Cordial for low Spirits,' in 3 vols.; and 'The Pillar of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken,' in 2 vols.; but he is more creditably known by his translations of Sallust and Tacitus.

Gordon, *Alexander*, a Scotch antiquary and historian, who died about 1750, was the author of, 1. 'Itinerarium Septentrionale; or, a Journey through most Parts of the Counties of Scotland, in two Parts,' &c. fol. 1726. 2. 'Additions and Corrections, by way of Supplement to the Itinerarium Septentrionale,' fol. A Latin edition of the 'Itinerarium,' with the Supplement, was published in Holland in 1731. 3. 'The Lives of Pope Alexander VI, and his Son Cæsar Borgia,' &c. fol. 1729. 4. 'A complete History of the Ancient Amphitheatres, more particularly regarding the Architecture of these Buildings,' &c. 8vo. 1730. 5. 'An Essay towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of the Ancient Mummy belonging to Captain William Lethieullier,' fol. 1737. 6. 'Twenty-five Plates of all the Egyptian Mummies, and other Egyptian Antiquities in England,' fol.

Gordon, *Andrew*, professor of philosophy in the Scotch monastery of Benedictines, at Erfurt, who died in 1759, was the author of 'Phenomena Electricitatis Exposita,' 8vo.; 'Philosophia jucunda et utilis,' 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

Gordon, *William*, an Anglo-American divine, historian, and minister, was born at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, in 1729, and died in 1807, leaving 'The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America.'

Gordon, *Sir Adam*, a baronet, and an English divine, was born in Scotland in 1745, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1817, leaving 'The Contrast; or, an Antidote to Lord Chesterfield's Letters,' 2 vols.; 'Homilies of the Church of England modernized,' &c.

GORE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Ireland, which enjoys the dignity of the peerage, conferred on sir Arthur Gore, bart. who was in 1758 created viscount Sudley, of Castle Gore, and baron Saunders; and in 1762 earl of Arran, co. Galway. [Vide *Arran*]

Gore, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an heraldic writer, was born at Alderton, in Wiltshire, in 1631, educated at Oxford, and

died in 1684, leaving, besides a number of MSS., 1. 'A Table, showing how to blazon a Coat ten several ways,' 1655; a single sheet copied from Ferne. 2. 'Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gentilitiorum,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1667. 3. 'Catalogus in certa Capita seu Classes,' &c. Oxon. 1668; reprinted, with enlargements, in 1674. 4. 'Nomenclator Geographicus,' &c. 5. 'Loyalty Displayed and Falsehood Unmasked,' 4to. &c. London, 1681.

GORELLI (*Biog.*) or *Gregorio*, son of Raynier, of the family of Sinigardi, of *Arezzo*, in Italy, an historian of the 14th century, was the author of a history of his own country, in verse, in which he relates the events that happened from 1310 to 1384; his history is inserted in Muratori's collection of Italian historians.

GORGE (*Myth.*) Γόργη, a daughter of Œneus, king of Calydon, who, with her sister Dejanira, were the only daughters of this prince who were said not to be changed into birds by Diana, at the death of Meleager. *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 174; *Paus.* l. 10, &c.

GORGIAS (*Hist.*) Γοργίας, a captain in the army of Antiochus Epiphanes, who distinguished himself in Judæa, whither he was sent by Nicanor, A. M. 3839, A. C. 165. 1 *Maccab.* iii.

Gorgias, a sophist, surnamed *Leontinus*, because he was born at Leontium, in Sicily, was sent by his countrymen to solicit the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, in which embassy he was successful. He acquired, however, still greater celebrity as a philosopher, and had a statue of gold erected to him at Delphi, by the gratitude of all Greece. He lived to his 108th year, and died A. C. 400. Only two fragments of his compositions are extant, the one an apology for Helen, and the other in praise of the Athenians, who had fallen in the service of their country. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1, &c.; *Diod.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 33; *Quintil.* l. 3; *Athen.* l. 12.

GORGO (*Hist.*) the wife of Leonidas, king of Sparta.

GORGON (*Numis.*) vide *Medusa*.

GORGONES (*Myth.*) Γοργὲς, three sisters, daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, whose names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, of whom Medusa was the only one that was immortal. According to mythologists their hair was entwined with serpents, their hands were of brass, their wings of the colour of gold, their body covered with scales, and their teeth as long as the tusks of a wild boar. Perseus having attacked them, cut off Medusa's head, which he gave to Minerva, who fixed it in her ægis, whereby she turned into stones all that directed their eyes towards it. *Hom. Il.* l. 5; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 270; *Æschyl. Prom. Act.* 4; *Pind. Pyth.* od. &c.; *Apollon.* l. 4; *Apollodor.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 1, &c.; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Mart.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

GORGOPHONE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Perseus and Andromeda. *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

GORING (*Hist.*) one of the officers in the time of Charles I, who entered into an engagement to oppose the encroachments which were then making by the Commons on the royal prerogative. He defeated their plan by disclosing it to the rebel party; and afterwards endeavoured to atone for his perfidy by joining the standard of the king, on the breaking out of the rebellion.

Goring (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity in Sussex, named from Goring in the Rape of Arundel, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1627 on sir Henry Goring; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three annulets *gules*.

Crest. A lion rampant *argent*.

GORIO, *Anthony Francis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Florence, was born in 1691, and died in 1757, leaving, 1. 'Museum Florentinum,' 11 vols. fol. Florent. 1731. 2. 'Museum Etruscum,' 3 vols. fol. 1737. 3. 'Museum Cortonense,' fol. Rom. 1750. 4. 'Ancient Inscriptions, which are found in the Cities of Tuscany,' 3 vols. fol. &c.

GORLÆUS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born at Antwerp in 1549, and died in 1609, leaving, 1. 'Dactyliotheca,' &c. 1601. 2. 'Variarum Gemmarum quibus Antiquitas in signando uti solita, Sculpturæ,' which was a second part of the same work that has gone through several editions; the best is that of Leyden, 1625. He also published a collection of medals, not considered of the best authority.

GORMANSTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Preston, which was first conferred in 1478 on sir Robert de Preston.

GORMO (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Denmark, of whom nothing authentic is known.

GORRÆUS, *John de* (*Biog.*) or *John de Gorris*, a physician, was born at Paris in 1506, and died in 1577. His works, consisting of Medical Definitions, a Dictionary of Medical Terms, and Commentaries on Hippocrates, Galen, and Nicander, were published by his son, in folio, in 1622.

GORT, *Viscount* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Smyth, who took the name of Vereker, from the alliance between the two families.

GORTER, *John de* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Eckhuysen in 1689, and died in 1762, leaving, 1. 'De Perspiratione insensibile,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. and Patav. 1725, and frequently reprinted.

GORTYNA (*Geog.*) Γορτύνα, or *Gortyn*, an inland town of Crete, on the inhabitants of which Annibal practised a stratagem mentioned by Cornelius Nepos. It was famous for the fertility of its meadows.

Virg. Eclog. 6, v. 60.

Perducant aliquæ stabula ad Gortynia vaccæ.

And also for its bows and arrows.

Virg. Æn. l. 11, v. 773.

Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu.

Luc. l. 6, v. 214.

Dictæa procul ecce manu Gortynis arundo
Tenditur in Scævam.

Ovid. Met. l. 7.

Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu.

Hom. Odyss. l. 3; *Scyl. in Perip.*; *C. Nepos. in Ann.*; *Strab.* l. 10; *Dionys. Peric.* v. 88; *Plin.* l. 4; *Solin.* c. 11; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 17.

Gortyna (*Numis.*) most of the medals or coins of this town have an allusion, by the type of the bull, to the fable of Europa, who is supposed to be represented sometimes sitting half naked, and in a sorrowful attitude, on the trunk of a tree; on the reverse a bull standing. Some of their medals also bear the figure of Jupiter, who is fabled to have carried Europa to Crete: inscriptions, ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ, ΓΟΡΤΥΝ. ΓΟΡΤΥ. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙ, &c. The Gortynians struck medals and coins as an independent state, and also in honour of Tiberius, Germanicus, Caligula, Trajan, Adrian, and Ælius Cæsar.

GOSFORD, *Earl* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Acheson, which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Acheson, earl of Gosford, viscount and baron Gosford.

Arms. *Argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*; on a chief *vert*, two mullets *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a cock *gules*, standing on a trumpet *or*.

Supporters. Two leopards tenne, armed and langued *gules*, collared and chained *or*; the dexter regardant.

Motto. "Vigilantibus."

GOSHEN (*Bibl.*) גשן, the land in Egypt where Joseph placed his father and brethren. *Gen.* xiv. This province lying near the Mediterranean enjoyed the rains, which were very rare in other parts of Egypt.

GOSSELINI, *Julian* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rome in 1525, and died in 1587, leaving, 'The Life of Ferdinand Gonzaga,' 4to. 1579; 'Three Conspiracies,' &c. 8vo. 1588; 'Rime,' &c.; the latter were frequently reprinted.

GOSSON, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a divine and a poet, was born in Kent in 1554, educated at Oxford, and died in 1623. He wrote, besides some dramatic pieces never published, 1. 'Play confuted in five several Actions,' 1580. 2. 'The School of Abuse,' 1587, a professed invective against poets, players, and jesters. 3. 'The Ephemerides of Phialo,' 1579. 4. 'The Trumpet of War,' a sermon.

GOTARZES (*Hist.*) a brother of Artabanus II, whom he murdered, with his children, when he took possession of his throne. He was driven from it by Vardanes, but regained it at his death, notwithstanding the opposition which was made to him by the emperor Claudius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2.

GOTHI (*Geog.*) a celebrated tribe of Germans, otherwise called *Gothones*, *Gutones*, *Gythones*, and *Guttones*, in English *Goths*. They dwelt on the banks of the Vistula, and extended their settlements as far as the Baltic, their kings having, according to Jornandes, and Joannes Magnus, reigned in Sweden many centuries before Christ. They first attacked the Roman empire in the reign of Constantine, by whom they were driven away; but afterwards they plundered Rome under Alaric, one of their most celebrated kings, A. D. 410. The Goths were divided into two nations, namely, the Ostrogoths, or such as inhabited the East of Scandinavia, and the Westrogoths, or Visigoths, the inhabitants of the West; which names they retained after they left their country and passed over into Gaul. These latter formed a settlement in Spain under their king Ataulphus, the successor of Alaric, who was killed in 415, and succeeded by Sigeric, Vallia, Theodoric, Thorismond, Theodoric II, Evaric, Alaric II, Athalaric, Amalasunta, &c. [Vide *Hispania*]

GOTHOFRIED (*Biog.*) vide *Godefroi*.

GOTTESCHALCUS (*Biog.*) an heresiarch. [Vide *Fulgentius*]

GOTTI, *Vincent Lewis* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, was born at Bologna in 1664, created a cardinal by Benedict XIII in 1728, and died in 1742, leaving among his works, which were highly esteemed, 1. 'De vera Christi Ecclesiâ,' 3 vols. Rom. 1719; and Mediol. 1734. 2. 'Theologia Scholastico-dogmatica juxta Mentem divi Thomæ Aquinatis,' &c. 6 vols. 4to. 3. 'Colloquia Theologica-polemica,' &c. 4to. Bonon. 4. 'De eligendâ inter Dissidentes Christianos Sententiâ;' written in answer to a piece with the same title by Le Clerc. 5. An elaborate work on the Truth of Christianity, published in 12 vols. at Rome, the first in 1735, and the last in 1740. His life was published under the title of 'De Vitâ et Studiis Fratris Vincentii Lodovici Gottii,' &c. Rom. 1742.

GOTTSCHED, *John Christopher* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born at Konigsberg in 1700, and died in 1766, leaving, among other things, 'An Introduction to Dramatic Poetry, or a Review of all the Tragedies, Comedies, and Operas, which have appeared in Germany from 1450, to the middle of the eighteenth Century,' Leipzig, 1757.

Gottsched, *Louisa Maria*, wife of the preceding, published a metrical translation of Pope's 'Rape of the Lock;' and after her death, in 1762, a collection of her letters was published, which was highly esteemed.

GOUDELIN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Gascon poet, was born at Toulouse in 1579, and died in 1649, leaving several works, which were often printed at Toulouse, and secured him the admiration of his countrymen. His poem on the Death of Henry IV, which was one of the best, has been translated out of the Gascon language.

GOUDEMEL, *Claude* (*Hist.*) a composer of music to the French metrical translation of the Psalms for the use of the Protestants, was a native of Lyons, and lost his life on the day of the massacre of Paris in 1572, for the part he took in favour of Protestantism. He set to music the 'Chansons Spirituelles' of De Muret, in four parts, which were printed at Paris in 1555; and afterwards the Psalms of Clement Marot, which was printed at Paris in 1565, and reprinted in Holland in 1606, for the use of the Protestants.

GOVEA, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese Jesuit, was born at Beja in 1505, and died in 1565, leaving some works on law, which were published in one volume, folio, 1562; besides an edition of Virgil, and Terence, and a Discourse against Calvin, &c.

GOUFFIER, *Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent, Count de Choisseul* (*Hist.*) a French statesman and writer, was born in 1752, appointed ambassador to the Porte in 1782, went to Russia on the breaking out of the revolution, where he was made a privy councillor, was raised to the peerage of France at the restoration of Louis XVIII, and died in 1817, leaving, 'Voyage en Grèce,' fol. 1782; besides several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

GOUGE, *William* (*Biog.*) a puritan, was born at Bow, near Stratford, in 1575, educated at Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, and died in 1653, leaving some tracts in the style of the party to which he belonged; besides which, he wrote a Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and had a share in the Commentary on the Bible, usually called 'The Assembly's Annotations.'

Gouge, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was born at Bow in 1605, educated at Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, ejected from his living of St. Sepulchre's after the Restoration, and died in 1681, leaving, 'The Principles of Religion explained;' 'A Word to Sinners,' &c. which were collected into one volume, and published in 8vo. 1706.

GOUGH, *Richard* (*Biog.*) the Camden of the 18th century, was born in 1735, and died in 1809, leaving, as monuments of his industry and deep research, 1. 'The History of the Bible, translated from the French;' which was his first production, and is said to have been executed at the age of 12; to which was added, 'A Short Chronology of the Holy Scriptures.' 2. 'The Customs of the Israelites, translated from the French of the Abbot Fleury, by R. G.' 8vo. 1750. 3. 'Atlas Renovatus, or Geography Modernized; being a particular Description of the World as far as it was known to the Ancients,' &c. fol. 1751. 3. 'The History of Carausius; or an Examination of what has been advanced on that Subject by Genebrier and Dr. Stukely,' 4to. 1762. 4. 'Anecdotes of British Topography,' 4to. 1768; reprinted in 2 vols. 1780; a third edition was in preparation in 1806, when Mr. Nichols's office was destroyed by fire. 5. A new edition of 'Description des Royaulmes d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse, composée par Etienne Perlin,' Paris, 1558; and of 'Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine Mère dans la Grande Bretagne, par de la Serre,' Paris, 1639; which he illustrated with cuts and notes, &c. 1775. 6. 'A Catalogue of the Coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England, with Specimens,' 4to. 1777. 7. 'An Essay on the Rise and Progress of Geography in Great Britain and Ireland; illustrated with Specimens of our oldest Maps,' 4to. 1780; both of which were extracted from his second edition of the 'British Topography.' 8. 'A Comparative View of the Ancient Monuments of India,' 4to. 1785. 9. 'Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain;' the first volume of which, in folio, was published in 1786, a second in 1796, and an introduction to it in 1799. 10. 'Camden's Britannia,' a new edition in three large folio volumes, 1789. 11. 'List of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from 1717 to June, 1796,' &c. 4to. 1798. 12. The Paris edition of the 'Arabian Night's Entertainments,' amended, and illustrated with notes. 13. 'A Letter to the Lord Bishop of London,

by a Layman,' 8vo, 1799. 14. 'Rev. Kennet Gibson's Comment upon part of the Fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain,' 4to. 1800. 15. 'The History of Pleshy, in Essex,' 4to. 1803. 16. 'Plates of the Coins of the Seleucidæ.' 17. 'Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, adjoining to the Church of St. Mary, at Warwick,' 4to. 1804; besides several works still in MS. which were prepared before he left college, namely, 1. 'Notes on Memnon, annexed to the Abbe Gedoyn's French Translation.' 2. 'Astro-Mythology,' &c. 3. 'The History of Bithynia, translated from the French of the Abbe Sevir.' 4. 'Memoirs of celebrated Professors of the Belles Lettres in the Academy of Inscriptions, &c. at Paris, translated and abridged from the Elogia,' &c. 5. 'Reflexions on the Egyptian Government.' 6. 'Memoirs of the Life and Character of Mithridates, King of Pontus,' &c. To the above might be added his contributions to the 'Archæologia,' and the 'Vetusta Monumenta,' for the former of which, besides numerous papers, he drew up 'The History of the Society of Antiquaries of London,' prefixed to the first volume of their 'Archæologia,' in 1770. He was also the improver and editor of Martin's 'History of Thetford,' 4to. 1780; 'Vertue's Medals, Coins, and Great Seals, by Simon;' Mr. Nichols's 'Collection of Royal and Noble Wills,' &c. &c. He bequeathed all his printed books and manuscripts on Saxon and Northern literature to the University of Oxford, for the use of the Saxon professor; besides all his printed books, MSS., pamphlets, prints, &c. &c. relating to British Topography, which in his will he desired might be placed in the Bodleian library, in a building adjoining to the picture gallery, known by the name of 'Antiquaries Closet.' These were accordingly deposited, and a catalogue has since been printed in a handsome quarto, under the care of the Rev. B. Bandinel, librarian of the Bodleian.

GOUJEH, *Claude Peter* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1697, and died in 1767, leaving numerous works, which Moreri has divided into translations, works of piety, and works of literary history, lives, and eloges, papers in the literary journals, and prefaces, amounting in all to 83 articles: of these the most important are, 1. 'Les Vies des Saints,' Paris, 7 vols. 12mo. 1730; often reprinted in 4to. and otherwise. 2. 'Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques du XVIII Siecle pour servir de Continuation à celle de M. Du Pin,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 3. 'Supplement to Moreri's Dictionary,' 2 vols. fol. 1735. 4. 'Nouveau Supplement' to the same dictionary, fol. 1749; with a volume of additions, 1750. 5. 'Bibliotheque Française, ou Histoire de la Litterature Française,' 21 vols. 12mo. 1740—1759. 6. 'De l'Etat des Sciences en France, depuis la Mort de Charlemagne, jusqu' à celle du Roi Robert,' 12mo. 1737. 7. A new edition of Richelet's Dictionary, 3 vols. fol. Lyons, 1756. 8. 'L'Histoire du College Royal de France,' 4to. 9. 'Hist. du Pontificat de Paul V,' 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam (Paris), 1765, which was his last work.

GOUJON, *John* (*Biog.*) a sculptor and architect of Paris, in the reigns of Francis I and Henry II, is supposed to have designed the fronts of the old Louvre. His Fountain of the Innocents, in the street of St. Denis, at Paris, and the Cariatides which support a tribune in a hall of the Hundred Swiss, at the Louvre, are considered inimitable specimens of his skill.

GOULART, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine, and voluminous writer, was born at Senlis in 1543, and died in 1628. He edited and commented upon the works of Plutarch, St. Cyprian, Seneca, &c.; besides making a collection of 'Remarkable Histories,' 2 vols. 8vo. and a 'Collection of the most Memorable Events which occurred during the League, with Notes and original Documents,' 6 vols. 4to.

GOULSTON (*Hist.*) *Goulson*, or *Gulston, Theodore*, a physician, and native of Northamptonshire, who died in 1632, founded a lecture within the College of Physicians of London, to be read annually from time to time by one of the four youngest doctors in physic of the College, and to be upon two, or three, or more diseases, as the censors think fit. To this institution the public are indebted for Dr. Fordyce's treatise on digestion, and other treatises by Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Saunders, &c. Dr. Goulston wrote, 1. 'Versio Latina et Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Rhetoricam,' 4to. Lond. 1619, 1623, &c. 2. 'Aristotelis de Poeticâ Liber Latinè conversus, et Analyticâ Methodo Illustratus,' 4to. Lond. 1623. 3. 'Versio, variæ Lectiones, et Annotationes Criticæ in Opuscula varia Galeni,' 4to. Lond. 1640.

GOULU, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French writer, and royal professor of Greek in the University of Paris in 1567, was the author of a translation, from Greek into Latin, of Gregentius' Dispute with the Jew Herbanus, and of other works, a collection of which was printed at Paris in 1580.

GOULU, *John*, son of the preceding, was born in 1576, and died in 1629, leaving translations into the French from the Greek of Epictetus' Manuel, Arrian's Dissertations, some of St. Basil's Treatises, and the Works of Dionysius Areopagita, besides writing a book against du Moulin's treatise, 'De la Vocation des Pasteurs,' and the Life of Francis de Sales, bishop of Geneva, and some controversial pieces, &c. against Balzac.

GOURNAY, *Maria de Jars* (*Biog.*) a literary lady of quality in France, was born about 1565, and died in 1645. She testified an extraordinary attachment to Montaigne, whose essays she revised and corrected after his death, and published in 1634; and also wrote several things, both in prose and verse, which were collected into one volume, and published by herself in 1636, under the title of 'Les Avis et les Presens de la Demoiselle de Gournay.'

GOURVILLE, *John Herauld de* (*Biog.*) a French politician and writer, was born at Rouchefoucauld in 1625, and died in 1705, after having enjoyed the confidence of Condé, and having been proposed as successor to Colbert in the ministry. He wrote 'Memoirs de sa Vie,' 2 vols. 12mo.

GOUSSET, *James* (*Biog.*) a Protestant of a good family at Blois, was born in 1635, and died in 1704, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Commentarii Linguæ Hebraicæ,' a Hebrew dictionary; the best edition of which is that of Leipzig. 4to. 1743. 2. 'Jesus Christi Evangeliique Veritas demonstrata in Confutatione Libri Chizzouk Emounak,' 8vo. Dort. 1688, fol. Amstel. 1712; the book, of which this is an answer, may be found in Wagensal's 'Tela ignea Satanæ.' 3. 'Considerations Theologiques et Critiques contre le Projet d'une Nouvelle Version de la Bible,' 12mo. 1698.

GOUSSIER, *John James* (*Biog.*) a physician and professor of mathematics, was born at Paris in 1722, and died in 1800. He wrote, in conjunction with baron de Marivetz, 'Physique du Monde,' five volumes of which, in 4to. appeared during the life of his coadjutor, and three others afterwards; besides a 'Prospectus d'un Traité de Geometrie Physique particuliere du Royaume de France,' 4to. 1779.

GOUTHIER (*Biog.*) or *Guthieres, James*, in Latin *Gutherius*, an antiquary and lawyer, was born at Chaumont in Bassigny, and died in 1638, leaving, 1. 'De Vetere Jure Pontificio Urbis Romæ,' 4to. 1612. 2. 'De Officiis Domûs Augustæ Publicæ et Privatæ,' 4to. Lips. 1628, and 8vo. 1672. 3. 'De Jure Maninum,' 8vo. Lips. 1671. 4. 'De Orbitate Tolerandâ,' and 'Laus Cæcitatis,' two tracts; besides some poetry, and other things.

GOUVERT *de Maubert* (*Biog.*) vide *Maubert*.

GOUX, *Francis le de la Boulaye* (*Biog.*) a French traveller, was born at Anjou about 1610, and died in Persia in 1668, leaving an Account of his Travels, published in 4to. in 1653.

GOUYE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was

born at Dieppe in 1050, and died in 1725. His principal work is entitled 'Observations Physiques et Mathematiques pour servir à la Perfection de l'Astronomie et de la Geographie, envoyées de Siam, à l'Academie des Sciences de Paris,' &c. 2 vols. the first in 8vo. and the second in 4to.

GOWER, *Sir Nicholas, Knt.* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was in the great battle of Durham in 1346, where he took three of the Scots prisoners.

GOWER, *Sir Thomas*, grandson of the preceding, signalized himself in France in the army of Henry V, and continued until his death in the confidence of this king.

GOWER, *Sir John*, son of the preceding, and standard bearer to prince Edward, son of king Henry VI, was taken at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, and there beheaded.

GOWER, *Thomas*, grandson of the preceding marshal of Berwick, and captain of the light horsemen in the army of the duke of Somerset, which invaded Scotland, was taken prisoner in that expedition through his excessive courage, and was afterwards employed in the expedition made into Scotland in 1560.

GOWER, *Sir Thomas, Bart.* grandson of the preceding, was a great sufferer for his loyalty in the time of the grand rebellion, when he raised a regiment of dragoons at his own expense.

GOWER, *John, first Earl of*, distinguished himself during the insurrection in 1745; and, after filling the highest posts in the state, particularly that of one of the Lords Justices during his majesty's absence in 1745 and in 1752, he died in 1754.

GOWER, *Lord John Leveson*, second son of the preceding, was born in 1743, and being bred to the navy, distinguished himself during a long and honourable service, and died in 1790, after having filled the post of a Lord of the Admiralty from 1783 to 1789.

GOWER (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity, and of great honour, as above-mentioned, in the county of York, which is derived by some from sir Alan Gower, or Guhyer, who is said to have been sheriff of that county at the time of the Conquest. The first of this family that was ennobled was sir John Leveson Gower, the fifth baronet, who was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm by the title of lord Gower, baron Gower, of Stittenham, in Yorkshire. His son John was created in 1746 a viscount and an earl by the style and title of viscount Trentham, co. Stafford, and earl Gower and Granville; the second earl was in 1786 created marquis of Stafford. [Vide *Stafford*] His youngest son, lord Granville Leveson, was created in 1815 viscount Granville.

GOWER, *John* (*Biog.*) an English poet, who is supposed to have been born before Chaucer, but of what family, and in what part of the kingdom is uncertain. He died, however, in 1402 at an advanced age. His three principal works are, 1. 'Speculum Meditantis; un Traité selonc les Aucteurs, pour ensampler les Amants Mariez, au fins qu'ils la Foy de leur Seints Espousailles,' &c.; of this, which is written in ten books, there are two copies in the Bodleian. 2. 'Vox Clamantis,' in Latin; of which there are many copies extant; that in the Cottonian library has a fuller title. 3. 'Confessio Amantis,' the work which entitles him to a place among English poets, is supposed to have been finished about 1393. Gower is also said to have very largely contributed to the rebuilding of the conventual church of St. Mary Overy, or, as it is otherwise called, *St. Saviours*, Southwark, where a monument is erected to his memory. Besides the three works above-mentioned, he left some small poems preserved in MS. in Trinity College, Cambridge.

GOWRIE, *William, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was engaged, with his father, in the association against Rizzio, and afterwards was one of those who, entering into the association for the support of king James VI, waited on the queen at Lochleven with the instrument of resignation of the crown, which, by threatenings, they compelled her to sign. He was also the principal actor of the treasonable conspiracy to seize king James VI, which was carried into execution at his lordship's seat of Ruthven in 1582, for all which unlawful proceedings he was called to an account, and, being convicted of high treason, was executed in 1584.

GOWRIE, *John, third Earl of*, and second son of the preceding, was killed in 1600, with his brother Alexander Ruthven, in a treasonable attempt on the person of James VI, which is stated to have been one of the wickedest and most ill-concerted schemes of which history makes any mention.

GOWRIE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of lord Ruthven, which was conferred in 1581 on William, the fourth lord Ruthven, and forfeited at his execution in 1584. His eldest son James was restored to his estate and honours in 1586, which, at his death, devolved on his next brother John, by whose misconduct, as above-mentioned, they became a second time forfeited in 1600.

GOZZOLI, *Benozzo* (*Biog.*) an artist of Florence, was born in 1400, and died in 1478. His best works are still preserved at Pisa.

GRAAF, *Regner de* (*Biog.*) a physician of Schoonhaven, in Holland, was born in 1641, and died in 1673, leaving some treatises that were much esteemed in his day, and were published, with his life, in 8vo. at Leyden in 1677 and 1705; also translated into Flemish, and published at Amsterdam in 1686.

GRAAT (*Biog.*) or *Graet Barent*, an historical painter, who died in 1709, at the age of 81, is still remembered in Amsterdam, his native city, as the founder of an academy, and also as a successful imitator of Bamboccio.

GRABE, *John Ernest* (*Biog.*) editor of the Septuagint from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library at Buckingham-house, was born at Konigsberg in 1666, and died in 1712 in the communion of the English church, for which he left the Lutheran profession. He published, 1. 'Spicilegium SS. Patrum,' &c. 1698; reprinted in 8vo. Oxon. 1700. 2. An Edition of Justin Martyr's first Apology, in 1700, and the Works of Irenæus, in 1702. 3. The first volume of the 'Septuagint,' 8vo. and fol. Oxon. 1707; the fourth volume of which did not appear till 1720. 4. 'An Essay upon two Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, and that Ancient Book called the Doctrine of the Apostles, which is said to be extant in them, wherein Mr. Whiston's Mistakes about both are plainly proved,' 8vo. Oxford, 1711. 5. 'Some Instances of the Defects and Omissions in Mr. Whiston's Collections of Testimonies, from the Scriptures and the Fathers, against the True Deity of the Holy Ghost,' &c. published in 8vo. 1712, by his friend Dr. Hicks, who prefixed his Life to it, and an Account of several of his MSS. which he had bequeathed to the editor. 5. 'Liturgia Græca Johannis Ernesti Grabii,' which was published, by Christopher Matthew Pfaff, at the end of 'Irenæi Fragmenta Anecdota,' 8vo. Hag. 1715. 7. 'De Forma Consecrationis Eucharistæ; hoc est, Defensio Ecclesiæ Græcæ, &c. or a Discourse concerning the Form of Consecration of the Eucharist, &c. written in Latin by John Ernest Grabe, and now first published with an English version,' 8vo. 1721. 8. 'Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseôs cum Editione Romanâ,' published by Dr. Henry Owen in 1778; and since that period the whole of the Alexandrian MS. has been very accurately published, in facsimile, by the Rev. Dr. Woide of the British Museum.

GRACCHUS (*Hist.*) a surname of the Sempronian family, who held high offices in the state, but distinguished themselves in a particular manner by upholding the pretensions of the popular party.

GRACCHUS SEMPRONIUS, *Titus*, was consul with P. Valerius Falto, U. C. 516, A. C. 238.

GRACCHUS SEMPRONIUS, *T.* son of the preceding, was Master of the Horse, under the dictator Junius, after the battle of Cannæ, and distinguished himself against Annibal, whom he obliged to raise the siege of Cumæ; but after defeating a body of Carthaginians under Hanno, he was at length taken in an ambuscade, when he fell bravely fighting. *Polyb.* l. 4; *C. Nep. in Vit.; Liv.* l. 22; *Val. Max.* l. 5.

GRACCHUS SEMPRONIUS, *T.* son of P. Gracchus, twice consul and once censor, distinguished himself no less by his prudence as a statesman than by his valour as a soldier. He married Sempronia, called by some *Cornelia*, of the family of the Scipios, by whom he had the Gracchi, Tiberius and Caius.

GRACCHUS TIBERIUS and CAIUS, the sons of the preceding, rendered themselves notorious by their seditious proceedings. Tiberius the elder, after displaying his valour at the taking of Carthage, began to affect the patriot by proposing the Agrarian law, and for a time obtained a triumph over his opponents; but was assassinated by P. Nasica in the midst of his adherents, of whom not less than 300 were slain at the same time. His brother Caius, who was no less a demagogue than himself, succeeded him in the office of tribune, and raised a sedition of the people, in which himself, and 3000 of his adherents, perished. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 27, &c.; *Vell. Pat.* l. 2; *Val. Max.; Plut. in Gracch.; Appian. de Bell. Civ.*

GRACCHUS, a freedman, who, having given himself out for the son of Tiberius Gracchus, was created a tribune of the people by the arts of Saturninus, with whose assistance he seized the Capitoline-hill. *Cic. pro Rab.* c. 7.

GRACCHUS SEMPRONIUS, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was afterwards put to death by order of Tiberius.

GRACCHUS, *Rutilius* (*Biog.*) a poet of a noble but reduced family at Rome in the 10th century, wrote some verses that were much esteemed in his day, but died in a state of derangement.

GRACCOPOLIS (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Cracow*.

GRACE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Grace-castle, co. Kilkenny, who lay claim to great antiquity, and are said to be descended from baron Walter Fitz Other-de-Windsor, who was the founder of many noble families; as the Carews, Fitzmaurices, Gerards, Fitzgeralds, Mackenzies, and Fitzgibbons. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1795 on sir Richard Gamon, and entailed on his heir and successor sir Richard Grace. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first *gules*, a lion rampant, per fess *argent* and *or*; second *gules*, a saltire between twelve cross crosslets *argent*, and a mullet for difference; third *or*, a chief indented *azure*, and in bend three escallop shells counter-changed; fourth *argent*, a chevron between three garbs *gules*.

Crest. First, on a wreath, a demi-lion, rampant *argent*; second, on a wreath, a boar's head and neck erased *or*.

Mottos. Above the crest, "En Grace affie." Under the arms, "Concordant nomine facta."

Supporters. Dexter a lion *proper*, sinister a boar *or*; anciently a lion and a talbot, which are on the monument of sir Oliver Grace, of Ballylinch-castle at Jerpoint Abbey, co. Kilkenny.

GRACES (*Myth.*) vide *Gratiæ*.

GRACIAN, *Lawrence* (*Biog.*) or, rather *Balthasar*, a Spanish Jesuit of Bilbilis, who died in 1658, was the author of, 1. 'El Heroe,' 16mo. Huescar, 1637; Madrid, 1639; translated into the French by P. de Couberville, Rotterdam, 1729. 2. 'El Politico D Fernando el Catolico,' Saragossa, 1641; translated into French, 12mo. Paris, 1732. 3. 'Agudesa y Arte de Ingenio,' &c. Huescar, 1649. 4. 'El Criticon,' &c. in three parts, 8vo. Madrid, 1653-58; translated into French by Maunoy, 3 vols. 12mo. 5. 'Oraculo Manual y Arte de Prudentia;' translated by Amelot de la Houssaye, under the title of 'L'Homme de Cour,' 12mo. Paris, 1689; and into English, under the title of 'Manual on the Art of Prudence;' besides some other works, which were all published together in 2 vols. 4to. Madrid, 1664.

GRACIANI (*Biog.*) vide *Gratiani*.

GRADENIGO, *Peter* (*Hist.*) or *Gradonigo*, a doge of Venice, who was elected in 1290, and died in 1303, was held in the highest honour by his countrymen, on account of his having by his vigilance detected the conspiracy of Baimonti Thiepoli, a Venetian nobleman, and by his prudence and valour averted the evil consequences of it, which threatened the republic. In gratitude for this service they decreed that the anniversary of his election should be commemorated. *Sabell. Hist.* l. 2, dec. 2; *Blond. de Gest. Venet.* l. 6.

GRADENIGO, or *Gradonico, Bartolomeo*, the fifty-third doge of Venice, was raised in 1338 to the ducal throne, and died in 1343. His pacific reign was marked by no other occurrence than the suppression of a rebellion in Candia. *Sabell. &c.*

GRADI (*Biog.*) or *Gradio, Stephen*, in Latin *Gradius*, a Latin poet of Ragusa, whose works were inserted in a collection made by Ferdinand de Furstemberg, bishop of Padderborn, published under the title of 'Septem Illustrium Virorum Poemata,' and reprinted by Elzevir, 8vo. Amstel. 1672. To this poet is also ascribed a work, entitled, 'Stephani Gradii Dissertationes Physico-Mathematicæ quatuor,' 12mo. Amstel. 1680.

GRADIVUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Mars, derived, as is supposed, from κραδαίνειν, to brandish a spear, which is an attribute commonly ascribed to him. He had a temple without the walls of Rome, where the Salii paid him the accustomed honours, according to the institution of Numa; but he is said by the poets to have had his favourite residence among the Getæ and the Thracians.

GRADO (*Geog.*) a small town of Friuli, in the Gulf of Venice, and formerly a patriarch's see, which was removed to Venice.

GRÆÆ (*Myth.*) Γραῖαι, two winged monsters, the daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, who received their name from the whiteness of their hair. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 270; *Æschyl. in Prom. Act.* 2; *Apollod.* l. 2.

GRÆCIA (*Geog.*) Ἑλλὰς, a well-known country of Europe, which derived its name, as is said, from Hellen, or Hellas, the founder of the kingdom and nation of the Greeks, who were severally called by the names of Achæans, Argives, Danai, Hellenians, Ionians, Myrmidons, and Pelasgians.

Boundaries and Extent. Greece at first comprehended only the two countries of Thessaly and Græcia, or Hellas, properly so called; but its boundaries were afterwards extended by the accession at different times of Peloponnesus, Epirus, Macedonia, and lastly of Crete, and all the adjacent islands; and the name of Græcia was subsequently applied even to Italy and Sicily, which were called *Græcia Magna;* and to part of Asia, which was named *Græcia Asiatica.* But the country which is properly known by this name is bounded on the E. by the Mare Ægeum, or Archipelago; on the S. by the Mare Creticum, or Sea of Candia; on the W. by the Mare Ionium, or Ionian Sea; and on the N. by Moesia, &c.; comprehending Epirus, Peloponnesus, Græcia Propria, Thessalia, and Macedonia; the whole of which was divided by the Romans into two provinces, namely, Macedonia, comprehending Macedonia, Epirus, and Thessaly; and Achaia,

under which was comprehended Græcia Propria, Peloponnesus, and the circumjacent islands.

Divisions and Chief Places. Greece, comprehended under the five general divisions, many regions, people, or states, of which the following table contains the names, as also those of their chief places:

Regions or People.	*Chief Places.*
	1. *Epirus.*
Molossi,	Dodone.
Dryopes,	Oricum, Antigonia.
Chaones and Chaonia,	Panormus, Elæus.
Threspotii,	Buthrotum.
Cassiopæi,	Cassiope.
Almene,	Nicopolis.
Amphilochi,	Argos.
Acarnania,	Ambracia, Actium, Leucas, Stratos.
	2. *Peloponnesus.*
Achaia,	Corinthus, or Corinth.
Elis,	Olympia, Cyllene.
Messinia,	Messene, Pylos, Corone.
Arcadia,	Tegea, Stymphalus, Mantinea, and Megulopolis, &c.
Laconia, or Laconica,	Lacedæmon or Sparta, Leuctrum, Amyclæ.
Argia,	Argos, Nemea, Nauplia, Troezen, Epidaurus.
	3. *Græcia Propria*, or *Hellas.*
Ætolia,	Chalcis, Calydon, Olenus.
Doris,	Pindus, Cytinium, Bojum, Erineus, Naupactus, &c.
Locris Ozolis, and Epicnemidiis,	Cnemides, Opus, Thronium.
Phocis,	Anticyra, Cyrrha, Pythia, Delphi, &c.
Bœotia,	Thebæ, Orchomenus, Thespiæ, Lebadia, Chæronea, Platæa, Delium, Aulis, Leuctra, &c.
Megaris,	Megara, Eleusis, &c.
Attica,	Athenæ, or Athens, Marathon, &c.
	4. *Thessalia.*
Thessalia Propria,	Hypata, Sosthenes, Cypera.
Estiotas,	Gomphi, Phæstus, Tricca, Ætinium, Pharsalus.
Pelasgia,	Pytheum, Atrax.
Magnesia,	Iolcus, Herminium, Castanea, Meliboea, and Methone.
Magnesia and Phthiotis,	Phthia, Thebæ Thessalicæ, Echinus, Demetrias, Pagasæ, Tempe.
	5. *Macedonia.*
Taulantii,	Epidamnus, Dyrrhachium, Apollonia, Aulon.
Elymiotæ,	Elyma, Bullis.
Orestis,	Gyrtone.
Dessaretæ,	Lychnidos, Evia.
Æmathia,	Pella, Ægea, Ædessa, Idomena, Scydra, Europus, Tyrissa.
Pieria, the region of the Muses,	Pydna, Phylace, Dion.
Chalcidica, &c.	Augæa, Singus, Acanthus, &c. [Vide *Macedonia*]

Rivers, Mountains, and Islands. The principal rivers were Acheron, Athelous, Peneus, Alpheus, Panisus, Ismenus, Strymon, Eurotas, Ilissus, &c.; the mountains were Helicon, Parnassus, Olympus, Acroceraunii, Pindus, Taygetus, Stymphalus, Hymettus, Cythæron, Athos, &c.; the islands were Creta, Corcyra, Cephalonia, Eubœa, Lemnos, Samothrace, Lesbus, Chios, Mitylene, Ægina, Salamis, Andros, Delos, Paros, Samus, Patmus, &c.

History. The history of Greece comprehends that of the particular kingdoms or states of which it was composed [vide *Athenæ, &c.*]; which, after maintaining destructive wars with one another, fell at length into the hands of the Macedonians; and, on the subjugation of Macedonia by the Romans, the rest of Greece yielded to the victors, and was reduced to a province, as before observed. [Vide *Greece*]

Writers on Greece.

Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Apollodorus, Polybius, Cicero, Diodorus, Livy, Scylax, Virgil, Strabo, Mela, Pliny, Justin, Arrian, Ptolemy, and Dionysius Periegetes.

GRÆCINUS, *Julius* (*Hist.*) a Roman senator, and a man of letters, who was put to death by order of Caligula, for refusing to appear as the accuser of Marcus Silanus. *Senec. de Benef.* l. 2.

GRAEME, *John* (*Biog.*) a poet, and native of Lanarkshire, was born in 1748, and died in 1772, leaving several poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, which were collected and printed at Edinburgh, in 8vo. 1773.

GRÆVIUS (*Biog.*) or *Grevius, John George*, a scholar, of Naumburg, in Saxony, was born in 1632, and died in 1703, leaving editions, enriched with notes and prefaces, of Hesiod, Callimachus, Suetonius, Cicero, Florus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Justin, Cæsar, and Lucian; besides editing Casaubon's, 'Epistolæ;' several pieces of Meursius; Huet's 'Poemata;' Junius, 'De Pictura Veterum;' Eremita, 'De Vita Aulica et Civili,' &c.; but his most celebrated productions are his 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum' 12 vols. fol.; and his 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiæ Italiæ.' 3 vols. fol. 1704. After his death, there were printed in 1707, 'J. G. Grævii Prælectiones et CXX Epistolæ collectæ ab Alb. Fabricio;' to which was added, 'Burmanni Oratio dicta in Grævii Funere;' in 1717 was printed, 'J. G. Grævii Orationes quas ultrajecti habuit,' 8vo.; and a number of his letters were published by Burmann in his 'Sylloge Epistolarum.' [Vide Plate XXII]

GRÆVIUS, *Johannes*, vide *Greaves.*

GRAFIGNY, *Frances d'Isembourg d'Happencourt, Dame de* (*Biog.*) a literary lady, daughter of a military officer, and wife of Francis Hugot de Grafigny, chamberlain to the duke of Lorrain, was born in 1694, and died in 1758. Her works, consisting of novels, dramatic pieces, &c. were all published together in 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1788. Her 'Letters of a Peruvian Princess,' were published in English in 2 vols. 8vo. 1782.

GRAFTON, *Augustus Henry, Duke of* (*Hist.*) a statesman of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1736, educated at Cambridge, appointed Secretary of State in 1767, which post he resigned the next year, but was soon after made First Lord of the Treasury. During his administration he was the particular object of attack from the virulent pen of Junius; but, on his resignation in 1771, he enlisted himself in the ranks of opposition, and continued this course uninterruptedly, except during the short interval he was again in office, until his death in 1811. Although an avowed Socinian, yet he was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1768. Among his works as an author, are, 'Hints submitted to the serious Attention of the Clergy,' &c. 8vo. 1789; 'Apeleutherus,' &c.

Grafton, *Duke of* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Fitzroy; of which the titles, arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, earl of Arlington and Euston, viscount Thetford and Ipswich, baron Arlington of Arlington, and baron of Sudbury.

Arms. The arms of king Charles II, with a baton sinister compone *argent* and *azure*.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *or*, crowned with a ducal coronet *azure*, and gorged with a collar counter compone *argent* and *azure*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a lion gardant *or*, crowned with a ducal coronet *azure*, and gorged with a collar counter compone *argent* and *azure*; on the sinister a greyhound *argent*, gorged as the lion.

Motto. "Et decus et pretium recti."

Grafton, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English printer, and historian, of a good family, in the 17th century, was the author of 'The Union of the two noble and illustrious Families of Lancastre and York,' continued to the end of the reign of Henry VIII. 2. 'Abridgment of the Chronicles of England,' printed by R. Tottyl, in 1562; reprinted the two succeeding years, and in 1572. 3. 'A Manuell of the Chronicles of England,' 1565. 4. 'Chronicle at large, and meere History of the Affaires of England,' &c.

GRAHAM (*Hist.*) or *Greme, Sir Patrick*, of the ancient family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the Magnates Scotiæ who in 1284 bound themselves by their oaths and seals, in case the king Alexander II should die without heirs of his own body, to receive and acknowledge the princess Margaret, the Maid of Norway, his grand-child, as their lawful queen. He was afterwards killed at the battle of Dunbar, against the English, in 1296.

Graham, *Sir David*, son of the preceding, and a strenuou asserter of the independence of his country against the pretensions of Edward I, of England, was a very zealous loyalist in behalf of king Robert Bruce. He was also one of those who, in 1320, wrote to pope John XXII, maintaining the independence of Scotland, and extolling their king as the deliverer of his country. He died in 1327.

Graham, *Sir David*, his son, a steady adherent to king David, was taken prisoner with this monarch at the battle of Durham in 1346; and being soon after released, was employed to negotiate the ransom of his royal master, for whom he was afterwards one of the hostages, and died in 1424.

Graham, *Sir Patrick*, his grandson, and heir, was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency in the minority of king James II, and, after discharging this trust with great prudence and fidelity, he was chosen to be one of the hostages for king James I, and died in 1467.

Graham, *William, third Lord*, vide *Montrose*.

Graham (*Her.*) or *Greme*, the name of a family which is as ancient as the restoration of the monarchy in Scotland, by Fergus II, and derives its descent from the renowned Greme, who governed Scotland during the minority of Eugene II. This Greme had divers engagements with the Britons, and, by forcing the mighty rampart which they had reared up between the rivers of Forth and Clyde, immortalized his name so that to this day this trench i called Graham's Dyke. Among the descendants of this family, who have been so honourably mentioned under *History*, was William, third lord Graham, who was raised by James IV in 1504 to the dignity of earl of Montrose. John, the fourth earl, was created in 1644 marquis of Montrose; and James, the third marquis, was created in 1707 duke of Montrose; and his son, the second duke, was advanced to the dignity of an English peer, by the style and title of earl Graham, and baron Graham of Belford [Vide *Montrose*]

Graham, *Marquis*, the title borne by the eldest son of the duke of Montrose.

Graham, the name of a family of Balgowan, co. Perth, who derive their descent from William Graham, third son of sir William Graham, lord of Kincardine, by Lally Marota Stuart, his second wife, daughter of Robert III, king of Scotland. This family has been ennobled in the person of general sir Thomas Graham, who, for his distinguished services in the peninsular war, was created a peer in 1814, by the title of baron Lynedoch, of Balgowan. [Vide *Lynedoch*]

Graham, several families of this name also enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

Graham *of Esk*, created in 1629; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a chief *sable*, three scallops of the first for Graham; second and third *or*, a fess cheque *argent* and *azure*, in chief a chevron *gules*, for Stewart.

Crest. Two wings adorned *or*.

Motto. "Reason contents me."

Graham *of Norton Conyers*, which claims descent from Walter Graham, Lord High Steward of Scotland, and came into England with James I. Of this family was sir Richard Graham, a distinguished loyalist, who was created a baronet in 1662; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. As above.

Crest. A crown vallery *or*.

Graham *of Netherby*, co. Cumberland, of the same family, which came to England in the time of Henry IV. Of this family was sir James Graham, descended from the loyalist above-mentioned, on whom the dignity of baronet was conferred in 1782. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. The arms of Graham.

Crest. Issuing from a wreath, *or* and *sable*, a demi-val *or*.

Motto. "Reason contents me."

Graham *of Kirkstall*, co. York, another branch of the same family, of which was sir James Graham, who in 1808 was created a baronet. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Per pale indented *erminois* and *sable*, on a chief per pale *sable* and *or*, three escallop shells.

Crest. Two arms issuing out of a tower, holding an escallop shell.

Graham, *George* (*Biog.*) an ingenious mechanic, was born at Horsgills, in the parish of Kirklinton, in Cumberland, in 1675, and died in 1751, leaving many astronomical instruments, which were held in great estimation in his time.

Graham, *Catherine Macauley*, vide *Macauley*.

GRAIN, *John Baptist le* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born in 1565, and died in 1643, leaving, 1. 'L'Histoire de Henri IV.' 2. 'L'Histoire de Louis XIII,' &c.; both published in folio, under the title of 'Decades.'

GRAINDORGE, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a French experimental philosopher, and a native of Caen, who died in 1676, was the author of, 1. 'Traité de la Nature du Feu, de la Lumière, et des Couleurs,' 4to. 2. 'Traité de l'Origine des Macreuses,' 12mo. 1680, &c.

GRAINGER, *James* (*Biog.*) an English poet, and physician, was born at Dunse, in Scotland, in 1723, and died in 1767, leaving, 1. 'Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ Annorum 1746, 1747, 1748,' &c. 2. 'Ode on Solitude.' 3. A translation of the 'Elegies of Tibullus,' 1758. 4. The 'Sugar Cane,' 4to. 1764. 5. 'An Essay on the more common West India Diseases,' &c. 1764.

Grainger, vide *Granger*.

GRAMAYE, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Antwerp, who died in 1635, wrote, 1. 'Asia, sive Historia Universalis Asiaticarum Gentium,' 4to. Antv. 1604. 2. 'Bruxella cum suo Comitatu,' 4to. Brux. 1606. 3. 'Arscotum Du-

catus, cum suis Baronatibus,' 4to. ibid. 1606. 4. ' Thenæ et Brabantiæ ultra Velpem, quæ olim Hasbaniæ Pars,' 4to. ibid. 1606. 5. ' Gallo-Brabantia,' 3 vols. ibid. 1606. 6. ' Antverpiæ Antiquitates,' ibid. 1610. 7. ' Antiquitates Ducatus Brabantiæ,' 4to. 1610. 8. ' Taxandria,' 4to. ibid. 1610. 9. ' Antiquitates Gandenses,' 4to. Ant. 1611. 10. ' Africa illustrata,' 4to. Torn. 1622. 11. ' Diarium Rerum Argelæ Gestarum,' 12mo. Col. 1622. 12. ' Respublica Namurcensis,' 4to. Amst. 1634. 13. ' Specimen Litterarum et Linguarum universi Orbis,' 4to.; besides some Latin poems, &c.

GRAMM, *John* (*Biog.*) a philologist, and antiquary of Copenhagen, was born at Aalburg, in Jutland, in 1685, and died in 1748, leaving ' Corpus Diplomatum ad Res Danicas facientium;' a work which was undertaken by Christian VI, but is still in MS.

GRAMONT, *Philibert, Count de* (*Hist.*) son of Anthony, duke of Gramont, served as a volunteer under the prince de Condé and Turenne; but was obliged to leave France on account of his temerity in paying his addresses to a lady to whom Louis XIV was known to have a tender attachment. He then came to England, and cut a figure at the court of Charles II, where he married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of sir George Hamilton, fourth son of James, first earl of Abercorn, and died in 1707, at the age of 86. His Memoires, well known by the name of the ' Memoires de Grammont,' were written by his brother-in-law, count Anthony Hamilton, and have been frequently printed in English and French.

Gramont, *Gabriel Bartholomew Seigneur de* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Gramondus*, president of the parliament of Toulouse, wrote, ' Historia Prostratæ a Ludovico XIII, Sectariorum in Gallia Rebellionis,' 4to. 1623; besides a History in Latin of the Reign of Lewis XIII, which was first published in folio, Paris, 1641; Tolos. 1643; and 8vo. Amst. 1653.

GRANADA (*Geog.*) a province, and a town of the same name, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Granata Granatum.*

Boundaries and Extent. Granada, which is 175 m. long, and 75 m. broad, is bounded on the W. and N. by Andalusia, E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean, and S. by the same sea.

Chief Towns. Its chief towns are Granada, the capital, seated on the Darro, 70 m. S. E. of Cordova. Lon. 3° 38′, lat. 37′ 8° N.; Malaga, Almeira, and Guadix, which are the four bishoprics into which this district is divided.

Mountains. This province is very mountainous, being traversed by the lofty ridges of the Sierra Navada, and the Alpuxaras.

History. Granada, which still retains the name of a kingdom, was the last province in Spain which remained in the hands of the Moors, by whom the town of Granada was built, and was made the residence of their princes. Bedis, son of Aben Habus, is supposed to have founded the city, and his successors continued there until the time of Abenhut, who, having expelled the Almohades out of Spain, established himself at Almeria, where he was killed. Mahomet Alamar, who succeeded him, returned to Granada, which he enlarged exceedingly, as did also Bulhar, one of his successors, who reigned there until the time of Abohacen, or Abul Hossein, when this kingdom being conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella, the Moors were finally expelled from Spain in 1492. *Diego de Muros, Hist. Rer. Gest. contra Maur.; Damien. de Fonseca. Glor. Scacian. delli Mer.; Fran. Bermud. de Pedras. Hist. de la Ciud. de Grenad.; Nug. Velas. Disc. sobre la Antiq. de Gran.; Mariana, Ferraras, et Turquet. Hist. &c.; Thuan. Hist.*

GRANARD, *George, third Earl of* (*Hist.*) an officer in the British navy, was in 1729 appointed captain-general, and commander-in-chief in and over the British Leeward Islands, in 1733 went to St. Petersburgh in the character of his majesty's plenipotentiary to the court of Muscovy, and after different appointments which he executed with fidelity, he died in 1765, at the age of 80, the senior admiral of the navy.

Granard, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Forbes, of which was the subject of the preceding article. Their titles, arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Forbes, earl and viscount of Granard, baron Clanehugh, lord Granard, of Castle Donnington, and baronet.

Arms. *Azure*, three bears' heads couped *argent*, muzzled *gules.*

Crest. On a wreath a bear passant *argent*, guttee de sang, muzzled *gules.*

Supporters. The dexter, an unicorn *erminois*; the sinister, a dragon with wings expanded *ermine.*

Motto. "Fax mentis, incendium gloriæ."

GRANBY, *John, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) son of the third duke of Rutland, signalized himself in 1745 on the invasion by prince Charles, was constituted in 1759 commander-in-chief of all his majesty's forces then serving in Germany, and after having rendered his name illustrious as a commander, he died in 1770.

Granby, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the duke of Rutland.

GRANCOLAS, *John* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died in 1732, was the author of, 1. ' De l'Antiquité des Ceremonies des Sacremens.' 2. ' Traité de Liturgies.' 3. ' L'Ancien Sacramentaire de l'Eglise.' 4. ' Traduction Françoise de Catecheses de S. Cyrille de Jérusalem.' 5. ' Commentaire Historique sur le Breviaire Romain.' 6. ' Critique des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques,' 2 vols. 8vo. 7. ' La Science des Confesseurs,' 2 vols. 12mo. 8. ' Hist. abrégée de l'Eglise de Paris,' 2 vols. 12mo.

GRAND, *Anthony le* (*Biog.*) a Franciscan, and native of Douay, at the commencement of the 17th century, was the author of, 1. ' L'Homme sans Passions, selon les Sentimens de Seneque,' 12mo. Hague, 1662. 2. ' Scydromedia, seu Sermo quem Alphonsus de la Vida habuit coram Comite de Falmouth de Monarchia,' 16mo. 1669. 3. ' Apologia Renati des Cartes contra Sam. Parkerum,' 12mo. Lond. 1679. 4. ' Historia Naturæ variis Experimentis elucidata,' 8vo. ibid. 1673, and 1680, and Norimb. 1678. 5. ' Compendium Rerum Jucundarum et Memorabilium Naturæ,' 8vo. Norimb. 1681. 6. ' Dissertatio de Carentia Sensus et Cognitionis in Brutis,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1675. 7. ' L'Epicure Spirituel, ou l'Empire de la Volupté sur les Vertus,' 8vo. Paris. 8. ' Historia Sacra a Mundo condito ad Constantinum Magnum.'

Grand, *Joachim le*, a French historical writer, was born at St. Lo, in Normandy, in 1653, and died in 1733, leaving several translations of Travels from the Portuguese, particularly Lobo's History of Abyssinia, with many additions; besides a treatise entitled ' De la Succession à la Couronne de France.'

Grand, *John Baptist le*, a native of Amiens, was born in 1737, and died in 1801, leaving, 1. ' Bibliotheque des Romans.' 2. ' Histoire de la Vie Privée des François. 3. ' Tour a l'Auvergne,' 8vo. 1788, enlarged in 3 vols. 8vo. 1795. 4. ' Fabliaux,' or Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1779, of which a prose translation had been published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1786, and a metrical translation by Mr. Way, in 2 vols. 8vo. 5. ' Contes devots, Fables, et Romans Anciens, pour servir de suite aux Fabliaux,' 8vo. 1781. 6. ' Vie d'Apollonius de Tyane,' 2 vols. 8vo.

GRANDET, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, who died in 1724 at Angers, at the age of 78, left among other works, 1. ' La Vie de M. Creté, Curé de Normandie.' 2. ' La Vie de Mademoiselle de Malun, Princesse d'Epinoy, Institutrice des Hospitalières du Baugé,' &c. 3. ' La Vie de Comte de

Moret, Fils Naturel de Henri IV.' 4. 'La Vie de M. Dubois de la Forte,' &c.

GRANDIER, *Urban* (*Hist.*) a canon of Loudun, who being convicted of the crime of magic and witchcraft, was burnt alive in 1634. It is said that he suffered this punishment in consequence of having provoked the resentment of cardinal Richelieu, by the publication of a satire entitled 'La Cordonniere de Loudun,' but he was not condemned without a fair trial, and therefore may be presumed to have been guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

GRANDIN, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a French divine, was born at St. Quentin in 1604, and died in 1691, leaving 'Opera Theologica,' published by M. du Plessis d'Argentre, in 6 vols. 4to. 1710—1712.

GRANDISON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the earl of Jersey.

GRANDIUS (*Biog.*) or *Grandi, Guido*, a mathematician, was born at Cremona in 1671, and died in 1742, leaving, 1. 'Geometrica Demonstratio Vivianeorum Problematum,' 4to. Florent. 1699. 2. 'Geometrica Demonstratio Theorematum Hugenianorum,' &c. 4to. 1701. 3. 'Quadratura Circuli, et Hyperbolæ, per Infinitas Hyperbolas et Parabolas geometricè exhibita,' 8vo. Pis. 1703. 4. 'Sejani et Rufini Dialogus de Laderchiana Historia S. Petri Damiani,' Paris. 1705. 5. 'Dissertationes Camaldulenses.' 6. 'Disquisitio Geometrica in Systema Sonorum D. Narcissi Archiepiscopisci Armaghani,' 1709. 7. 'De Infinitis Infinitorum,' &c. 4to. Pis. 1710, besides a number of other works less known.

GRANET, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Brignolles, in Provence, in 1692, and died in 1741, leaving, 1. 'Observations sur les Ecrits Modernes,' begun in 1735, and published weekly until 1743. 2. 'Reflexions sur les Ouvrages de Literature,' extended to 12 volumes. 3. A translation of Newton's 'Chronology,' 4to. 1728, besides his share in the 'Bibliotheque Française,' and in the 'Nouvelliste du Parnasse,' published by Desfontaines.

GRANGE, *Joseph de Chancel de la* (*Biog.*) a French satirist and dramatic poet, was born in Perigord in 1676, and died in 1758. His works were collected in 5 vols. 12mo. of which his 'Philippics,' a satire against the duke of Orleans, procured him the most celebrity, and also caused him much trouble.

GRANGER, *James* (*Biog.*) a biographer, who studied at Oxford, and died in 1776, was the author of 'Biographical History of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution,' by which he acquired a very extended fame. It was first published in 4 vols. 4to. in 1769, and since reprinted more than once in 8vo.

GRANICUS (*Geog.*) a river of Bithynia, rendered famous by the battle fought between Darius and Alexander A. C. 334, which terminated in the defeat of the former. *Diod.* l. 17; *Curt.* l. 3; *Plut. in Alex.*

GRANIUS, *Petronius* (*Hist.*) an officer, who, being taken by Pompey's generals, refused the offer of his life which was made him, and killed himself. *Plut. in Cæs.*

GRANT (*Biog.*) or *Graunt, Edward*, a scholar in the 16th century, who died in 1601, collected the Letters and Poems of Roger Ascham, to which he subjoined a piece of his own, entitled 'De Vita et Obitu Rogeri Aschami ac Dictionis Elegantiâ, cum Adhortatione ad Adolescentulos,' 8vo. Lond. 1577, besides pieces in Latin verse, which are written by him in different books.

GRANTHAM, *Sir Thomas, Lord* (*Hist.*) a diplomatist, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, appointed minister plenipotentiary in 1730 to the emperor Charles VI, when he concluded the treaties at Vienna, between the emperor, England, and the States-general, and after being employed on several other missions at the court of Hungary, Tuscany, and Vienna, &c. he was afterwards appointed in 1730 one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; in 1754 one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state, which latter post he resigned in 1755, and died in 1770.

GRANTHAM, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Robinson [vide *Robinson*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Vert*, a chevron between three bucks standing at gaze *or*.

Crest. Out of a crown of fleur-de-lis *or*, on a mount *vert*, a buck standing at gaze *or*.

Supporters. Two greyhounds regardant *sable*.

Motto. "Qualis ab incepto."

GRANTLEY, *Fletcher, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Grantley in 1716, and having applied himself to the study of the law, was, after various preferments, appointed his Majesty's Attorney-general in 1765; Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests south of the Trent, as also Speaker of the House of Commons in 1769; and died in 1789, after having been a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

GRANTLEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Norton [vide *Norton*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a maunch *ermine*, debruised by a bendlet *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath, a Blackmoor's head affronté, couped at the shoulders, his temples adorned with a garland of laurel *proper*, tied with strings *argent* and *azure*, and round his neck a wreath.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a gryphon *argent*, ducally gorged *or*; on the sinister, a lion *or*; each charged with a shield of the arms on the breast.

Motto. "Avi numerantur avorum."

GRANVILLE, *Richard* (*Hist.*) or *Greenville*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, a vice-admiral under lord Thomas Howard, opposed the whole Spanish fleet for a time with his single vessel, which, at length being overpowered, was the first English ship taken by the Spaniards in that reign.

GRANVILLE, *Sir Bevil*, son of the preceding, and a most zealous loyalist, died fighting sword in hand at the battle of Lansdowne.

GRANVILLE, *John*, his son, and worthy successor, was one of the most active instruments in bringing about the Restoration, after having fought and bled in defence of his sovereign.

GRANVILLE, *George*, vide *Lansdowne*.

GRANVILLE. *John*, second son of John Granville, earl of Bath, being bred up to the sea-service, distinguished himself particularly at the siege of Cork in 1690, and died in 1707, after having filled several offices in the state.

GRANVILLE (*Ecc.*) or *Granvelle*, a cardinal of Spain, but of what family is not mentioned, who rendered himself particularly odious in the Low Countries as the minister of Philip II. He met with such violent opposition from the leaders of the popular party as made him willing to resign his charge, and retire to his native country.

GRANVILLE (*Her.*) *Grainvill, Grenvil, Greinville*, or *Grenevyle*, the name of a very ancient family which traces its descent from Rollo, duke of Normandy. From Richard de Granville, count de Corboil, baron de Torigni, and de Granville, &c. who came over with the Conqueror, descended John Granville, of Bideford, &c. who, for his eminent services, was created in 1661 earl of Bath; his brother, George Granville, was raised to the peerage in 1711 by the title of viscount Lansdowne; and the son of the earl of Bath was created a peer by the title of lord Granville, of Potheridge, all which titles became extinct at the death of

these noblemen. The Grenvilles of Buckinghamshire are a collateral branch of the same family. [Vide *Grenville*]

GRANVILLE, *Viscount*, a title enjoyed by a branch of the family of Gower. [Vide *Gower*]

GRASSWINKEL, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, was born at Delft in 1600, and died in 1666, leaving, 1. 'Maris Liberi Vindiciæ.' 2. A Treatise on the Sovereignty of the States of Holland.

GRATAROLUS, *William* (*Hist.*) a physician, was born at Bergamo, in Italy, in 1510, and died about 1562 or 1568, leaving, 1. 'De Memoria reparanda augenda, conservanda,' &c. 2. 'De Prædictione Morum,' &c. 3. 'Prognostica Naturalia de Temporum Mutatione perpetua, Ordine Literarum,' &c. 4. 'De Literatorum et eorum qui Magistratibus funguntur conservanda preservandaque Valetudine,' &c.

GRATIÆ (*Myth.*) or *Charites*, χάριτες, the Graces, the daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus, who were three in number; namely, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. [Vide *Charites* and *Gratiæ* under *Numismatics*]

GRATIÆ (*Numis.*) the Graces are commonly represented, as in the annexed figure, young, because in youth the heart is most open to give and receive kindnesses; naked, because kindnesses ought to be done with sincerity; and holding their hands extended, and for the most part joined, because reciprocal kindnesses knit and interweave the affections of men.

GRATIAN (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of Chiusi in the 12th century, published about 1151 a work entitled 'Decretal, seu Concordantia Discordantium Canonum,' of which the editions of Rome, in 4 vols. fol. 1582, and of Lyons, in 3 vols. fol. 1671, are the most esteemed. This work, corrected by Anthony Augustine, was published in an emended form under the title of 'De Emendatione Gratiani.'

GRATIANI, *Antonio Maria* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Amelia, was born in 1536 in Tuscany, advanced to the see of Amelia by Clement VIII, and died in 1611, after having been sent as nuncio to Venice. He published, 1. Synodal Ordinances. 2 The Life of Cardinal Commendo, which was translated by M. Flechier into French. 3. 'De Bello Cyprio,' 4to. 4. 'De Casibus adversis Illustrium Virorum sui Ævi,' 4to. translated into French by Pelletier. 6. 'De Scriptis invita Minerva,' &c. a posthumous work, published at Florence in 4to. 1745.

GRATIANUS, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) a native of Pannonia, was born in 359, declared emperor conjointly with his father, Valentinian I, in 367, and assassinated by Andragathius at the instigation of the usurper Maximus at Lyons in 383, after having reigned alone seven years and nine months.

GRATIANUS, a usurper, who was set up in Britain by his own soldiers against the emperor Honorius, was afterwards assassinated by the same army in 407.

GRATIANUS (*Numis.*) the coins or medals of the emperor of this name, which bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, are inscribed—D. N. GRATIANUS AUG.—D. N. GRATIANUS P. F. AUG.; on the reverse, FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.—GLORIA NOVI SAECULI.—GLORIA ROMANORUM.—REPARATIO REIPUB.—RESTITUTOR REIPUBLICAE.—SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE.—VICTORIA AUGG.—VIRTUS EXERCITUS.—VOT. V. MULT. X.—VOT. V.X. MULT. XX. *Vaillant. Num. Imp.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Harduin. Oper.; Mus. Pembroch.; Pellerin. Melang.* &c.



GRATIUS, *Faliscus* (*Biog.*) a poet, cotemporary with Ovid, who wrote a poem on coursing, entitled 'Cynogeticon,' the first edition of which was published in folio, Bonon. 1504, along with Nemesianus; it has since been frequently reprinted; but the London edition in 8vo. 1699, 'Cum Notis perpetuis Thomæ Jonson, M. A.' is the most esteemed.

GRATIUS, *Ortuinus*, or properly *Graes*, a writer of Munster, who died in 1542, was the author of, 1. 'Lamentationes Obscurorum Virorum non prohibitæ per Sedem Apostolicam,' 8vo. Colon. 1518 and 1649. 2. 'Triumphus B. Job,' in elegiac verse. 3. 'Fasciculus Rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum,' fol. Colon. 1535; and reprinted under the inspection of Edward Brown, 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1690.

GRATTAN, *Henry* (*Hist.*) the strenuous advocate for Catholic Emancipation, was born in Dublin about 1750, studied at Trinity College; and, after qualifying himself for the bar, he was elected into the Irish parliament in 1775, and again in 1790, during which period he was vehement in his opposition to all the measures of goverment, but particularly to that of the Union; after which, however, he obtained a seat in the United Parliament, where he exerted his eloquence on his favourite topic until his death in 1820.

GRAVELINES (*Geog.*) a small town of French Flanders on the Aa, near the sea, 9 miles W. S. W. Dunkirk, and 39 N. W. Lisle. Lon. 2° 7′ E. lat. 50° 59′ N. It was entirely ruined by the Normans; but, being afterwards rebuilt, a strong fort was erected there by order of Charles V, who had an interview in this city with Henry VIII of England. In 1556 the French were defeated by the Spaniards; but having attacked and taken the town in 1658, it has since remained in their hands.

GRAVELOT, *Henry Francis Bourignon* (*Biog.*) a French artist, was born at Paris in 1699, and died in 1773, leaving several specimens of his skill in Gloucestershire.

GRAVEROL, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French antiquary and lawyer, was born at Nismes in 1635, and died in 1694, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Observations sur les Arrets du Parlement de Toulouse recueillies par la Rochefiavin,' Toulouse, 1682. 2. 'Sorberiana, sive Excerpta ex Ore Samuelis Sorbiere,' Toulos. 1691, 1714, Paris, 1692 and 1732. 3. 'Notice ou Abregé Historique des Vingt-deux Chefs des Dioceses de la Province de Languedoc,' a posthumous work, published in 1696.

GRAVEROL, *John*, a Protestant divine, and brother to the preceding, was born in 1636, and died in 1718; among his numerous works are 'Moses Vindicatus,' 12mo. Amst. 1694, &c.

GRAVES, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1794 on Thomas Graves for his distinguished services as an officer in the royal navy.

GRAVES, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1715, educated at Oxford, and died in 1750, leaving, 1. 'The Festoon, or a Collection of Epigrams,' &c. 2. 'The Spiritual Quixote,' 3 vols. 1772, intended as a satire on itinerant preachers. 3. A Translation from the Italian of Galates, &c. 4. 'Columella, or the distressed Anchoret,' 2 vols. 5. 'Euphrosyne,' 2 vols. poems which have gone through several editions. 6. 'Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Vale,' 2 vols. 7. 'Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of William Shenstone, Esq. in a Series of Letters to W. Seward, Esq. F. R. S.' 8. 'Plexippus, or the aspiring Plebeian,' 2 vols. 9. 'Hiero on the Condition of Royalty,' from the Greek of Xenophon. 10. 'Fleurettes,' a translation of Fenelon's Ode on Solitude, and other French authors.' 11. 'The Life of Commodus,' from the Greek of Herodian. 12. 'The Rout.' &c.

s'GRAVESANDE, *William James* (*Biog.*) a Dutch philosopher, was born at Bois le Duc in 1688, and died in 1742, leaving, 1. An Introduction to the Newtonian Philosophy, or a Treatise on the Elements of Physics, confirmed by Experiments. 2. A small Treatise on the Elements of Algebra, &c. 3. A Course of Logic and Metaphysics;' besides a number of articles on mechanics and experimental

philosophy, inserted in 'Le Journal Littéraire.' All his mathematical and philosophical works, except the first of the above-mentioned articles, were collected and published at Amsterdam in 2 vols. 4to. 1774.

GRAVINA, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an excellent Latin poet, was born at Palermo, in Sicily, of a family originally of Gravina, and died in 1528. Most of his works are supposed to be lost, but what remained was published at Naples in 4to. 1532; and a few of them are inserted in the 'Carm. Illust. Poet. Ital.'

GRAVINA, *Joseph Vincent*, an Italian scholar, was born at Roggiano in 1664, and died in 1718, leaving 1. 'Prisci Censorini Photistici Hydra Mystica, sive de Corrupta Morali Doctrina Dialogus,' 4to. Colon. 1691. 2. 'L'Endimione di Erilo Cleoneo, Pastore Arcade,' &c. 12mo. Rome, 1692. 3. 'Delle Antiche Favole,' 12mo. Rome, 1696. 4. 'Opuscula,' a collection of pieces, 12mo. 5. 'De Ortu et Progressu Juris Civilis,' the first three books in 8vo. Neapol. 1701, and Lips. 1704; and two other books with it in 4to. in 1708; again at Naples in 2 vols. 4to. 1713, with the addition of a book 'De Romano Imperio,' dedicated to pope Clement XI. This is reckoned the best edition of this work, which was reprinted at Leipzic, with the 'Opuscula,' in 1717, under the title of 'Editio Novissima ad nuperam Neapolitanam emendata et aucta.' 6. 'Acta Consistorialia Creationis Emin. et Rev. Cardinalium Institutæ à S. D. N. Clemente XI,' &c. 4to. Colon. 1707. 7. 'Della Ragione Poetica Libri duo,' 4to. Rome, 1708 and 1716; to which was added a letter 'De Poesi.' 8. 'Tragedie Cinque,' 8vo. Napoli, 1712. 9. 'Orationes,' 12mo. Neap. 1712; reprinted several times since, and to be found with the 'Opuscula,' in the Leipzic edition of his 'Origines Juris Civilis.' 10. 'Della Tragedia Libro uno,' 4to. Napoli, 1775, which, with his 'Della Ragione,' &c. 'Endimione,' and some other pieces, were printed together at Venice in 4to. in 1731; but a more complete edition of his works was published at Naples, by John Antony Sergi, in 3 vols. 4to. 1756—1758.

GRAUNT, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Hampshire, was born in 1620, and died in 1674, leaving 'Observations on the Bills of Mortality,' 4to. 1661, and a new edition the year after.

GRAY (*Hist.*) vide *De Grey* and *Grey*.

GRAY, or *De Gray* (*Her.*) vide *De Grey* and *Grey*.

GRAY, *Lord*, the title enjoyed by a Scotch branch of the family of De Grey mentioned under *Heraldry*, which was conferred as early as 1437 on sir Andrew Gray. The arms, &c. of this branch are as follow

Arms. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure *argent*.

Crest. An anchor in pale *or*.

Supporters. Two lions guardant *gules*.

Motto. "Anchor, fast anchor."

GRAY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet of the first rank, and the fifth child of Philip Gray, a money-scrivener of London, was born in Cornhill, Dec. 20, 1716, educated at Eton, admitted as a pensioner at Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1734, took his degree of Bachelor of Civil Law in 1742, and died in 1771. During his residence at college, between the years 1734 and 1738, he wrote some Latin verses, entitled, 'Luna Habitabilis;' inserted in the 'Musæ Ætonenses;' a poem on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales; and a Sapphic Ode to West; both in Latin: also a Latin version of the 'Care salve beate,' of the Pastor Fido, and fragments of translations in English from Statius and Tasso. In 1742 he wrote an heroic epistle in Latin in imitation of the manner of Ovid, and a Greek epigram; also his 'Ode to Spring;' 'A distant Prospect of Eton College;' 'Hymn to Adversity;' 'Elegy in a Country Church-Yard;' an affectionate sonnet in English, and apostrophe, which opens the fourth book of his poem, 'De Principiis Cogitandi;' his last Latin composition. In 1754, and 1755, he wrote, 'An Ode to Vicissitude;' 'On the Progress of Poetry;' 'The Bard;' and probably some of those fragments which he never completed. In 1758 he composed 'A Catalogue of the Antiquities, Houses, &c. in England and Wales, &c;' and contributed to Bentham's 'History of Ely.' His 'Ode to Eton College,' was first published in folio in 1747; his 'Elegy,' in 1749; and new editions of his poems began to be required before his death. His life, and a collection of his letters, were published by his friend Mr. Mason. [Vide Plate XXIX]

GRAZIANI (*Biog.*) vide *Gratianio*.

GRAZZINI, *Anthony Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar and poet, was born at Florence in 1503, and died in 1583, after having established the academy, known by the name of La Crusca. Many of his works are lost, but there remain twenty-one tales, six comedies, and a number of capitoli, or satirical chapters, and various poems, of which the best edition is that of Florence, 2 vols. 8vo. 1741. His Tales or Novels were printed at Paris, 8vo. 1756, and in 4to. under the title of London. A French translation appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1775, in which nine histories wanting in the third evening, are said to be inserted from an old French translation in MS. He wrote also, 'La Guerra di Mostri Poema giocoso,' 4to. Florence, 1584; and 'Tutti i Trionfi, Carri, Mascherate o Canti Carnascialeschi dal Tempo di Lorenzo de Medici a questo Anno 1559,' 8vo.

GREAVES, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born near Alresford, in Hants, in 1602, educated at Oxford, appointed professor of Gresham College in 1630, removed from this post, as also from his fellowship at Merton, by the usurping powers, and died in 1652, leaving, 1. 'Pyramidologia; or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt,' 8vo. Lond. 1646. 2. 'A Discourse of the Roman Foot and Denarius,' 8vo. ibid. 1647. 3. 'Elementa Linguæ Persicæ,' 4to. ibid. 1649. 4. 'Epoches Celebriores, Astronomis, Historicis, Chronologis, Chataiorum, Syrogræcorum, &c. ex Traditione Ulug Beigi,' 4to. ibid. 1650. 5. 'Chorasmiæ et Mawaralnabræ, hoc est, Regionum,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1650. 6. 'Astronomicæ quædam ex Traditione Shah Cholgii Persæ una cum Hypothesibus Planetarum,' 4to. ibid. 1652. 7. His 'Miscellaneous Works;' containing some of the preceding, and published by Dr. Birch in 2 vols. 8vo. 1737.

GREAVES, *Thomas*, brother of the preceding, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1676, in the 65th year of his age, was the author of, 1. 'De Linguæ Arabicæ Utilitate et Præstantiâ, Oratio Oxonii habita, 19 Julii, 1637,' 4to. Oxon. 1637. 2. 'Observationes quædam in Persicam Pentateuchi Versionem,' printed in the sixth volume of the Polyglot Bible. 3. 'Annotationes quædam in Persicam Interpretationem Evangeliorum,' printed in the same volume.

GREAVES, *Edward*, the youngest brother of the two preceding, and a physician, who died in 1680, was the author of, 1. 'Morbus Epidemicus, Ann. 1643,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1643, written upon occasion of a disease called the 'Morbus Campestris,' which raged in Oxford while the king and court were there. 2. 'Oratio habita in Ædibus Collegii Medicorum Londinensium, 20 Julii, 1661, die Harveii Memoriæ dicato,' 4to. Lond. 1667.

GREECE (*Geog.*) the celebrated country in Europe, of which particular mention has been made under its ancient name of *Græcia*. It is called by the Turks *Rumelia*.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia; on the other sides by the sea: namely, on the W. by the Gulf of Venice, the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the Archipelago, Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, and the Dardanelles, and extends from lat. 37° to lat. 42°, having a length of nearly 400 miles, and a mean breadth of nearly 160.

Division. Greece has been divided by the Turks into four pachalics; namely, 1. Tripolitza, comprising the whole

of the Morea, or ancient Peloponnesus. 2. Egripos, or Negropont, the ancient Eubœa, with part of the adjoining main land. 3. Joannina, including Thessaly and part of Albania, or the ancient Epirus. 4. Salonica, in which are included the southern parts of Macedonia and Livadia; besides which there is that part of Greece which lies outside of Peloponnesus, including the ancient Acarnania, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Phocis, Attica, and Bœotia; [Vide *Græcia*] also Romania, another district of European Turkey, which comprehends ancient Thrace, and other parts of Macedonia.

History. On the downfal of the Eastern empire, Greece fell into the hands of the Arabians, and from them passed into those of the Turks, under whose dominion it has remained uninterruptedly until the present revolt of the Greeks against the Turkish government. The religion of the inhabitants is that of the Greek church, at the head of which is the patriarch of Constantinople. They have likewise three other patriarchs; namely, of Alexandria, who resides commonly at Grand Cairo; that of Antioch, who resides at Damascus; and that of Jerusalem.

Writers on Modern Greece.

Zosimus; Nicephorus; Gregoras; Sabellicus; Baronius; Vossius; Spondanus; Spon; Jovet; &c.

GREEN, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Beverly, in Yorkshire, in 1706, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, promoted, after various preferments, to the see of Lincoln in 1762, and died in 1779, leaving among his works, 1. 'The Academic; or Disputation on the State of the University of Cambridge,' 1750. 2. 'Athenian Letters,' in which he had a share, were published by the earl of Hardwicke, in 2 vols. 4to. in 1798.

GREEN (*Her.*) the name of a family of Marass, in Kent, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1786 on sir William Green, commander-in-chief of the forces in the island of Malta; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Party per chevron, in chief *vert*, two castles *argent*; in base a castle surrounded by a fortification *proper*, over all a chevron *or*, charged with three torteauxes.

Crest. Out of a mural crown *gules*, a horse's head *argent*, crined *or*.

GREEN, a family of Milnrow, in Yorkshire, which also enjoy the same dignity, conferred in 1805 on sir Charles Green, second son of Christopher Green, a captain in the army, killed at the battle of Minden; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, three leopards passant *proper*; on a chief *sable*, a demi-griffin segreant *ermine*, holding a key erect *or*, between two cinquefoils of the fourth.

Crest. A griffin's head erased *sable*, langued *gules*, doubly collared *or*; between the collars a cinquefoil as in the arms, holding in the beak a key *or*.

GREEN, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an English poet of a good family, who died in 1737, at the age of 41, was the author of 'The Spleen,' and 'The Grotto,' &c. the first of which was published in 1737, a short time after his death, and, with his other poems, were inserted in Dodsley's Collection. They have since obtained him a place among the British poets.

GREENE, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and a native of Norwich, was born in 1658, educated at Cambridge, promoted, after various preferments, to the see of Norwich in 1721, translated to Ely in 1723, and died in 1738, leaving among his works, 1. 'The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper explained to the meanest Capacities,' 12mo. Lond. 1710. 2. 'The Principles of Religion explained for the Instruction of the Weak,' 12mo. ibid. 1726. 3. 'Four Discourses on the Four last Things: viz. Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell,' 12mo. ibid. 1734; besides some occasional sermons.

GREENE, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Norwich about 1560, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1592, leaving, 1. 'The Myrrour of Modestie,' 1584. 2. 'Monardo, the Tritameron of Love,' 1584, 1587. 3. 'Planetomachia,' 1585. 4. 'Translation of a Funeral Sermon of P. Gregory XIII,' 1585. 5. 'Eupheus' Censure to Philautus.' 6. 'Arcadia, or Menaphon,' &c. 1587, 1589, 1599, 1605, 1610, 1616, 1634. 7. 'Pandosto; the Triumph of Time,' 1588, 1629. 8. 'Perimedes, the Blacksmith,' 1588. 9. 'The Pleasant and Delightful History of Dorastus and Fawnia,' 1588. 1607, 1675, 1703, 1723, 1735. 10. 'Alcida, Greene's Metamorphosis,' 1617. 11. 'The Spanish Masquerado,' 1589. 12. 'Orpharion,' 1599. 13. 'The Royal Exchange,' &c. 1599. 14. 'Greene's Mourning Garment,' &c. 1590, 1616. 15. 'Never too Late,' 1590, 1600, 1607, 1616, 1631. 16. 'A Notable Discovery of Cosenage,' 1591, 1592. 17. 'The Groundwork of Conney Catching,' 1591; the second and third parts in 1591 and 1592. 18. 'Disputation between a Hee Conney Catcher and a Shee Conney Catcher,' 1592. 19. 'Greene's Groatsworth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance,' 1592, 1600, 1616, 1617, 1621, 1629, 1637. Of this a beautiful edition was published by sir Egerton Brydges, at the private press at Lee Priory, with a biographical preface. 20. 'Philomela,' &c. 1592, 1615, 1631. 21. 'A Quip for an Upstart Courtier,' 1592, 1620, 1625, 1635, and reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany. 22. 'Ciceronis Amor,' &c. 1592, 1611, 1615, 1616, 1639. 23. 'News both from Heaven and Hell,' 1593. 24. 'The Black Book's Messenger, or Life and Death of Ned Browne,' 1592. 25. 'The Repentance of Robert Greene,' 1592. 26. 'Greene's Vision at the Instant of his Death,' no date. 27. 'Manillia, or the Triumph of Pallas,' 1593. 38. 'Card of Fancy,' 1593, 1608. 29. 'Greene's Funerals,' 1594, ascribed to him on doubtful authority. 30. 'The Honourable History of Fryer Bacon, and Fryer Bonjaz, a Comedy,' 1594, 1597, 1620, 1655. 31. 'The History of Orlando Furioso,' a Play, 1594, 1599. 32. 'The Comical Historie of Alphonsus, King of Arragon, a Play,' 1597, 1599. 33. 'A Looking Glass for London and England, a Comedy,' 1594, 1598. 34. 'The Scottish History of James the Fourthe, slaine at Flodden, intermixed with a Pleasant Comedie,' 1598, 1599. 35. 'Penelope's Webb,' 1601. 36. 'Historie of Faire Bellona,' no date; afterwards published under the title, 'A Paire of Turtle Doves; or the Tragical History of Bellona and Fidelio,' 1606. 37. 'The Debate between Follie and Love, translated out of the French,' 1608. 38. 'Thieves falling out, True Men come by their Goods,' 1615, 1637, and reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany. 39. 'Greene's Farewell to Follie,' 1617. 40. 'Arbasto; the History of Arbasto, King of Denmarke,' 1617, 1626. 41. 'Fair Emme, a Comedy,' 1631. 42. 'The History of Jobe,' a play, destroyed, but mentioned in Warburton's list; besides some few other pieces ascribed to him on doubtful authority.

GREENE, *Maurice*, a musician, who died in 1755, left a number of compositions, among which were his Anthems and Services, produced for St. Paul's and the King's Chapel, which he collected and published in two volumes folio, and a collection of the Services and Anthems of our old composers, which was published after his death by Dr. Boyce.

GREENHAM, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a puritan, was born about 1631, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1591, leaving some Treatises, Sermons, &c. published in folio 1601, and again in 1612.

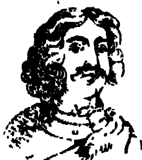
GREENHILL, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter of a good family in Salisbury, who died in 1676, was a successful imitator of sir Peter Lely.

GREENLAND (*Geog.*) the most northern country of the western hemisphere, lying between 59° and 78° north latitude. It was first discovered in the eighth or ninth centuries, when it was peopled by a tribe of Icelanders, who were accidentally driven upon that coast.

GREENOCK, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of earl Cathcart.

GREENVILLE, *Richard* (*Hist.*) vide *Granville*.

GREGORY (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, surnamed the *Great*, who was cotemporary with Alfred the Great, was no less successful than his neighbour in opposing the Danes, who made attempts upon Scotland as well as England. He died in 892, after a glorious reign of 18 years. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. *Buchan. Hist. Scot.*



GREGORY (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes and illustrious men.

Popes of this Name.

GREGORY, *St.*, the first of this name, distinguished by the surname of the *Great*, was a Roman by birth, son of the senator Gordian and Sylvia, and great grandson of pope Felix II, was elected pope in 590, and died in 604, at the age of 60, having Sabinian for a successor. He laboured earnestly in healing differences in the Christian church, and in extending the knowledge of the Gospel, which through his means was preached in Sardinia, and also in England, by St. Augustine. We are indebted to this pope for the invention of expressing musical sounds by the seven first letters of the alphabet, which he applied particularly to the cultivation of church music. He left more writings behind him than any other pope, from the foundation of the see of Rome to the present period; these consist of 'Letters,' 'A Comment on Job,' generally known by the name of Gregory's Morals on Job, 'A Pastoral, or a Treatise on the Duties of a Pastor,' 'Homilies on the prophet Ezekiel,' &c. which have been printed very many times in every form. The best edition of the whole is that of Paris, in 4 vols. fol. 1705. *St. Isid. Hispal.* c. 27; *S. Ildefons. Tolet. de Vir. Illust.*; *Beda, Sigebert, Adon.*; *Paul Diaconus, Leo Ostiensis, Baronius, Possevinus, Trithemius, &c.*

GREGORY II, also canonized as a saint, and a Roman by birth, succeeded Constantine in 714, and died in 731, after having contributed his endeavours towards the propagation of Christianity in Germany and elsewhere. He was succeeded by

GREGORY III, a native of Syria, who was elected five days after the death of the preceding, and died in 741, after an unquiet pontificate, in which he set himself up against the emperor Leo, and endeavoured to compel him to adopt the worship of images. He was succeeded by St. Anastasius. *Anastas. Vit. Pont.*; *Sigebert de Virt. illust.*; *Baronius, Ciaconius, Trithemius, Possevinus, &c.*

GREGORY IV, was elected in 827, and died in 844, after having attempted in vain to reconcile the differences which divided the royal family of France. He was succeeded by Sergius II.

GREGORY V, a German, whose family name was *Brunon*, cousin or nephew to the emperor Otho III, succeeded John XV in 996, and died in 999. He was opposed by Crescentius, the consul at Rome, who set up John XVII as anti-pope, but the usurper was expelled. Sylvester II was his successor.

GREGORY VI, a Roman of the name of *John Gratian*, was raised to the Holy See on the cession of Benedict IX, but being still opposed by a third rival candidate Sylvester III, the emperor Henry interfered and deposed Gregory, who died in exile in Germany; sent Sylvester back to his bishopric of Saint Sabine, and restored peace to the church by the election of Clement II. *Oth. Frising. in Chron.*; *Baron. Annal. Ciacon. Greg. VI, &c.*

GREGORY VII, a Tuscan of the name of Hildebrand, the son of a carpenter, was elected successor to Alexander in 1073, and resigning the pontificate in 1085, he retired to Salerno, where he died the same year. He aimed at establishing the papal power over all princes, and first presumed to excommunicate the emperor Henry IV, which caused great dissensions and troubles at Rome and in Germany.

GREGORY VIII, named *Albert de Mora*, succeeded Urban IX in 1187, and died two months after. Clement III succeeded him.

GREGORY IX, a native of Anagnania, of the name of Hugolin, and of the family of the counts of Segni, was nephew to pope Innocent III. He was elected pope in 1227, and died in 1241, having Celestin IV for a successor. He excited the princes of Europe to enter on a crusade, and embroiled himself with the emperor Frederic III, whom he presumed to depose.

GREGORY X, a native of Placentia, of the family of the Visconti, and of the name of Thibaud or *Theobald*, was elected in 1271, while in the Holy Land with Edward, king of England, and died in 1276, after having called a general council at Lyons, for the purpose of healing the differences between the Greek and Latin churches; and also of terminating the disputes between the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins. He was succeeded by Innocent V. *Onuphrius, Blondus, Genebrand, Byorius, Spondanus, &c.*

GREGORY XI, son of William, count of Beaufort, and nephew of the pope Clement VI, was elected pope, and died in 1378. He was a zealous promoter of peace among Christian princes, and transferred his residence to Rome, from Avignon, where the popes had lately been accustomed to live. He was succeeded by Urban VI.

GREGORY XII, a native of Venice, named *Angelo Corario*, was elected pope in 1406, in opposition to Benedict XIII, but a general council being assembled, both the competitors were deposed, and Alexander V was elected in their stead. Gregory died in 1417, aged 92. *Thierri de Niem. Hist. Schis.* l. 2; *Binius Concil.* tom. 8, &c.

GREGORY XIII, a native of Bologne, named *Hugh Buoncompagno*, was elected pope in 1572, at the age of 70, on the death of Pius V, and died in 1585, after having opposed the Protestants with great zeal, and embellished Rome with churches, palaces, and porticos. He is, however, better known as the reformer of the calendar, in which he was assisted by Lilio, and other astronomers at that time. [Vide *Gregory*, under *Numismatics*] He was succeeded by Sixtus V.

GREGORY XIV, a Milanese of the name of *Nicholas Sfondratus*, was elected in 1590, after Urban VII, and died in 1591. He gave his support to the league in France, with the view of supporting the Romish church. [Vide *Gregory* under *Numismatics*] He was succeeded by Innocent IX.

GREGORY XV, a native of Bologna, named *Alexander Ludovisio*, succeeded Paul V in 1621, and died in 1623. He erected the see of Paris into an archbishopric. Urban VIII was his successor. *Spondan. Annal. Bzovius, &c.*

Antipopes of this Name.

GREGORY, the opponent of Benedict VIII, was expelled in 1013 from the papal chair, by the assistance of the emperor Henry, to whom the latter had fled for protection.

GREGORY, a native of Rome, who had been created a cardinal in 1122 by Callixtus II, favoured the schismatical party, of which Anacletus II was the head, and at his death was chosen by the schismatics against Innocent II, but finding himself abandoned by his friends, he submitted to the legitimate pope in 1139.

Distinguished Persons of this Name.

Gregory, *of Neocæsarea, St.*, a bishop of this city, where he was born, was named *Thaumaturgus*, from his supposed power of working miracles. He died in 265, leaving several works which were printed in 4to. by Gerard Vossius, in 1604, and again in folio, Gr. and Lat. in 1626. *Euseb.* l. 6; *S. Basil.* c. 29; *S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.; Socrates, Theodoret, Ruffinus, Evagrius, &c.*

Gregory, *of Cappadocia*, an Arian bishop of Alexandria, who was forced on that see on the expulsion of St. Athanasius, their legitimate prelate. He died at Alexandria in 349. *Socrates*, l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 5; *Theodoret.* l. 2, &c.

Gregory, *Nazianzen, St.*, the father, being converted to the Christian faith, was made bishop of Nazianzus in 329, and died in 374, at the age of 100, after having governed his church for 45 years. *S. Gregor. Theol. Orat. Funeb. Patr.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 325, &c.; *Hermant. Vit. S. Gregor. &c.*

Gregory, *Nazianzen, St.*, the son, surnamed the *Divine*, from his able support of the orthodox faith, was born near the city of Nazianzus in 312, raised to the see of Constantinople in 378, and died in 389, shortly after having resigned his government of that church. His works, consisting of Sermons, Letters, Poems, and Orations, have been printed at different times collectively and separately; of the complete editions, those in 2 vols. fol. Gr. and Lat. 1609, and 1611, with notes by the Abbé de Billi, are more esteemed than the subsequent one of 1630.

Gregory, *Nyssen, St.*, younger brother of St. Basil, was bishop of Nyssa, a town of Cappadocia, in 330, sent into exile by the emperor Valens; assisted at the council of Antioch in 380, and died in 396. His works were collected by P. Fronton-du-Duc, and printed at Paris in 1605; and another edition was published by Claude Morel in 1615, to which some additions were made in a reprint of 1618. *S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.; S. Gregor. Nazianz. Orat.* 6; *S. Bas.* ep. 43; *Socrates, Sozomenes, Theodoret, Photius, Suidas, &c.*

Gregory, *St.*, surnamed the *Illuminator*, the bishop and apostle of Armenia, in the third century, whose festival is kept on the 30th September by the Greek church. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6; *Sozom. Hist.* l. 2.

Gregory, surnamed *Bæticus*, from the river Bætis, near which he was born, a bishop of Eliberi, supposed to be the modern Elvira, in Spain, flourished in the third and fourth centuries, and is mentioned by St. Jerome, among his ecclesiastical writers. *S. Hieron. Catal.; S. Isidor. de Vir. Illustr. &c.*

Gregory, *St.*, bishop of Laugnes, was raised to that see at the age of 57, and died in 539, after having governed his church 33 years. *Greg. Tur. Vit.*

Gregory, *of Tours, St.*, in Latin *Gregorius Turonensis*, one of the greatest ornaments of the church of Tours, was born in Auvergne in 544, elected bishop of Tours in 573, and died in 595, after having assisted at the council held at Paris in 677, respecting Pretextatus, bishop of Rouen. He wrote a History of France, in Ten Books, and Eight Books of the Miracles and Lives of the Saints, besides other works inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum;' the best edition of these collectively, is that by Dom. Ruinart, entitled 'S. Gregorii Turonensis Opera,' fol. Pav. 1699. *Aimon. de Reb. Gest. Franc.* l. 1; *Hincmar. Præf. Vit. S. Remig.; Honor. d'Autun.* l. 3; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3; *Baronius, Trithemius et Bellarmin, &c.*

Gregory I, a monk, was raised to the patriarchate of Antioch in the place of Anastasius, the Sinaite, who had been deposed in a synod in 572, and after having governed this church until 594, he was obliged to yield his charge to the same Anastasius. *Evag.* l. 5; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 572.

Gregory II, succeeded Anastasius II, a martyr, in 609, as patriarch of Antioch, and governed this church about 20 years, when Anastasius III was put in his place.

Gregory, a bishop of Syracuse, surnamed *Asbesla*, in the ninth century, opposed St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, and pope Nicholas. *Baron. Annal.*

Gregory, *Palamas*, archbishop of Thessalonica in the 14th century, caused some dissension in the Christian church on doctrinal points, in which he was supported by some synods and condemned by others.

Gregory (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the three last popes of this name. Those of Gregory XIII bear, besides his effigy, [vide Plate X] also the inscription, GREGORIUS XIII. PONT. OPT. MAXIMUS; on the reverse, CLAVES REGNI COELORUM ROMA, on his election; IN AEQUITATE ABUNDANTIA; ANNONA PONTIFICIA, on the occasion of a scarcity, when Gregory procured corn for the city; SPES OPIS EJUSDEM, and PRO CUNCTIS, on the occasion of a plague, when the pope afforded relief to the sufferers, &c. The medals of Gregory XIV bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure; with a suitable inscription; on the obverse, and on the reverse of some, A TEMPORALE AD AETERNUM, on the occasion of his election; DIEBUS FAMIS SATURABANTUR, on the occasion of a famine, when the pope afforded great relief to the city, &c.



The medals of Gregory XV bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription, GREGORIUS XV PONTIFEX MAXIMUS ANNO III; on the reverse of some, CAUSA NOSTRAE LAETITIAE, on the occasion of the victory obtained by the emperor Ferdinand over his Bohemian subjects, &c.



Gregory *of Rimini* (*Biog.*) general of the Augustines, who died in 1358, was so celebrated in scholastic divinity as to acquire the name of the *Authentic Doctor*. He wrote a Commentary on the Master of the Sentences; a Treatise on Usury, and other works, published in folio, Valent. 1500, Venet. &c. 1522.

Gregory *of St. Vincent*, a Flemish geometrician, was born at Bruges in 1584, and died in 1667, leaving among his works 'Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli, et Sectionum Coni,' 2 vols. fol. Antv. 1647.

Gregory, *James*, the first of a Scotch family of learned men, was born at Aberdeen in 1638, and died in 1675, leaving, 1. 'Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura,' 1667. 2. 'Exercitationes Geometricæ,' besides his invention of the reflecting telescopes, &c.

Gregory, *David*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen in 1661, and died in 1708, Savilian professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He published, 1. 'Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum,' 4to. Edinb. 1684. 2. 'Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa,' 8vo. Oxon. 1695. 3. 'Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometriæ Elementa,' fol. Oxon. 1702, and 4to. Genev. 1726. 4. 'Treatise of Practical Geometry,' originally written in Latin, and of which a translation by Mr. Maclaurin, was published in 8vo. 1745, and again in 1751. 5. 'A Short Treatise of the Nature and Arithmetic of Logarithms,' printed at the end of Keill's translation of Commandine's Euclid, besides several papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' James Gregory, the brother of this gentleman, succeeded him in the Savilian Professorship, which he held for 33 years; and another brother Charles, who died in 1763, held the professorship of Mathematics at St. Andrews for 32 years.

Gregory, *John*, a physician of the same family, was born in 1724, and died in 1773, leaving, 1. 'Comparative View of

the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World,' 8vo. to the second edition of which the author put his name. 2. 'Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Enquiries in Philosophy,' 8vo. 1770, published by one who heard the professor deliver them in lectures, but republished by himself in the same year. 3. 'Elements of the Practice of Physic for the use of Students,' 1772, and 1774. His son, Dr. James Gregory, also published a small tract of his, entitled 'A Father's Legacy to his Daughters,' which has since been a popular book. In 1788, all his works were published together in 4 vols. 8vo. with a Life of himself, and an account of his family.

GREGORY, *John*, an English divine, of a different family from the preceding, was born in 1607 at Agmondesham, in Buckinghamshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1646, after having suffered for his loyalty. He published, 1. 'A Second Edition of Sir Thomas Ridley's View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law,' 4to. 1634, with notes. 2. 'Notes and Observations on some Passages of Scripture,' 4to. 1646, which besides being reprinted four times in the same form, were translated into Latin, and inserted in the 'Critici Sacri.' His posthumous works were published by his friend Mr. John Gurgany, in a 4to. volume, entitled 'Gregorii Posthuma,' besides which he wrote a tract entitled 'Alkibla,' and a MS. entitled 'Observationes in Loca quædam excerpta ex Johannis Malelæ Chronographia,' in the Bodleian at Oxford. He likewise translated from the Greek into Latin 'Palladius de Gentibus Indiæ et Brachmannibus;' 'S. Ambrosius de Moribus Brachmannorum;' and 'Anonymus de Brachmannibus.' which translations came after his death into the hands of Mr. Edmund Chilmead, and afterwards into those of Edward Byshe, esq. who published them in his own name, 4to. London, 1665.

GREGORY, *George*, a divine and miscellaneous writer, originally of Scotch extraction, but born in 1754, of a family that was settled in Ireland, died in 1808, leaving, 1. 'Essays Historical and Moral.' 2. 'A Translation of Lowth's Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews,' 1787. 3. 'Church History,' 2 vols. 1788, and 1795. 4. 'Life of Chatterton,' 8vo. 1789, inserted afterwards in the 'Biographia Britannica.' 5. A Translation of Telemachus, 4to. 1795. 6. 'The Economy of Nature,' 3 vols. 8vo. 7. 'A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences,' 2 vols. 4to. He left in the press 'Letters on Natural and Experimental Philosophy,' and a 'Series of Letters to his Son,' which have since been published.

GREGSON, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, who died in 1824, at the age of 75, was the author of 'A Portfolio of Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster.'

GRENADA, *Lewis de* (*Biog.*) a Dominican in the 16th century, who died in 1588, was the author of many religious works, which were translated into French by Mr. Girard, and published in 2 vols. fol. and 10 vols. 8vo.

GRENADA (*Geog.*) an island in the West Indies, about 26 miles long from north to south, and about 10 broad in the centre, 123 m. S.W. Barbadoes, 71 m. N.W. Tobago. Lon. 61° W., lat. 12° N. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498, but was not occupied by any Europeans before the 17th century, when some French adventurers took possession of it, and massacred all the natives. In 1762 the English became masters of it, and have ever since retained it, with the exception of some few intervals, when it was occupied by the French.

GRENOBLE (*Geog.*) a town of France, formerly the capital of Dauphiny, and now of the department of the Isere, is situated at the base of the Alps, a little above the junction of the Isere and the Drac, 27 m. S. of Chamberry. Lon. 5° 43' E., lat. 45° N. It is supposed to be the *Cularo* of the Allobroges, called by Ptolemy *Accusium*.

GRENVILLE (*Her.*) a family which has already been spoken of under its ancient name of Granville, of which a branch was early settled in Buckinghamshire. Of this family was Richard Grenville, of Wotton, esq. who, marrying into the Temple family, his descendant George Grenville Nugent Temple inherited the dignities and estates of that family, namely, the titles of earl Temple, and viscount Cobham. He was raised in 1784 to the dignity of a marquis, by the title of marquis of Buckingham. His son Richard Grenville Brydges Chandos, was advanced in 1822 to the dignities of marquis of Chandos, duke of Buckingham and Chandos. William Wyndham Grenville, the third and youngest brother of the first marquis of Buckingham, was created lord Grenville in 1790. The arms, &c. of this branch of the family are as follow:

Arms and *Crest*. The same as those of the duke of Buckingham, with a mullet for difference.

Supporters. Also the same, except that the lion is party per fess embattled, and each supporter has a collar charged with roundles.

Motto. "Exempla suorum."

GRENVILLE, a junior branch of the same family, also enjoys the peerage, conferred in 1797 on James Grenville.

GRESHAM, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) the descendant of an honourable family, so called from a town of the same name in Norfolk, and the younger son of sir Richard Gresham, knt. alderman, sheriff, and lord mayor of London, was born in 1519, and died in 1579. He enjoyed the confidence of Edward VI and queen Elizabeth, for both of whom he negotiated many pecuniary matters of great importance; but is now still gratefully remembered by the city of London, for the erection of the Royal Exchange, and his other noble benefactions, among which, not the least, was the foundation of seven lectureships in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric, at 50*l.* per annum, which are now known by the name of the Gresham professorships.

GRESLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family which deduce their descent from Malahulcius, uncle to the famous Rollo, duke of Normandy, whose youngest son Nigel possessed, as grants from the conqueror, among other lordships in Derbyshire, that of Greesely, which gave its name to this branch of the family. The 18th in descent from him was George Gresley, who was created a baronet in 1611; whose arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Vaire, *ermine* and *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion passant *ermine*, armed, langued, and collared, *gules*.

Motto. "Meliore fide quam fortuna.'

GRESSET, *John Baptist Lewis* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Amiens in 1709, and died in 1777, leaving 'Ver Vert,' 1735; 'Chartreuse;' 'Le Lutrin Vivant;' 'Le Mechant;' 'Les Ombres;' 'Epitres;' 'Odes,' &c.; all which have been collected in 2 vols. 12mo. 1748.

GRETSER, *James* (*Biog.*) a German Jesuit, who died in 1635, left a number of works, written against protestant authors, and published in 17 vols. fol. Ratisbon, 1739.

GREVILLE, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was made knight banneret for his valiant behaviour in the battle of Stoke, June 16th, and was afterwards employed by Henry VII as one of the Commissioners of Array, in the county of Warwick, for sending archers, &c. into Britany; also, as one of the Justices for Jail Delivery in Warwickshire; and in 6 Hen. VII a second time a Commissioner for arraying men in defence of this realm, then in danger of invasion from Charles IX, of France.

GREVILLE, *Edward*, who was in the commission of the peace for Warwickshire, in 1 Henry VIII, received the honour of knighthood for his valour at the battle of the

Spurs; and after having attended the king to Calais and Guisnes to meet Francis I, he died in 20 Hen. VIII.

GREVILLE, *Sir Fulke, first Lord Brook*, vide *Brook*.

GREVILLE (*Her.*) the name of a family which was anciently written Graville, Grevill, or Grevel. This family is supposed to be as old as the conquest; but the first who enjoyed the dignity of the peerage was sir Fulk Greville, referred to under *History*, who was created in 1620 a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Brooke, baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court, co. Warwick. Francis, the eighth lord Brooke, was created in 1746 an earl, by the title of earl Brooke of Warwick Castle, co. Warwick; and in 1759 that of earl of Warwick was added to his other titles. [Vide *Brook*] The title of earl of Mansfield also came to this family by the marriage of Louisa Greville, countess of Mansfield, with the hon. Robert Fulke Greville, next brother to George, second earl of Warwick and Brooke.

GREVIN, *James* (*Biog.*) a French poet, and physician, was born at Clermont in 1538, and died in 1573. There are three plays of his extant, namely, 'La Tresorière,' 'Les Esbahis,' and 'La Mort de Cesar;' besides several poems, which were printed in 8vo. Paris, 1560.

GREVIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Grævius*.

GREW, *Obadiah* (*Biog.*) a puritan of Atherston, in Warwickshire, was born in 1607, educated at Oxford, employed as a commissioner by the usurping powers for expelling the clergy, ejected in 1661, and after exposing himself to imprisonment for disobedience to the laws, he died in 1689, leaving some religious works.

GREW, *Nehemiah*, son of the preceding, and a botanist, was born at Coventry about 1628, and died in 1711, leaving, 1. 'Anatomy of Vegetables,' &c. which was published first in three parts, 8vo., but afterwards altogether in folio, in 1682. 2. 'Museum Regalis Societatis,' 1681; which is accompanied with the 'Comparative Anatomy of the Stomach and Guts begun, being several Lectures read before the Royal Society in 1676.' 3. 'Cosmographia Sacra; or, a Discourse of the Universe as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God. The works of Grew were translated into Latin and French. [Vide Plate XXXIII]

GREY (*Hist.*) vide *De Grey*.

GREY, *Henry*, vide *Suffolk*.

GREY, *Lady Jane*, daughter of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, by Frances Brandon, his wife, was of the blood royal of England by both parents: her grand-mother on the father's side being queen consort to Edward IV, and her grandmother on her mother's side being daughter to Henry VII, queen-dowager of France, and mother of Mary, queen of Scots. Lady Jane was born in 1537, at Bradgate, her father's seat, in Leicestershire, married to lord Guildford Dudley, fourth son of the duke of Northumberland, in 1553, reluctantly proclaimed queen at the king's death in the same year, through the ambition of her father; and on her resigning soon after the parade of royalty, might in all probability have ended her days in retirement; but the part which her father took in Wyatt's insurrection involved her in the common ruin of her family. She was tried on Nov. 3 following, when she and her husband were convicted of treason, and brought to the scaffold, where they suffered in 1554, but separately, he first on Tower-Hill, and she within the Tower. Historians are loud in the praises of lady Jane Grey, as a lady of more than ordinary endowments, which she cultivated in literary pursuits with uncommon industry. She wrote three Latin Epistles to Bullinger, printed in the 'Epistolæ ab Ecclesiæ Helveticæ Reformatoribus vel ad eos Scriptæ,' 8vo. 1742; a Letter to her Sister Catherine Grey, which was said to have been written in Greek, but is preserved in Latin; four Latin Verses from her Prison, and her Speech on the Scaffold. According to Hollingshead and Baker she wrote other things; and Bale mentions 'The Complaint of a Sinner,' and 'The Devout Christian.' A Letter of hers to Harding, her Father's Chaplain, on his embracing Popery, is in the 'Phœnix.' Immediately after her death there came out a piece, entitled, 'The precious Remains of Lady Jane Grey,' 4to. [Vide Plate VI]

GREY, *Lord*, a general in the service of queen Elizabeth, was sent into Scotland to assist the Protestants there, and was afterwards employed under Ormond in reducing the Spanish general San Josepho, in Ireland.

GREY, vide *Tankerville*.

GREY (*Her.*) the name of a family, of which particular mention has been made under the ancient name of *De Grey*. [Vide *De Grey* and *Stamford*] A younger branch of this family, namely, the Greys of Howick, enjoys the dignity of the peerage, which was first conferred in 1623 on sir William Grey, who was created a baron, by the title of lord Grey of Warke. Ford, third lord Grey, was created in 1645 viscount Glendale, and earl of Tankerville. At the death of Ralph, the fourth lord Grey, these titles became extinct; but sir Charles Grey, of Howick, a descendant from a junior branch of the same family, and a general, was created in 1801 baron Grey de Howick, co. Northumberland; and in 1806 was farther advanced to the dignities of viscount Howick and earl Grey. George, the fourth son of Charles, the second earl Grey, was created a baronet in 1814. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Earl Grey, viscount Howick, baron Grey of Howick, and a baronet.

Arms. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure engrailed *argent*.

Crest. A scaling ladder.

Supporters. On the dexter, a lion *guardant*, crowned with a ducal coronet; on the sinister, a leopard *guardant*.

Motto. "De bon vouloir, servir le Roy."

GREY, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Stamford and Warrington.

GREY *de Wilton, Viscount*, the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Wilton.

GREY (*Biog.*) or *Gray*, *Nicholas*, an English divine, was born in London in 1590; educated at Westminster and Oxford; expelled from the Mastership of Merchant Taylors' School, and his living of Castle Camps, in Cambridgeshire, by the usurping powers; and died very poor in 1660; leaving, 1. A Dictionary in Latin and English, and English and Latin. 2. 'Luculenta e sacra Scriptura Testimonia ad Hugonis Grotii Baptizatorum Puerorum Institutionem,' 8vo. Lond. 1647. An edition of this Catechism of Grotius was published in 1668, containing also Wase's translation into Greek, with grammatical and other notes by Barth. Beale, and Goldsmith's translation of the same into English verse. 3. 'Parabolæ Evangelicæ Lat. redditæ Carmine Paraphrastico,' &c. 8vo. Lond. no date.

GREY, *Zachary*, of a Yorkshire family, related to the Greys above-mentioned, was born in 1687, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1766, leaving, 1. 'A Vindication of the Church of England, in answer to Mr. Pearce's Vindication of the Dissenters,' &c. 8vo. 1720. 2. 'Presbyterian Prejudice displayed,' 8vo. 1722. 3. 'A Pair of clean Shoes and Boots for a dirty Baronet, or an Answer to Sir Richard Cox,' 1722. 4. 'The Knight of Dumbleton foiled at his own Weapons, &c. in a Letter to Sir Richard Cocks, Knt., by a Gentleman and no Knight.' 5. 'A Century of Eminent Presbyterians; or, a Collection of Choice Sayings from the Public Sermons before the two Houses, from Nov. 1641, to Jan. 31, 1648, the Day after the King was beheaded, by a Lover of Episcopacy,' 1723. 6. 'A Letter of Thanks to Mr. Benjamin Bennet.' 7. 'A Caveat against Mr. Benjamin Bennet, a mere Pretender to History and Criticism, by a Lover of History,' 8vo. 1724. 8. 'A De-

fence of our ancient and modern Historians against the frivolous Cavils of a late Pretender to Critical History, in which the false Quotations and unjust Inferences of the anonymous Author are confuted and exposed in the Manner they deserve, in two Parts,' 8vo. 1725. In reply, Oldmixon, the critical historian alluded to, published, 'A Review of Dr. Zachary Grey's Defence of our ancient and modern Historians,' &c. 9. 'An Appendix, by way of Answer to the Critical Historian's Review,' 1725. 10. 'A Looking Glass for Fanatics; or, the true Picture of Fanaticism, by a Gentleman of the University of Cambridge,' 1725. 11. 'The Ministry of the Dissenters proved to be null and void from Scripture and Antiquity,' 1725. 12. 'The Spirit of Infidelity detected, in answer to Barbeyrac, with a Defence of Dr. Waterland,' 8vo. 1735. 13. 'English Presbyterian Eloquence, by an Admirer of Monarchy and Episcopacy,' 8vo. 1736. 14. 'Examination of Dr. Chandler's History of Persecution,' 8vo. 1736. 15. 'The true Picture of Quakerism,' 1736. 16. 'Caveat against the Dissenters,' 8vo. 1736. 17. 'An impartial Examination of Mr. Daniel Neal's History of the Puritans,' 8vo. 1736. The first volume of Neal had been examined by Dr. Madox, assisted by Dr. Grey, who published his examination of the third volume in 1737, and of the fourth volume in 1739. 18. 'An Examination of the Fourteenth Chapter of Sir Isaac Newton's Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel,' 8vo. 1736. This was in answer to Sir Isaac's notion of the rise of saint-worship. 19. 'An attempt towards the Character of the Royal Martyr King Charles I, from authentic Vouchers,' 1738. 20. 'Schismatics delineated from authentic Vouchers, in reply to Neal, with Dowsing's Journal, &c. by Philalethes Cantabrigiensis,' 8vo. 1739. 21. 'The Quakers and Methodists compared,' &c. 1740. 22. 'A Review of Mr. Daniel Neal's History of the Puritans, with a Postscript, in a Letter to Mr. David Jennings,' a pamphlet, Cambridge, 1744. 23. An edition of Butler's 'Hudibras, with large Annotations, and a Preface,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 24. 'A serious Address to Lay Methodists, by a sincere Protestant,' 8vo. 1745. 25. 'Popery in its proper Colours, with a List of Saints invocated in England before the Reformation,' 8vo. 26. 'A Supplement to Hudibras,' 8vo. 1752. 27. 'Critical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes on Shakspeare, with Emendations on the Text and Metre,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1755. 28. 'Chronological Account of Earthquakes,' 8vo. 1757; besides these, he assisted Mr. Whalley in his edition of Shakspeare; contributed to Mr. Peck's 'Desiderata,' and 'Life of Cromwell;' and collected some materials for a Life of sir Richard Baker; to which might be added several pamphlets against, and in reply to, the attacks of Warburton. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

GREY, *Richard*, an English divine, was born at Newcastle in 1694, educated at Oxford, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'Memoria Technica,' &c. a fourth edition of which came out in 1756. 2. 'System of Ecclesiastical Law, extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani of Bishop Gibson,' 8vo. 1756. 3. 'The miserable and distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church, established,' 8vo. 1736. 4. 'A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew without Points,' 1738. 5. 'Historia Josephi,' and 'Paradigmata Verborum,' 1739. 6. 'Liber Jobi,' 1742. 7. 'Answer to Warburton's Remarks,' 1744. 8. 'The last Words of David,' 1749. 9. 'Nova Methodus Hebraicè discendi diligentius recognita, et ad Usum Scholarum accommodata,' 1751. 10. An English translation of Mr. Hawkins Browne's poem 'De Animi Immortalitate,' 1753.

GRIBALDUS, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a civilian of Padua, who died of the plague in 1564, was the author of, 1. 'Commentarii in Pandectas Juris.' 2. 'Commentarii in Legem de Rerum Mistura.' 3. 'Commentarii in aliquot Præcipuos digesti,' &c. fol. Francof. 1577. 4. 'Historia Francisci Spiræ, cui Anno 1548, familiaris aderat secundum quæ ipse vidit et audivit,' Basil. 1550. 5. 'De Methodo ac Ratione studendi in Jure Civile Libri tres,' Lugd. 1554 and 1556.

GRIBNER, *Michael Henry* (*Biog.*) a law professor, was born at Leipsic in 1682, and died in 1734, leaving 'Principia Processus Judiciarii;' 'Principia Juris Prudentiæ Naturalis;' 'Opuscula Juris Publici et Privati,' &c.

GRIERSON, *Constantia* (*Biog.*) a literary lady, was born in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, married to Mr. Grierson, printer in Dublin, and died in 1733, at the age of 27, after having given proofs of her proficiency in the learned languages by her edition of Tacitus dedicated to lord Carteret, and that of Terence dedicated to his son, to whom she addressed a Greek epigram. She is said to have been mistress of Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and French, and to have had a familiar acquaintance with the mathematics, with which endowments were associated all the virtues that peculiarly adorn her sex.

GRIESBACH, *John Jacob* (*Biog.*) a divine and critic, was born in 1745 at Buzbach, in Hesse Darmstadt, and died in 1812, leaving several theological works; but he is principally known by his edition of the Greek Testament with various readings.

GRIFFET, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and French writer, was born at Moulins in 1698, and died in 1775, leaving, 1. An edition of P. Daniel's History of France, 17 vols. 4to. Paris, 1756; in which three volumes, comprehending the reign of Louis XIII, were his own. 2. 'Traité des differentes Sortes de Preuves qui servent à établer la Vérité de l'Histoire,' 12mo. Liege. 1769. 3. 'Année du Chretien,' 18 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1747. 4. An improved edition of D'Avigny's Memoirs,' 5 vols. 12mo. 1757. 5. 'Insuffisance de la Religion Naturelle,' 2 vols. 12mo. 6. An enlarged edition of the 'Delices des Pays Bas,' 5 vols. 12mo. Liege. 1769.

GRIFFIER, *John* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1645, and died in 1718, leaving many successful imitations of Rembrandt, Rysdael, Polemburg, and Teniers.

GRIFFIN (*Hist.*) second son to Lewellyn, prince of Wales, rebelled against his father; but being taken prisoner by his elder brother David, was given up to Henry III, king of England, and imprisoned in the Tower, from which he attempted to make his escape, but perished in the attempt.

GRIFFITH, *Elizabeth* (*Biog.*) a novelist of Welch descent, whose maiden name was also Griffith, was married about 1752 to Richard Griffith, an Irish gentleman of reduced fortune, and died in 1793, leaving her Correspondence with Mr. Griffith previous to their Marriage, a joint publication; and, among her novels, 'Delicate Distress;' 'The Gordian Knot;' 'Lady Barton;' 'Juliana Harley,' &c.; besides which she published 'The Morality of Shakespear's Drama illustrated,' 8vo. 1775; 'The Adventures of Pierre Viaud;' and 'The Letters of Ninon de l'Enclos,' &c. Mr. Griffith was the author of 'The Triumvirate,' &c.

GRIGNION, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a French engraver, who died in 1810, at the age of 94, was a successful practitioner in the early part of his life; but his style having become antiquated by the changes of fashion, he lost his practice, and was considerably reduced at the close of his life.

GRIGNON, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an artist, and native of London, was born in 1754, and died in 1804, after having acquired great reputation, particularly in the line of portrait-painting.

GRIMALDI (*Hist.*) the name of an Italian family originally of Genoa, which held the principality of Monaco for upwards of 600 years. It took the part of the Guelphs, and was divided into several branches, which held the principalities of Salerno, Hierace, Saint Catherine, the duchies of

Eboli, and Terra Nova, &c. According to some accounts this family derives its origin from Grimoald, mayor of the palace to king Childebert II. Many of its members are distinguished in ecclesiastical history.

GRIMALDI, *Augustine* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Grasse and Majorca, and archbishop of Oristan, through the interest of Charles V, whose cause he espoused, would have been created a cardinal in 1532 if death had not prevented his promotion. He is suspected to have been poisoned.

GRIMALDI, *Jerome*, a native of Genoa, who was employed in the most important affairs of the republic, was made a cardinal by Clement VII in 1527, and died in 1543, archbishop of Bari, and bishop of Venafre, &c.

GRIMALDI, *Dominic*, archbishop and vice-legate of Avignon, was appointed by Pius V commissary-general of his gallies, and was at the battle of Lepanto in 1571. He was nominated by Gregory XIII to the archbishopric of Avignon, and other ecclesiastical dignities, and died in 1592, after having displayed great zeal against the Protestants.

GRIMALDI, *Jerome*, a native of Genoa, who embraced the ecclesiastical profession, was employed by Gregory XV on the most important missions, created a cardinal by Urban VIII in 1643, and died in 1685, after having assisted at the election of Innocent X, Alexander VII, Clement IX, and Innocent XI.

GRIMALDI, *Nicholas*, a Genoese cardinal, received the purple from Clement XI in 1706, and died in 1717.

GRIMALDI, *Jerome*, a Genoese cardinal, was born in 1674, declared nuncio in Poland in 1712, made archbishop of Edessa the same year, appointed nuncio to the court of Vienna in 1720, created a cardinal by Clement XI in 1730, and died in 1733.

GRIMALDI, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter, surnamed *Bolognese*, was born at Bologna in 1606, and died in 1660, leaving numerous specimens of his skill in the gallery of Colonna at Rome.

GRIMANI (*Hist.*) a family of Venice, which distinguished itself both in the state and the church.

GRIMANI, *Anthony*, was elected doge in 1521, and died 22 months after, at the age of 90. He suffered himself to be defeated by the Turks.

GRIMANI, *Marin*, was doge of the republic in 1595, and died in 1610.

GRIMANI, *Dominic* (*Ecc.*) son of Anthony Grimani, a cardinal and patriarch of Aquileia, was employed very young in the service of the state, and died in 1523, at the age of 63. When his father was taken prisoner by the Turks, he offered to be prisoner in his stead, which, being refused, he used his utmost endeavours to procure his liberation. This cardinal, who was a patron of learning, is said to have translated some of the homilies of St. Chrysostom.

GRIMANI, *Marin*, was created a cardinal by Clement VII in 1527, and died in 1546, after having been employed as legate on different occasions.

GRIMANI, *Marc*, brother of the preceding, and a patriarch of Aquileia, died in 1545.

GRIMANI, *John*, his successor in the patriarchate, died in 1592.

GRIMANI, *Anthony*, bishop of Torricello, and afterwards patriarch of Aquileia, died in 1628, at the age of 70.

GRIMANI, *Vincent*, was created cardinal by Innocent XII in 1697, and died viceroy of Naples in 1710, at the age of 58.

GRIMBOLD (*Biog.*) *Grimbald*, or *Grimvald*, *Nicholas*, a native of Huntingdonshire, and a poet of considerable rank in his time, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of A. B. in 1539, but removing to Oxford in 1547, was elected fellow of Merton College, and is supposed to have died about 1563, leaving, 1. 'Archipropheta, sive Joannes Baptista,' a tragedy, 8vo. Colon. 1548. 2. A Translation of Tully's Offices, 8vo. London, 1553, 1574, and 1596. 3. A regular Prose Paraphrase of Virgil's Georgics, 8vo. London, 1591; besides a number of poems and translations,' &c.

GRIMOALD (*Hist.*) duke of Benevento, was elected king of Lombardy in 662, after Aripert, and died after a reign of nine years, in which he defeated the French, and obtained many advantages over his enemies. *Paul. Diac. Hist. Miscel.* l. 5; *Sigon. de Reg. Ital.*

GRIMOALD, son of Pepin the Old, succeeded him in 642 as Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, was defeated by the Austrasians in his attempt to sieze the throne; and, being taken prisoner, was carried to Paris to king Clovis II, by whom he was put to death. *Aimon.* l. 4; *Fred.* c. 38; *Dupleix et Mezerai, &c.*

GRIMOALD, son of Pepin the Fat, surnamed *Heristel*, succeeded Nortbert in 695, as Mayor of the Palace to Childebert II and Dagobert III, and was assassinated by a Friezlander named Rangaire in 714.

GRIMOARD, *Angelic de* (*Ecc.*) of a noble French family, was made bishop of Avignon, and created a cardinal by Urban V, and died in 1387, after having devoted the greatest part of his property to the public service.

GRIMSTON, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, comptroller of Calais in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was among the number of those who were taken prisoners on the capture of that place in 1558. He was confined in the Bastille, from which he contrived to make his escape; and, returning to England, he stood his trial, and cleared himself of all blame in the transactions which had taken place at Calais.

GRIMSTON, *Sir Harbottle*, grandson of the preceding, and second baronet of his family, was born at Bradfield, in Essex, in 1594, studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and supported the party which finally overturned the government; but not taking any active part in the rebellion, he was at the restoration chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, also in the same year appointed Master of the Rolls, and died in 1683.

GRIMSTON (*Her.*) the name of a family which is so called from its possessions in the county of York. It is descended from Sylvester de Grimston, who attended William the Conqueror as his standard-bearer into England; and, having acquitted himself manfully at the battle of Hastings, obtained, among other grants, the lands of Grimston, Hoxton, Fonsted, &c. Of this family was sir Edward Grimston, knt. abovementioned, whose son, sir Harbottle, was created a baronet in 1612. Sir William, the fifth baronet, was created in 1719 a peer of Ireland by the titles of baron of Dunboyne and viscount Grimston. Sir James Bucknell, the third viscount Grimston, was created baron Verulam of Gorhambury, co. Herts, in 1798; and James Walter, his son, succeeded in 1808 to the barony of Forrester on the death of baroness Forrester, and was raised to the dignity of earl Verulam in 1815. [Vide *Verulam*]

GRIMSTON, *Viscount*, the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Verulam.

GRINDAL, *Edmund* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1519 at Hinsingham, a small village in Cumberland, educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1541; and, after having discharged several honourable offices in the University, he was made chaplain to Ridley, bishop of London, in 1550, fled from the persecution of Mary in 1553, was nominated to the bishopric of London in 1559, was translated to the see of Canterbury on the death of Parker in 1575, was sequestered from his office in 1576 on account of his encouraging prophesyings, but restored soon after,' and died in 1583, leaving, among his works, a treatise entitled 'Christiani Hominis Norma,' &c.; 'The Rule of a Christian Man,' &c.; besides the share which he had in Fox's Martyrology, which contains a treatise of his, entitled a 'Dialogue between Custom and

Truth.' He also drew up the statutes for the government of Christ Church, Oxford.

GRINGORNEUR, *Jacquemin* (*Biog.*) a Parisian painter, who is said to have invented playing cards in 1392 for the amusement of Charles VI, king of France.

GRISAUNT, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician, astronomer, and mathematician, was, like his countryman, Friar Bacon, violently suspected of magic in the 14th century. He studied at Merton College, and lived beyond 1350, when he was old. Bale and Pitts have given a list of his works, none of which are known to be extant. He was the father of pope Urban V.

GRISLER (*Hist.*) governor of Swiss and Uri, in Switzerland, was charged by the emperor, Albert I, to subdue the rising spirit of the Swiss, but, having roused them to an open insurrection by his severities, he is said to have been killed by an arrow shot by William Tell in 1307.

GRISONS, *the Country of the* (*Geog.*) one of the largest cantons in Switzerland, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Upper Rhætia*, the name of *Lower Rhætia* being given to the country now called *Suabia*.

Boundaries. The Grisons are bounded on the E. by Tyrol, S. by Venice and the States of Milan, W. by the cantons of Uri and Glaris, N. by Tyrol.

Division. Its natural division is into five great vallies; namely, those of the Anterior and Posterior Rhine; that of the Engadin or Valley of the Inn; that of the Albula; and, lastly, that of the Prettigan.

Mountains. The country is intersected by lofty ranges of the Alps, known by the name of the Rhetian Alps, which commence with St. Gothard, and extend to the Piave in Tyrol.

Principal Towns. Its principal towns are Coire, Ilantz, and Davos.

History of the Grisons.

The inhabitants of this country were independent previous to their subjugation by the Romans, from whom they were taken by the Goths and Franks; after which they were annexed to Germany; but about the 15th century they asserted their independence, yet, though in alliance with the Swiss Cantons, they formed no part of that republic, being considered as a separate state, which formerly consisted of three leagues; namely, the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions; but these were incorporated into one canton, and annexed to the Swiss Republic at the French revolution.

GRITTI, *Andrew* (*Hist.*) a doge of Venice, who, by his merits, rose to the highest offices of the state, was elected to the dogeship at the death of Anthony Grimani in 1523, and after governing for 16 years with much prudence during a troublesome period, he died in 1539.

GRIVE, *John de la* (*Biog.*) a French typographer and engraver, was born at Sedan in 1689, and died in 1757, leaving, the 'Plan de Paris,' 1728; 'Environs de Paris;' 'Jardins de Marly, Terrier du Domaine du Roi aux Environs de Paris;' 'Plan de Versailles,' &c; besides 'Le Manuel de Trigonometrie Sphérique,' published in 1754.

GROCYN, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Bristol in 1442, educated at Winchester School and Oxford, and died in 1519. He is said to have published nothing but a Latin epistle to Aldus Minutius, which is prefixed to Linacre's translation of Proclus 'De Sphæra;' but he is entitled to notice as the reviver of Greek literature in the University of Oxford, where he taught this language.

GROENVELT, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutch physician of Deventer, in the province of Overyssel, in the 17th century, left three treatises, namely, 'Dissertatio Lithologica variis Observationibus et Figuris illustrata,' Lond. 1684; 2. 'Practica quæ Humani Morbo describuntur,' Francof. 1688; 3. 'Tractatus de Tuto Cantharidum in Medicina Usu interno,' Lond. 1698, &c.; which were translated into English in 1691, 1706, 1710, together with another of his works, entitled, 'The Grounds of Physic,' where the author's name is anglicized *Greenfield*.

GROLLER, *John* (*Hist.*) grand treasurer to Francis I, and ambassador from that monarch to Clement VII, was born in 1479, and died in 1565. Being a great patron of learning he employed the Alduses while he was at Rome to print for him an edition of Terence, 8vo. 1521, and also one of Budæus's work, 'De Asse.'

GRONOVIUS, *John Frederick* (*Biog.*) a civilian, historian, and critic, was born at Hamburgh in 1613, and died in 1672, leaving, 1. 'Diatribe in Statii Poetæ Sylvas,' 8vo. Hag. 1637. 2. An edition of Casaubon's 'Epistolæ,' 4to. Hag. 1638. 3. 'Elenchus Antidiatribes Mercurii Frondatoris ad Statii Sylvas,' 8vo. Paris. 1640, in answer to the 'Antidiatribe' of Emeric Cruceus; to which the latter rejoined in a work entitled, 'Muscarium ad Statii Sylvas,' 8vo. Paris. 1640. 4. 'De Sestertiis, sive Subsecivorum Pecuniæ Veteris Græcæ et Romanæ Libri IV,' &c. 8vo Davent. 1643; Amstel. 1656; and 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1691; in which last edition, published by his son, James Gronovius, are 'Paschasii Grosippi (i. e. *Gasparis Schroppii*) Tabulæ Numerariæ,' &c. &c. 5. 'Notæ in Senecam Philosophum et Rhetorem,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1649, and reprinted in the Elzevir edition of 'Seneca cum Notis variorum, 3 vols. 8vo. 1673. 6. 'Minobiblos Ecclesiasticarum Observationum,' 12mo. 1651. 7. 'Observationum Lib. IV.' 12mo. Davent. 1652. 8. 'Statius ex Recensione J. F. Gronovii cum ejusdem Notis,' Amstel. 1653; these notes were reprinted in the edition of Statius, published by John Veenhusius at Leyden, 8vo. 1671, and republished by Barthius, 2 vols. 4to. Zwick. 1664. 9. 'Senecæ Tragœdiæ, cum Notis J. F. Gronovii et variis aliorum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1661; his notes were reprinted, with improvements, in the edition of Seneca's Tragedies, published by his son. James Gronovius, 8vo. Amstel. 1682. 10. 'Observationum Libri tres,' 8vo. Ludg. Bat. 1662. 11. 'Plautus ex Recensione J. F. Gronovii, cum Notis variorum,' Lugd. Bat. 1664, and 1684. 12. 'Titus Livius ex Recens. et cum Not.' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Amstel. 1665, and 1679; his notes on Livy had been separately printed at Leyden. 13. 'Plinii Historia Naturalis,' 3 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1669. 14. 'Tacitus,' 2 vols. 8vo. Amstel. 1673, and 1685. 15. 'Notæ in Hugonis Grotii Libros tres de Jure Belli et Pacis,' 8vo. Amstel. 1680. 16. 'Observationes ad Bened. Petrocorii de Vita B. Martini Carminum Libros sex,' published in Daunius's edition of Petrocorius, 8vo. Leipsic, 1682. 17. 'Auli Gellii Noctes Atticæ,' 8vo. Lugd. 1687, and reprinted in his son's edition in 1706. 18. 'Notæ in Phædri Fabulas,' 8vo. Lugd. 1703, published by his son. 19. 'De Musæo Alexandrino Dissertatio,' inserted in his son's 'Thesaurus.' 20. 'Oratio de Lege Regia,' &c. Lugd. Bat. 1678; a French translation published by Barbeyrac, with Noodt's treatise upon Liberty of Conscience,' 8vo. Amst. 1714. A great many of Gronovius's letters are published in Burmann's 'Sylloge Epistolarum.'

GRONOVIUS, *James*, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Deventer in 1645, and died in 1716, leaving, 1. 'Macrobius, cum Notis variorum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1670. 2. 'Polybius, cum suis ac ineditis Casauboni, &c. Notis,' Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1670. 3. 'Tacitus,' 2 vols. 8vo. ibid. 1672; and 4to. Ultraj. 1721; enlarged by his son Abraham. 4. 'Supplementa Lacunarum in Æneа Tactico, Dione Cassio, et Arriano,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1675. 5. 'Dissertationes Epistolicæ,' 8vo. Amst. 1678. 6. 'Responsio ad Cavillationes R. Fabretti,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1685, in answer to an attack of Fabretti, in regard to his observations on

Tacitus in his work, 'De Aquis et Aquæductis Veteris Romæ.' The latter published a rejoinder, entitled, 'Jasithei ad Grunnovium Apologema in ejus Titivilitia, seu de Tito Livio somnia Animadversiones,' 4to. Neapol. 1686. 7. 'Fragmentum Stephani Byzantini Grammatici de Dodone, &c.' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1681. 8. 'Henrici Valesiæ Notæ, &c. in Harpocrationem,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1682, and reprinted in Blancard's edition of Harpocration in 1683. 9. 'Senecæ Tragœdiæ,' 12mo. Amst. 1682; the edition which his father was preparing at his death. 10. 'Exercitationes Academicæ de Pernicie et Casu Judæ,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1683, and 1702. 11. 'Castigationes ad Paraphrasim Græcam Enchiridii Epicteti ex Codice Mediceo,' 8vo. Delph. 1683; this includes the notes published in Berkelius's edition. 12. 'Dissertatio de Origine Romuli,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1684. 13. 'Gemmæ et Sculpturæ Antiquæ,' &c. a Latin translation of Leonard Agostini's Italian description of these antiquities, with a preface by himself. 14. 'Pomponii Melæ Libri tres de Situ Orbis,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1685, in which, having attacked Vossius, he was implicated in another literary strife. 15. 'Epistola de Argutiolis Isaaci Vossii,' 8vo. 1607. 16. 'Epistola ad Johannem Georgium Grævium V. Cl. de Pallacopâ,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1686. 17. 'Notæ ad Lucianum,' printed in Grævius's edition of Lucian, 2 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1686. 18. 'Variæ Lectiones et Notæ in Stephanum Byzantinum de Urbibus,' inserted in the edition of that author by Abraham Berkelius, fol. Lugd. Bat. 1688. 19. 'Cebetis Thebani Tabula Græcè et Latinè,' 8vo. Amst. 1689. 20. 'Auli Gellii Noctes Atticæ, cum Notis et Emendationibus Johanni Frederici Gronovii,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1687; 8vo. 1706. 21. 'M. T. Ciceronis Opera quæ extant omnia,' 4 vols. 4to. and 11 vols. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1692. 22. 'Ammiani Marcellini Rerum gestarum Libri XVIII,' fol. and 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1693. 23. 'Johannis Frederici Gronovii de Sestertiis, seu Subsecivarum Pecuniæ Veteris Græcæ et Romanæ Libri IV,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1691, with several additions. 24. 'De Icunculâ Smetianâ quâ Harpocratem indigitarunt,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1693. 25. 'Memoria Cossoniana,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1695. 26. 'Abrahami Gorlæi Dactylotheca, cum Explicationibus,' 4to. ibid. 1695. 27. 'Harpocrationis de Vocibus Liber,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1696. 28. 'Oratio de Primis Incrementis Urbis Lugduni,' 4to. ibid. 1696. 29. 'Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum,' &c. 13 vols. fol. 1697. Beger published observations on the three first volumes of this work at Berlin, fol. 1702; 'Colloquii quorundam de tribus primis Thesauri Antiquitatum Græcarum Voluminibus, ad eorum Auctorem Relatio.' 30. 'Geographia Antiqua, hoc est, Scylacis Peplus,' &c. &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1699. 31. 'Manethonis Apotelesmaticorum Libri sex, nunc primum ex Bibliotheca Medicea eruti,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1698. 33. 'De duobus Lapidibus in Agro Duyvenvoordiensi Repertis,' 4to. ibid. 1696. 34. 'Rycquius de Capitolio Romano, cum Notis Gronovii,' 8vo. ibid. 1696. 36. 'Q. Curtius, cum Gronovii et variorum Notis,' 8vo. Amstel. 1696. 36. 'Suetonius a Salmatio recensitus, cum Emendationibus,' &c. 12mo. ibid. 1698. 37. 'Phædri Fabulæ,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1703. 38. 'Arriani Nicomediensis Expeditionis Alexandri Libri septem,' &c. fol. ibid. 1704. 39. 'Minutius Felix Octavius, accedunt Cæcilius Cyprianus de Idolorum Vanitate et Julius Firmicus Maternus,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1709. 40. 'Infamia Emendationum in Menandri,' &c. 12mo. ibid. 1710, in which he attacks Dr. Bentley and Le Clerc. 41. 'Decreta Romana et Asiatica pro Judæis ad Cultum Divinum,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1711; the notes on Suidas are levelled against Ludolfus Kuster, who had published an edition of Suidas, and answered Gronovius in 'Diatriba L. K. in quâ Editio Suidæ, Cantabrigiensis contra Cavillationes Jacobii Gronovii Aristarchi Leydensis defenditur,' inserted in the 24th volume of the 'Bibliotheque Choisie.' 42. 'Ludibria Malevola Clerici,' &c. &c. 8vo. ibid. 1712. 43. 'Recensio brevis Mutilationum, quas patitur Suidas,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1713. 44. 'Severi Sancti, id est, Endeleichii Rhetoris de Mortibus Boum Carmen,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1715. 45. 'Herodoti Halicarnassei Historiarum Libri IX,' &c. Gr. and Lat. fol. ibid. 1715, which, being not so correct as his other works, exposed him to the criticisms of Kuster in a piece, entitled, 'Examen Criticum Editionis Novissimæ Herodoti Gronovianæ,' and to those of Stephen Bergler in the 'Acta Eruditorum' of Leipsic for 1716. In this edition Gronovius attacked Laurentius Valla, Æmilius Portus, Henry Stephens, Dr. Thomas Gale, Spanheim, Salmasius, Isaac Vossius, Le Clerc, Bochart, and other illustrious men in the republic of letters. [Vide Plate XXII]

GRONOVIUS, *Theodore Laurence*, brother of the preceding, who died young, published 'Emendationes Pandectarum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1605; and 'A Vindication of the Marble Base of the Colossus erected in honour of Tiberius Cæsar.'

GRONOVIUS, *John Frederic*, a physician and botanist, and most probably the son of James Gronovius, was born in Holland in 1690, and died in 1762, leaving, 1. 'Index Suppellectilis Lapideæ,' or a Scientific Catalogue of his own Collection of Minerals. 2. 'Flora Virginica,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1739, a second part appeared in 1743, and a third was preparing when he died. 3. 'Flora Orientalis,' 8vo. 1755.

GRONOVIUS, *Laurence Theodore*, son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1730, and died in 1777, leaving, 1. The latest and completest Edition of his Father's 'Flora Virginica.' 2. 'Museum Ichthyologicum,' fol. 1754; the second part appeared in 1756. 3. 'Bibliotheca Regni Animalis atque Lapidei,' 1760. 4. 'Zoophylacii Gronoviani Fasciculus primus,' 1763; the second Fasciculus appeared in 1764; and a third in 1781, after his death.

GROS, *Nicholas le* (*Biog.*) a French theologian, was born in 1675 at Rheims, and died in 1751, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Le Renversement des Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane dans l'Affaire de la Constitution Unigenitus,' 2 vols. 12mo. 2. 'La Sainte Bible traduite sur les Textes originaux, avec les Differences de la Vulgate,' 8vo. 1739, and 6 vols. 12mo. 1756. 3. 'Sept. Lettres Theologiques contre le Traité des Prêts de Commerce, et en général contre tout Usure,' 4to. 4. 'Dogma Ecclesiæ circa Usuram expositum et vindicatum,' 4to. 5. 'Observations sur une Lettre attribuée à feu M. de Launoi sur l'Usure,' 4to. 6. 'Eclaircissement Historique et Dogmatique sur la Contrition,' 12mo. 7. 'Motifs invincibles d'Attachment à l'Eglise Romaine pour les Catholiques, ou de Reunion pour les pretendus Reformés,' 12mo. 8. 'Meditations sur la Concorde des Evangiles,' 3 vols. 12mo. 9. 'Sur l'Epitre aux Romains,' 2 vols. 12mo. 10. 'Memoire sur les Droits du second Ordre,' 4to. 11. 'Memoire sur l'Appel au futur Concile,' 4to. 12. 'Manuel du Chrétien,' 24mo. A work entitled 'Eclaircissement sur les Conciles Généraux,' 12mo. is also attributed to him.

GROSE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, was born at Richmond in 1731, and died in 1791, leaving, 1. 'Views of Antiquities in England,' 8 vols. 4to. and 8vo. which he first began to publish in numbers in 1773, and finished in 1776; the next year he added two more volumes to his English Views, in which he included Guernsey and Jersey, which were completed in 1787. 2. 'The Antiquities of Scotland,' 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo. 3. 'The Antiquities of Ireland,' 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo. which was published after his death by Mr. Ledwich in 1794. 4. 'A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons, 4to. 1785. 5. 'A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,' 8vo. 1785. 6. 'Military Antiquities; being a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the present Time,' 2 vols. 1786, 1788. 7. 'The History of Dover Castle by the Rev. William

Darell,' 4to. 1786. 8. 'A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions,' 8vo. 1788. 9. 'Rules for drawing Caricatures,' 8vo. 1788. 10. 'Supplement to the Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons,' 4to. 1789. 11. 'A Guide to Health, Beauty, Honour, and Riches,' 8vo. 12. 'The Olio, a Collection of Essays,' &c. 8vo. 1793.

GROSLEY, *Peter John* (*Biog.*) a French antiquary, was born at Troyes in 1718, and died in 1785, leaving, 1. 'Recherches pour l'Histoire du Droit Français,' 12mo. Paris, 1752. 2. 'Vie de Pithou,' ibid. 2 vols. 12mo. 1756. 3. 'Observations de deux Gentilhommes Suedois sur l'Italie,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1774. 4. 'Londres,' 3 vols. 12mo.; translated into English by Dr. Nugent, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. 'Essais Historiques sur la Champagne.' 6. 'Ephemerides Troyennes,' continued for several years, and containing papers relative to Troyes. He had also a part in the 'Memoires de l'Academie de Troyes,' and in the last translation of 'D'Avila;' and was a useful contributor to the 'Journal Encyclopédique,' from 1771 to 1785, as also to the 'Dictionnaire Historique.' A life written by himself, and some posthumous pieces, were published after his death.

GROSSETESTE, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, supposed to have been born about 1175, of obscure parents, at Stradbrook, in Suffolk, was educated at Oxford, elected in 1235 bishop of Lincoln, and died in 1253, after having been engaged in almost constant opposition to the pope and his agents, for which he brought upon himself excommunication and suspension. He was one of the most voluminous writers in our country. A list and a copious account of all his works, both published and unpublished, may be seen in Dr. Pegge's Life of him.

GROSVENOR, *Robert le* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, engaged in the crusade, with king Richard I, for the recovery of the Holy Land, and was with that courageous monarch in Sicily in 1190 when he assaulted and took Messina in revenge of king Tancred's expelling the English soldiers for some abuses committed there. He was afterwards at the conquest of Cyprus, the siege of Acre, and the memorable victory obtained by Richard over Saladin, whereby the former became master of Joppa, or Jaffa, Ascalon, and Cæsarea.

GROSVENOR, *Sir Robert le*, a descendant of the preceding, accompanied Edward III when he besieged Vannes, in Britanny, in 1342, as also at the memorable battle of Cressy, or Crecy, and the siege of Calais.

GROSVENOR, *Sir Richard, Bart.* the sheriff of Cheshire for the king in 1644, distinguished himself by his stedfast loyalty to his sovereign, whereby he suffered extraordinary hardships, being turned out of his habitation, and compelled to live in a small house belonging to a neighbouring gentleman until the Restoration. He died in 1664.

GROSVENOR, *Roger*, son of the preceding, was no less steady in his loyalty than his father, with whom he shared his sufferings. He joined the insurrection which was made in 1659 in favour of their exiled sovereign, king Charles II, which failed principally through the treachery of sir Richard Willis; and, for his eminent affection to the royal cause, he was one of the 13 gentlemen of Cheshire who were nominated to be knights of the Royal Oak, when Charles II proposed in 1660 the institution of such an order, but the design was laid aside from prudential motives. He lost his life in a duel in 1661.

GROSVENOR, *Sir Thomas*, third baronet, commanded a troop in the earl of Shrewsbury's regiment of horse; but resigned his commission that he might vote in the house against the repeal of the penal laws and test acts, notwithstanding he was in the confidence of, and favour with, the king.

GROSVENOR (*Her.*) or, as it was anciently written, *Le Grosvenor, Le Grosvenour, Grovenor, Le Groveneur*, and *Le Grovenour*, is the name of an ancient family descended from Gilbert le Grosvenor, who came to England in 1066, with his uncle Hugh Lupus, earl of Avranches and Chester, nephew to king William the Conqueror. The twentieth in descent from this Gilbert was sir Richard Grosvenor, seventh baronet, who was created in 1761 lord Grosvenor, baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, county palatine of Chester; and in 1784 was advanced to the dignities of viscount Belgrave and earl Grosvenor. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Grosvenor, earl Grosvenor, viscount Belgrave, baron Grosvenor, and baronet.

Arms. *Azure*, a garb *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a talbot statant *or*. With these arms his lordship is entitled to quarter the armorial bearings of 16 other families.

Supporters. On either side, a talbot regardant *or*, each plain collared *azure*.

Motto. "Nobilitatis, virtus non stemma character."

GROSVENOR (*Biog.*) or *Grovenor, Benjamin*, a dissenting minister, was born in 1675, and died in 1758, leaving an 'Essay on Health,' 8vo. 1748; and a treatise on consolation, entitled 'The Mourner,' which has been repeatedly printed.

GROTESTE, *Claude, Sieur de la Motte* (*Biog.*) a French Protestant, was born at Paris in 1647, and died in 1713, leaving, 1. 'Traité de l'Inspiration des Livres Sacrés,' Amst. 1695.

GROTIUS, *Hugo* (*Hist.*) or *Hugo de Groot*, the descendant of a family of the greatest distinction in the Low Countries, was the son of John de Groot, burgomaster of Delft, and curator of the University of Leyden. He was born at Delft in 1583; educated at the university of Leyden; appointed pensionary of Rotterdam in 1613; sent to England at this time to negociate respecting the Dutch fisheries; condemned in 1619, by the States of Holland, to perpetual imprisonment for the active part he took in favour of the Arminians; escaped from his confinement in 1621 by the stratagem of his wife; and, going to the court of queen Christina of Sweden, he was appointed her ambassador to the French court, in which character he continued until 1644, when he was recalled at his own desire, and died in 1645. He is however better known as a writer than as a statesman, having left many works in high estimation; namely, 1. An edition of 'Martianus Capella,' which was published in 1599, and dedicated to the prince of Condé. 2. A Translation into Latin of Steven's Treatise for the Instruction of Pilots in finding a Ship's Place at Sea, 1599. 3. An edition of the 'Phænomena,' of Aratus,' 1600. 4. Some tragedies in Latin; as 'Adamus Exul,' Lugd. Bat. 1601; 'Christus Patiens,' 1608; 'Sophomphanœus,' which was published in 1633. 5. Some Verses in Latin and French on his own marriage. 6. 'Mare Liberum, i. e. the Freedom of the Ocean, or the Right of the Dutch to trade to the Indies,' which was printed in 1609, as is said, without his consent, and produced several answers, particularly that of Selden's 'Mare Clausum.' 7. 'De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ,' 1610; it was also translated by himself and his father into Dutch. 8. 'A Reconciliation of the different Opinions on Predestination and Grace.' 9. 'De omni Genere Studiorum recte instituendo.' 10. 'De Veritate Religionis Christianæ,' written originally in Dutch verse, during his confinement, and since translated into every language. 11. 'Historia Gothorum.' 12. Dissertatio Hist. et Politic. de Dogmatibus, Ritibus, et Gubernatione Ecclesiæ,' &c. 13. 'De Origine Gentium Americanarum,' &c.; besides many other works on legal, historical, and controversial subjects. His theological works, printed in 3 vols. fol. include his Commentaries on the Bible, which have not added much to his credit as a theologian.

Grotius, *Peter*, son of the preceding, who was appointed pensionary of Rotterdam, and deputy of the States-General, was employed on various negotiations, by which he acquired great credit, and died in 1676.

GROTO, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, commonly called, from his misfortune to be blind, *Cieco d'Adria*, was born at Adria in 1541, and died in 1585, leaving some tragedies, pastorals, orations, &c. which were published in 4to. Venice, 1598.

GROVE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born at Taunton in 1683, and died in 1737, leaving, 1. 'The Regulation of Diversions.' 2. Several Papers in the eighth Volume of the Spectator, namely, Nos. 538, 601, 626, 635, &c. 3. 'An Essay towards a Demonstration of the Soul's Immortality,' 1718. 4. 'Essay on the Terms of Christian Communion,' 1719. 5. 'The Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection considered,' 1730. 6. 'Some Thoughts concerning the Proof of a Future State from Reason.' 7. 'A Discourse concerning the Nature and Design of the Lord's Supper,' 1732. 8. 'Wisdom the first Spring of Action in the Deity,' 1734. 9. 'A Discourse on Saving Faith,' 1736; besides several Sermons, and a volume of 'Miscellanies, in Prose and Verse.' His 'Posthumous Works' were published by subscription in 4 vols. 8vo. 1740.

GRUBESSA (*Hist.*) eldest son of Branislaus, whom Bodin, king of Servia, had put to death, maintained, with his uncles and brothers, a siege in the city of Ragusa for seven years; and after suffering imprisonment he was at length released, and obtained the government of Dalmatia. He was killed in battle in 1127.

GRUCHIUS (*Biog.*) or *Grouchi, Nicholas*, an antiquary, of a noble family of Rouen, who died in 1572, was the author of a translation of F. L. de Castagneda's 'History of the Indies,' 4to. Paris, 1554; a treatise 'De Comitiis Romanorum,' Lib. III, fol. 1655; and some other pieces.

GRUDIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Everard*.

GRUNER, *John Frederick* (*Biog.*) a divine, and critic, was born at Cobourg, in 1723, and died in 1778, leaving 'An Introduction to Roman Antiquities;' 'Miscellanea Sacra;' 'Various Critical Remarks on the Classics,' &c.

GRUTERUS, *Janus*, or *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born at Antwerp in 1560, and died in 1627, leaving a collection of Latin Poems, Notes on Seneca, Statius, Martial, Titus Livy, Florus, Velleius Paterculus, Pliny the Younger, the Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ, and an edition of the Works of Cicero, in 2 vols. fol.; besides which he published, 1. 'Lampax, seu Fax Artium, hoc est, Thesaurus Criticus,' 6 vols. 8vo. Francof. 1602—1634; 4 vols. fol. Florent. 1737—1739; Luc. 1747; Neapol. 1751. 2. 'Florilegium Magnum, seu Polyanthea,' &c. 3 vols. 3. 'Bibliotheca Exulum.' 4. 'Chronicon Chronicorum,' 4 vols. 8vo. published under the name of John Gualterus. 5. 'Inscriptiones Antiquæ totius Orbis Romani in Absolutissimum Corpus redactæ,' &c. 4 vols. fol. Amstel. 1707, edited by Grævius. The first edition was published by the author in 1601. 6. 'Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum,' &c. 9 vols. 8vo. 1608—1641; besides other works, of which Niceron has given a complete list.

GRYLLUS (*Myth.*) Γρύλλος, one of the companions of Ulysses, who was changed into a swine by Circe. *Plut. Brut. Anim.*

Gryllus (*Hist.*) a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain at the battle of Mantinea. *Paus.* l. 8, &c.

GRYNÆUS, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, the son of a peasant of Suabia, was born at Veringen, in the county of Hohenzollern, in 1493, and died in 1541, leaving an edition of Ptolemy's 'Almagest,' in the Greek, with a preface, Basil. 1538; one of Euclid, with a preface, in 1533; also of Plato's Works, with the Commentaries of Proclus, in 1534.

Grynæus, *John James*, grand-nephew of the preceding, who was born at Bern in 1540, and died in 1617, wrote, among other things, an Ecclesiastical History, and some Theological Works.

GRYNEUS (*Myth.*) one of the Centaurs who fought against the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* l. 12, v. 26.

GRYPHIUS, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Germany, was born at Glogaw in 1616, and died in 1664, leaving a number of theatrical pieces, which were highly esteemed in that day, and likewise a Critique on the Ancient Comedies of the Germans.

Gryphius, *Christian*, son of the preceding, was born at Fraustadt in 1649, and died in 1706, leaving A History of the Orders of Knighthood, 8vo. 1709; Poems, and Pastorals, all in German; besides a Treatise on the German Language, and a posthumous work, entitled, 'Apparatus, sive Dissertatio Isagogica de Scriptoribus Historiam Seculi XVII illustrantibus,' 8vo. Lips. 1710.

Gryphius, *Sebastian*, a learned printer of Lyons, was born at Suabia, near Augsburgh, in 1493, and died in 1556, leaving many specimens of his correctness in the editions of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin works which issued from his press. One of his most beautiful books is a 'Latin Bible,' 2 vols. fol. 1550, printed with the largest types that had then been seen.

GUA, *John Paul de* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, and a native of Languedoc, was born in 1712, and died in 1785, leaving 'Usages de l'Analyse de Descartes,' and translations from some English works, as bishop Berkeley's 'Hylas and Philonous,' Locke's 'Essay,' Anson's 'Voyage,' &c.

GUADAGNE, *William de* (*Hist.*) a French general, who distinguished himself on several occasions in the service of Henry II and III, of France, was afterwards employed by the latter on different important missions, and died about 1597.

GUADAGNI, *John Anthony* (*Ecc.*) a native of Florence, and a cardinal, was born in 1674; nominated by Benedict XIII to the see of Arezzo, in 1724; created a cardinal by Clement XII in 1731; and died some time after, having filled various ecclesiastical offices.

GUADAGNOLO, *Philip* (*Biog.*) an oriental scholar, was born at Magliano in 1596, and died in 1656, leaving, 1. 'Apologia pro Christiana Religione, qua respondentur ad Objectiones Ahmed Filii Zin Alabedin Persæ Asphacensis contentas in Libro inscripto, Politor Speculi,' 4to. 1637, which is said to have produced the conversion of the Persian whose book he answered. 2. 'Breves Institutiones Linguæ Arabicæ,' fol. 1542. 3. 'Biblia Sacra Arabica, Sacræ Congregationis de Propaganda Fide jussu edita ad Usum Ecclesiarum Orientalium,' &c. 3 vols. fol. 1671. Besides a work which he is said to have written in Arabic and Latin against the Mahometan Religion; and a Dictionary of the Arabic Tongue, which is preserved in MS. in the convent of San. Lorenzo, in Lucina.

GUADALOUPE (*Geog.*) one of the largest of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, situated in lon. 62° W. and lat. 16° N. is between 60 and 70 m. in length, and about 25 m. in its greatest breadth. It was first discovered by Columbus, and the first settlement made upon it was by the French in 1635; in 1759 it was taken by the English; restored to France in 1763; again taken by the English in 1794; reconquered by the French in 1795. It once more fell into the hands of the English in 1810; but was restored in 1814.

GUADALQUIVER (*Geog.*) that is, the Great River, distinguished by the Romans by the name of *Bætis*, one of the largest rivers in Spain, has its source in the province of Granada, and traversing Andalusia falls into the Mediterranean, about 20 m. N. W. Cadiz. Lon. 4° 35′ W. lat. 36° N. [Vide *Bætis*]

GUADIANA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Anas*, a large river of Spain, which rises from some lakes in the province of La Mancha, in New Castille, and passing in its course Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajos, finally empties itself into the sea, near to Ayamonte, between Algarve and Andalusia, in lon. 7° W. lat. 37° N. [Vide *Anas*]

GUADIX (*Geog.*) a town of Granada, in Spain, near the Guadalquiver, 28 m. E. N. E. Granada. It is the *Guadicium*, or *Acci*, of the Latins, which was taken from the Moors in 1489, and erected into a bishop's see.

GUAGNINI, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) a noble Pole, who, after having distinguished himself in the wars of Livonia, Moldavia, and Muscovy, and been appointed governor of the fortress of Wilebesk, died in 1614, aged 76. He was the author of a Polish history, entitled 'Rerum Polonicarum Tomi tres,' 8vo. Francof. 1584; and translated into Polish by Martin Pascowski, in 1611. He also wrote 'Sarmatiæ Europeæ Descriptio,' Neomag. 1581.

GUALDI, *Priorato Galeasso* (*Biog.*) an Italian historian, was born in 1606, of a noble family at Vincenza, and died historiographer to the emperor in 1678, leaving, among his works, History of the Wars of Ferdinand II, &c. fol.; History of Leopold, from 1656 to 1670, 3 vols. fol.; History of the Troubles in France; History of Cardinal Mazarine's Administration, translated into French, in 3 vols. 12mo.; The Life and Qualities of the same Cardinal, published in French, in 4to. 1662; An Account of the Peace of the Pyrenees, 12mo. Cologn, 1667; also translated into Latin, and inserted in the fourth volume of Public Law of the Empire, published at Francfort, 1710.

GUALTERIO, *Philip-Anthony* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, was born at St. Quirice de Firmo, in the marquisate of Ancona, in 1660; sent as nuncio into France by Innocent XII in 1700; created a cardinal by Clement XI in 1706; and died in 1728, after having filled many ecclesiastical offices with great credit to himself.

GUALTERUS, *Rudolphus* (*Biog.*) a Swiss reformer, was born at Zurich in 1529, and died in 1586, leaving several theological works, as homilies, sermons, &c.

GUARIN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, was born in the diocese of Rouen in 1678, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'Grammatica Hebraica,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1724 and 1726. 2. 'Lexicon Hebraicum, et Chaldæo-biblicum,' &c. finished by M. le Tournois, and published after his death, in 2 vols. 4to. 1746.

GUARINO (*Hist.*) or more commonly *Guarini Baptista*, a pastoral poet, descended in the fourth degree from Guarino Veronese mentioned hereafter, was born at Ferrara in 1537, and after having been employed by duke Alphonso II, on various missions to Venice, Rome, Poland, Umbria, Milan, and other places, he died in 1612. He is now better known as an author than as a statesman, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Orationes ad sereniss. Venetorum Principem Petrum Lauretanum pro Duce Ferrariæ,' &c. 4to. Ferrar. 1567, 1568; also 'Ad Gregor. XIII,' 4to. 1572; 'In Funere Imperatoris Maximiliani II,' 4to. 1577; 'In Præstanda Paulo V, Pont. Max. pro Civitat. Ferrariæ Obedientiâ,' 4to. Rom. 1605. 2. 'L'Idropica Comedia,' 8vo. Venice, 1614. 3. 'L'Alceo favola Pescatoria di Antonio Ongaro,' &c. 4to. Ferrara, 1614. 4. 'Il Pastor Fido, Tragi-comedia Pastorale,' a work on which his fame as a poet particularly rests, has passed through innumerable editions in the original, and has been translated several times into the French. His life was written by his great-grandson, Alexander Guarini.

GUARINO, *Alexander*, son of the preceding, was in the service of Alphonso, duke of Ferrara, and also in that of the duke of Mantua, by both of whom he was employed on diplomatic business. He left, 1. 'Orazione del Sign. Alessandro Academico intrepido, detto il Macerato, fata in lode di D. Alessandro Cybo, Marchese di Carrara,' &c. 4to. Ferrara, 1606. 2. 'Apologia di Cesare, Imperadore di Roma,' 4to. Ferrara, 1632. 3. 'Pareri in Materia d'Honore e di Pace,' printed several times.

GUARINO *of Verona* (*Biog.*) surnamed *Veronese*, the first of a family celebrated in the republic of letters, was born at Verona in 1370, and died in 1460, leaving translations from Greek authors, particularly of many of the lives of Plutarch, part of Plutarch's Morals, and of Strabo's Geography; besides compiling a Greek Grammar, entitled, 'Em. Chrysolaræ Erotemata Linguæ Græcæ, in Compendium redacta, a Guarino Veronensi,' 8vo. Ferrar. 1509; and a Latin Grammar, entitled, 'Grammaticæ Institutiones,' without date or place, but printed at Verona in 1487, and reprinted in 1516; to which are annexed smaller treatises, as 'Carmina Differentialia,' 'Liber de Diphtongis,' &c. He also wrote Commentaries on Cicero's Orations, Persius' Satires, &c.; besides Orations and Poems in Latin; and recovered the Poems of Catullus, a MS. of which was mouldering in a garret.

GUARINO, *Baptist*, or *Battista*, son of the preceding, and professor of the Greek and Latin at Ferrara, who had Giraldi and Aldus Manutius for his scholars, left a collection of Latin poetry, entitled, 'Baptistæ Guarini Veronensis Poemata Latina,' Moden. 1496; also a treatise on study, entitled, 'De Ordine docendi ac studendi,' published without place or date, but subsequently at Heidelberg in 1489; besides a number of things which remain in MS.

GUASTALDI, *Jerom* (*Ecc.*) cardinal, and archbishop of Benevento, originally of Taggia, on the coast of Genoa, was created a cardinal by Clement X in 1673, and died in 1685, after having been sent as a legate to Bologne.

GUASTALLA (*Geog.*) in Latin *Guardastallum* and *Vastalla*, a town of Lombardy, on the Po, and a duchy of the same name. The town was much embellished by Ferdinand de Gonzaga, and a council was held here in 1106, by Pascal II.

GUATIMOZIN (*Hist.*) the last unfortunate emperor of Mexico, succeeded Quatlavaca just at the period when Cortez was about to make an attack on that kingdom; and after exerting himself to the utmost in the support of his falling empire, he was at length taken prisoner, and hanged by his merciless conqueror in 1554, in the 63d year of his age.

GUAY, *Trouin Rene du* (*Hist.*) a French naval officer, was born at St. Malo in 1673, and died in 1736, after a brilliant career, in which he is said to have captured more than 300 merchant ships, and 20 ships of war; besides taking Rio Janeiro, which occasioned a loss to the Portuguese of not less than a million sterling. He left 'Memoires,' written partly by his own hand, and partly by a nephew, which were printed in 1 vol. 4to. 1740.

GUDIN *de la Brenellerie*, *Paul Philip* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1738, and died in 1812, leaving, 1. 'Graves Observations sur les Bonnes Mœurs,' in poetical tales, published under the name of Frère Paul, Paris, 1777. 2. 'Discours,' likewise in verse, on the abolition of slavery, Paris, 1781. 3. 'Essai sur le Progrès des Arts et de l'Esprit sous le Regne de Louis XV,' Deux Ponts, 1776; Lausanne, 1777. 4. 'Supplement à la Manière d'écrire l'Histoire,' Kiel, 1784. 5. 'Essai sur l'Histoire de Comices de Rome des Etats Généraux de France, et du Parlement d'Angleterre,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1789. 6. 'Supplement au Contrat Social,' Paris, 1790. 7. 'La Conquete de Naples,' 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1801; but written in the reign of Louis XV.' 8. 'L'Atronomie,' a poem, Paris, 1801; and reprinted with additions in 1811. 9. 'Contes,' 2 vols. 1804.

GUDIUS, *Marquard* (*Biog.*) a critic of Holstein, in Germany, who died in 1689, published only two small pieces, namely, 1. 'De Clinicis, sive Grabatariis veteris Ecclesiæ,'

Jen. 1657. 2. 'Hippolyti Martyris de Antichristo Librum, Græcè,' a piece never printed before; but he communicated the result of his critical labours to Gronovius, Grævius, Heinsius, and others, who all considered him as excelling in philosophy and criticism. A collection of Epistles of Gudius and his friends were published by Burmann, 4to. Ultraj. 1697; and in 1731 came out 'Antiquæ Inscriptiones cum Græcæ tum Latinæ, olim a Marquardo Guidio collectæ,' &c. fol. His manuscripts, which were purchased by the duke of Wolfenbuttel, consisted of very many early MSS. of Greek and Latin, some of which had never been used.

GUERARD, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, was born at Rouen in 1641, and died in 1715, leaving 'Abrégé de la Bible en forme de Questions et de Reponses Familières,' 2 vols. 12mo.; besides which he was supposed to be concerned in a book, entitled, 'L'Abbé Commendataire;' for which he was confined at Ambournay, in Bugey. In his exile he discovered, while searching for ancient MS., one of St. Augustine's against Julian, entitled, 'Opus Imperfectum.'

GUERCINO (*Biog.*) an artist, whose real name was *John Francis Barbieri*, was born at Cento, in the territory of Ferrara, in 1590, and died in 1666, leaving many specimens of his skill at Rome, as Aurora in the Villa Ludovisi; the St. Petronilla, now in the Louvre; and the Dido, in the Spada collection, &c.

GUERET, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1641, and died in 1688, leaving, 1. 'Les Sept Sages de la Grèce.' 2. 'Entretiens sur l'Eloquence de la Chaire et du Barreau.' 3. 'Le Parnassus Reformé.' 4. 'La Guerre des Auteurs.' 5. 'Le Journal du Palais,' 2 vols. fol. 1755. 6. 'La Carte de la Cour.' 7. 'La Promenade de St. Cloud, ou Dialogues sur les Auteurs;' besides publishing an edition of 'Arrêts Notables du Parlement,' with notes, &c. fol. 1679, &c.

GUERET, *Lewis Gabriel*, son of the preceding, and a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died in 1759; wrote, 1. 'Memoire sur l'Immunite du Clergé,' 12mo. 1751. 2. 'Sur les Refus des Sacremens,' 12mo. 1752. 3. 'Sur le Droit qu'ont les Curés de commettre leur Vicaires et les Confesseurs dans leur Paroisses,' 12mo.

GUERICKE, *Otho* (*Biog.*) or *Otto*, a burgomaster of Magdebourg, was born in 1602, and died in 1686. He was the inventor of the air-pump, and the author of several works, the principal of which was his 'Experimenta Magdeburgica,' fol. 1672.

GUERNSEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Aylesford.

GUERNSEY (*Geog.*) an island in the English channel, near the coasts of Brittany and Normandy, lying in the gulf termed Mount St. Michael's Bay, 26 m. W. S. W. Cape la Hogue, 36 W. by S. Cherbourg, 51 S. Portland, 94 S. W. Portsmouth, 108 S. W. by S. Southampton. Lon. 2° W., lat. 49° N. It is nine miles in length, six in breadth, and about thirty-nine in circumference. The chief town on the island is St. Peter's Port, situated on the east coast. Guernsey, which by the Latins was called *Sarnia*, became a part of the duchy of Normandy, and as such was annexed to the crown of England by Henry I.

GUESCLIN, *Bertrand du* (*Hist.*) constable of France, and a celebrated warrior, was born in Brittany in 1311, and died in 1380, after having distinguished himself in an especial manner against the English. Particular mention is made of him in Froissart's Chronicles.

GUESLE, *John de la* (*Hist.*) a president of the parliament of Paris, distinguished himself by his firmness and loyalty during the civil wars in France, and died in 1588.

GUESLE, *James de la*, son of the preceding, was high in favour with Henry III of France, in whose death he was very unintentionally instrumental, by introducing to him the Jacobin friar Clement, by whom he was assassinated. La Guesle struck the assassin with the pommel of his sword in the stomach, which stunned him, and two of the king's guards dispatched him as he lay on the floor. La Guesle continued faithful to Henry IV, and died in 1612.

GUETTARD, *John Stephen* (*Biog.*) a French physician, was born at Estampes in 1715, and died in 1786, leaving, 1. Nearly two hundred Memoirs, published first in the 'Memoires' of the Academy, and afterwards by himself in two quarto volumes. 2. 'Observations on Plants,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1747, besides the share he had in the work of La Borde, entitled 'Voyage Pittoresque, ou Description generale et particulière de la France,' 12 vols. fol. 1781–1796.

GUEVARA, *Anthony de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish writer, who was born in the province of Alaba, and died about 1544, or, according to some, 1548, was the author of several works, as, 1. 'Relox de Principes, o Marco Aurelio,' which is supposed to have been first published in 1529, and was translated into most European languages, as also into the Latin. 2. 'Epistolas Familiares,' Pinc. 1539, besides several other works which were published collectively in folio at Valladolid in 1539, and Madrid in 1673.

GUEVARA, vide *Velez*.

GUGLIELMINI, *Domenic* (*Biog.*) an Italian mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1655, and died in 1710, leaving numerous works, which were collected and edited by Morgagni, under the title of 'Opera omnia Mathematica, Hydraulica Medica et Physica; accessit Vita Auctoris a J. B. Morgagni,' 2 vols. 4to. Genev. 1719, among these works is a treatise on Hydrostatics, in Latin; a work entitled 'Della Natura de Fiumi;' a dissertation 'De Sanguinis Naturâ et Constitutione,' and a treatise on Comets, written on the appearance of the comet in 1681.

GUI (*Hist.*) son of Lambert, duke of Spoleto, by a daughter of Pepin, king of Italy, caused himself to be declared emperor, after the death of Charles III in 888, and died in 894, after having been dispossessed of the empire by Arnold, the son of Carloman. *Otto. Frising.* l. 6; *Luitprand.* l. 1; *Sigon. de Reg. Ital.* l. 3, &c.

GUI, vide *Guy*.

GUI (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Auxerre, died in 961, after governing his see with great zeal and prudence.

GUI, son of Folk *the Good*, count of Anjou, a distinguished prelate in the 10th century, was elected bishop of Puy, in Velay, in 975, and died in 996, after having done much towards the reformation of abuses, and the suppression of different irregularities which then prevailed.

GUI *of Amiens*, son of Walter II, count of Amiens, succeeded his brother Folk as bishop of that city in 1058, and died in 1076, after having assisted at the consecration of king Philip I. He was the author of several works, particularly a Poem on the expedition of William the Conqueror into England.

GUI, vide *Guy*.

GUIANA (*Geog.*) an extensive country of South America bounded on the north by the river Oronoco, and on the south by the river Amazons, lying between lon. 50° and 70° W., lat. 8° N. and 3° S. It is said to have been discovered by Columbus in 1498, or, according to others, by Vasco Nunes, but was little known until it was visited by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, since which period it has been in the hands of the French, the Dutch, the Portuguese, and the English, which two latter powers have still possessions there.

GUIBERT (*Biog.*) an abbot and French historian, of a rich and powerful family in a village of the diocese of Beauvais, was born in 1053, and died in 1124, leaving among his works 'Traité de la Predication;' a History of the Crusades, entitled 'Gesta Dei per Francos;' a Treatise on the Relics of the Saints, &c. all which were published by M. D'Achery, fol. 1651.

GUIBERT, *James Anthony Hippolitus*, a French writer, was born at Montauban in 1743, and died in 1790, leaving, 1. 'Essai general de Tactique,' 1770. 2. 'Le Connetable de Bourbon,' the 'Gracchi,' and 'Anna Bullen,' three tragedies. 3. 'Histoire de la Milice Française.' 4. 'De la Force publique considerée sous tous ses Rapports,' which he published under the name of G. T. Raynal, just before his death. His German Tour was published by his widow in 1803.

GUICCIARDINI, *Francis* (*Hist.*) a diplomatist and historian of Italy, descended of a noble family of Florence, was born in 1482, sent ambassador by the Florentines in 1511 to Ferdinand, king of Spain, on the subject of the league, which the French and Spaniards had entered into against the pope; appointed in 1518 by Leo X, to the government of Modena and Reggio; constituted president of Romagna by Clement VII, in 1523; declared in 1526 lieutenant-general of all the pope's forces in the ecclesiastical state; in 1531 made governor of Bologna by the same pope, contrary to all precedents, that city having never before been committed to the hands of a layman; assisted at the coronation of Charles V in 1532; and died in 1540; leaving among his works as an author, 1. His History, which has placed him in the first rank of historians. There have been various editions of this work, and it has been translated into Latin, French, English, and other languages. The original, which is in Italian, was first published by Guicciardini's nephew, Agnolo, under the title of 'Dell' Istoria d'Italia Libri XVI,' fol. Fiorenza, 1561; to which four books have since been added by Seth Viotti, at Parma, in 1564, and some passages omitted in the first edition have been published separately, under the title of 'Thuanus restitutus, sive Sylloge, &c. cum Francisci Guicciardini Paralipomenis,' Amst. 1663. It was afterwards frequently reprinted in a complete state, but an edition appeared at Friburg in 4 vols. 4to. professedly printed from the MS. revised and corrected by the author, which was in the library of Magliabecchi at Florence; this edition is considered to be the best. He wrote likewise The Sacking of Rome; Considerations on State Affairs; Councils and Admonitions, &c.

GUICCIARDINI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) nephew of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1521, and died in 1589, leaving among other works, A Description of the Low Countries; Commentaries on the Affairs of Europe, particularly in the Low Countries, from 1529 to 1560; Remarkable Words and Actions of Princes, &c.

GUICHENON, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a French historian, and native of Maçon, who died in 1664, wrote, 1. 'Hist. de Brasse et de Bugey,' fol. 1650. 2. 'Hist. Genealogique de la Maison Royale de Savoie,' 2 vols. fol. 1660. 3. 'Une Suite Chronologique des Eveques de Bellay,' 4to. 4. 'Bibliotheca Sebusiana,' 4to. 1666.

GUIDI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born at Pavia, in Milan, in 1650, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'Poesie liriche,' Parma, 1681. 2. 'L'Amalasunta,' an opera, printed the same year. 3. 'Accademia per Musica,' Rome, 1687. 4. 'L'Endimione di Erilo Cleoneo, pastor Arcade; con un Discorso di Bione Crateo al Cardinale Albano,' Roma, 1692. 5. 'Le Rime,' Roma, 1704. 6. 'Sei Omelie di M. S. Clementi XI spiegate in Versi,' fol. Roma, 1712. In 1726, was published at Verona, in 12mo. 'Poesie d'Alessandro Guidi non piu reccolte,' &c.; being a collection of his printed Poems and MSS. including the pieces which he had recited before the academy of the Arcadi, upon various subjects.

GUIDICCIONI, *John* (*Ecc.*) an Italian poet, and bishop of Fossombrone, was born at Lucca in 1480, sent in 1523 nuncio to the emperor Charles V, made governor of Rome, and bishop of Fossombrone when his patron Alexander Farnese was raised to the papal chair under the name of Paul III; in 1539 was made president of Romagna, commissary-general of the pontifical army, and governor of La Marche; and would have been raised to the dignity of a cardinal, if he had not died in 1541. He was the author of an oration to the republic of Lucca, many Letters, and a number of Poems, which gained him a high reputation. His works have been several times printed, but the best edition is that in 2 vols. 4to. 1749, 1750.

GUIDO, *Aretin* (*Biog.*) vide *Aretin*.

GUIDO, *Reni*, an Italian painter of the first rank, was born at Bologna in 1575, and died in 1642. This painter received the most marked honours while he was living, from Paul V, Lewis XIII of France, Philip IV of Spain, the kings of Poland, and Sweden, and numberless persons of rank; and since his death his works have retained their full share of public approbation. [Plate XXXVI]

GUIENNE (*Geog.*) a province in the south-west of France, which was known to the Latins by the name of *Aquitania*, but called by Pliny *Armorica*. Bourdeaux was the capital of this province, in which were the towns of Agen, Condom, Bazas, Marmande, Sainte-Foi, Nerac, &c. Its rivers were the Garonne, the Dordogne, Lot, and Aveyron. Since the revolution it has been divided into the departments of the Gironde, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Dordogne, and Aveyron. Guienne was taken from the Romans by the Visigoths, who possessed it until the time of Clovis, by whom they were expelled. After that time it had its own princes, named dukes. In the 14th century this part of France was the scene of long warfare between the French and English under Edward III.

GUIGNES, *Joseph de* (*Biog.*) an oriental scholar, was born at Pointoise in 1721, and died in 1800, leaving, 1. 'Abrégé de la Vie d'Etienne Fourmont,' 4to. Paris, 1747. 2. 'Histoire generale des Huns, des Turcs, des Moguls, et des autres Occidentaux,' 4 vols. 4to. 1756, taken from oriental MSS. 3. 'Memoire,' 12mo. 1759, in which he endeavours to prove that the Chinese were a colony from Egypt. 4. 'Chou-King,' 4to. 1770, the translation of Gaubil, which was reprinted with notes by Guignes. 5. 'L'Art Militaire des Chinois,' 4to. 6. 'Essai Historique sur la Typographie Orientale et Grecque,' 4to. 1787. 7. 'Principes de Composition Typographique,' 4to. 1790.

GUILANDINUS, *Melchior* (*Biog.*) a Prussian botanist, whose real name was *Wieland*, was born at Konigsberg, and died about 1587 or 1589, leaving, 1. 'Papyrus,' 4to. Venet. 1572, or an essay on that plant. 2. 'Synonyma Plantarum,' 8vo. Francof. 1608.

GUILD, *William* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, was born at Aberdeen in 1586, and died in 1657, after having been deprived of his clerical office on account of his loyalty. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Moses Unveiled,' 1617. 2. 'Harmony of the Prophets,' published at the beginning of the reign of Charles I, and afterwards printed with his 'Moses Unveiled,' in an edition dated Edinburgh, 1684. 3. 'Ignis Fatuus,' 1625, against the doctrine of purgatory. 4. 'Popish glorying in Antiquity turned to their Shame,' 1626. 5. 'A Compend of the Controversies of Religion,' Aberdeen. 6. 'A Friendly and Faithful Advice to the Nobility, Gentry and others,' written about 1638, on the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, besides some Theological works.

GUILDFORD, *Sir Francis North, Lord* (*Hist.*) second son of Dudley, fourth lord North, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, being bred to the law, distinguished himself so much by his learning and knowledge, that Charles II conferred the honour of knighthood on him in 1671, and appointed him Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1674. He was chosen one of his Majesty's Privy Council in 1679, advanced to the dignity of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1682, and died in 1685, full of honours. His Life was written by his brother, Roger North.

GUILFORD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of North, of which mention is made above under *History*, and also under the head of North. [Vide *North*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. North, earl of Guilford, lord North and Guilford.

Arms. *Azure*, a lion passant *or*, between three fleurs-de-lis *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, a dragon's head erased *sable*, ducally gorged and chained *or*.

Supporters. Two dragons *sable*, ducally gorged and chained *or*.

Motto. "Animo et fide."

GUILLEMEAU, *James* (*Biog.*) a surgeon, and native of Orleans, who died in 1609, was the author of, 1. A translation of Ambrose Pare's Treatise on Surgery into Latin, printed in fol. Paris, 1582. 2. 'Apologie pour les Chirurgiens,' 1593. 3. 'Œuvres de Chirurgie,' Paris, in 1598, and 1612; Rouen, 1649; some of these were published separately, as his 'Tables Anatomiques;' 'Histoire de tous les Muscles du Corps Humain,' &c.; 'Traité de la Generation de l'Homme;' 'L'Heureux Accouchement des Femmes,' &c.

GUILLET, *de St. George, Guy* (*Biog.*) first historiographer to the academy of painting and sculpture, was born at Thiers, in Auvergne, and died in 1705, aged 80, leaving, 1. 'Athène Ancienne et Nouvelle,' 12mo. 1675. 2. 'Lacedémone Ancienne et Nouvelle,' 1676. 3. 'Histoire des Grand Visirs Mahomet Coprogli Bacha et Achmet Coprogli Bacha,' &c. 12mo. 1676. 4. 'La Vie de Mahomet II,' 12mo. 1681. 5. 'L'Histoire de Castruccio Castracani,' &c. 12mo. 1671, besides some controversial pieces produced by his works 'Athène,' and 'Lacedémone.'

GUILLIM, *John* (*Biog.*) an heraldic writer, and native of Herefordshire, was born in 1565, and died in 1621, leaving his 'Display of Heraldry,' first published in folio, 1610; to the fifth edition, which came out in 1679, was added, by captain John Loggan, 'A Treatise of Honour, Civil and Military;' the last edition, in 1724, was considerably improved and enlarged.

GUILLOTIN (*Biog.*) a French physician, who was born at Saintes in 1738, was the inventor of the machine so well known by that name. It has been reported that he himself perished by his own invention; but, according to other accounts, he died a natural death, and of grief, at the monstrous abuse of what he intended for a more humane punishment.

GUINEFORTE (*Biog.*) vide *Gasparino*.

GUINTIER (*Biog.*) or *Guinther, John*, a French anatomist, was born at Andernach, in the diocese of Cologne, leaving some translations from Galen, and other authors, as also some treatises; 'De Medicina Veteri et Nova;' 'De Balneis;' 'De Peste,' &c.

GUIRAN, *Galliard* (*Biog.*) a French antiquary, was born at Nismes in 1600, and died in 1680, leaving, 1. 'Explicatio duorum Vetustorum Numismatum Nemausensium ex Ære,' 4to. 1655; twice reprinted, and inserted in Sallingre's 'Thesaurus.' 2. 'Recherches Historiques et Chonologiques concernant l'Etablissement et la Suite de Senechaux de Beaucaire et de Nismes,' 4to. 1660; besides three folio volumes in MS. of the Antiquities of Nismes, which are said to be now in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

GUISCARD (*Hist.*) the name of a very ancient family, which held the lordships of Coste and Bourlie, in Querci, as early as the 13th century.

GUISCARD, *Robert de*, a knight of Constance, and probably of the above-mentioned family, having assisted at the conquest of Naples and Sicily from the Saracens, obtained the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria. He afterwards took the pope Gregory VII prisoner, who died in confinement under his care, and, after the marriage of his daughter with Constantine, son of Michael Ducas, he died at Corfu in 1085. *Curopalat. Hist.; Leo. Ost.* l. 2; *Sigon. de Reg. Ital.; Baron. Annal. &c.*

GUISCARD, *George de*, a descendant of the above-mentioned family, and a French officer in the service of Louis XIII, who, after having signalised his valour on many occasions, and enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign, died at the age of 80, in 1673.

GUISCARD, *Louis de*, son of the preceding, who was born in 1651, and rose by his merit to the rank of marechal de camp, was in 1698 sent on an embassy to Sweden, and died in 1720.

GUISCARD, *Anthony de*, a French officer, otherwise called *Marquis de Guiscard*, probably of the same family as the preceding, who was obliged to fly from France on account of his enormities, was employed by the English ministry in the reign of queen Anne, and afterwards pensioned, but being suspected of holding a secret correspondence with his own court, he was arrested and brought before the Privy Council for examination, when he stabbed Mr. Harley, the Secretary of State, but died soon after, of the wounds he received in the scuffle, in 1710.

GUISCHARD, *Charles Gottlieb* (*Biog.*) a writer on military tactics, called *Quintus Icilius*, was born at Magdeburgh, and died in 1775, leaving, 1. 'Memoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains,' 2 vols. 4to. 1757, which went through five editions in France and Holland. 2. 'Memoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquité,' 4 vols. 8vo.

GUISE, *Claude de Lorraine, Duke of* (*Hist.*) fifth son of Rene II, of Lorraine, was born in 1496; distinguished himself by his valour at the battle of Marignan in 1515, where he received upwards of 20 wounds; had the county of Guise erected into a duchy in his favour in 1527; and died in 1550.

GUISE, *Francis, Duke of*, son of the preceding, who was the founder and leader of the faction known by the name of the League, which was set up professedly in favour of the Romish religion, died by a pistol-shot from the hand of a protestant gentleman of Poltrop de Meré, in 1563, at the age of 44. [Vide Plate VIII]

GUISE, *Henry, Duke of*, eldest son of Francis, was born in 1550, succeeded his father as the leader of the Catholic faction; and, after having conducted the massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's Day, he carried his ambition so far as to overawe the king, Henry III, so as to prevent for a time his appearance at Paris; but the latter having escaped from his controul, caused his assassination in 1588. [Vide Plate VIII]

GUISE, *Louis, Cardinal de*, brother of the preceding, and archbishop of Rheims, was born in 1555, and having acted a more violent part than his brother in support of the league, he shared his fate, and after being imprisoned was put to death next day.

GUISE, *Charles, Duke of*, son of Henry, was imprisoned after the death of his father; but, escaping from the Castle of Tours in 1592, his partizans received him with open arms. He, however, had the good sense to be reconciled to the king, in whose favour he might have remained, if fresh jealousies had not been produced by Richelieu, in consequence of which he fled to Italy, and died at Cuma, at the age of 69, in 1640.

GUISE, *Lewis, Cardinal de*, third son of Henry, and brother of the preceding, signalized himself as a soldier in the service of Louis XIII, and died in 1621.

GUISE, *Henry, Duke of*, son of Charles, and grandson of the first Henry, a marshal of France, was born in 1614, and died in 1664, after having been compelled to leave France on account of his intrigues. During his exile he was placed

at the head of the insurgents, and flattered himself with obtaining the crown of Naples, when he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and not liberated until after four years' captivity. He left 'Memoires' of his Neapolitan enterprise, published in 4to.

GUISE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Higham, co. Gloucester, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, revived in 1783 in the person of sir John Guise; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, seven lozenges vaire *argent* and *azure*, three and one; on a canton *or*, a mullet pierced *sable*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet a swan rising *proper*.

GUISE, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Abload's, or Abbey Load's Court, near Gloucester, in 1653, educated at Oxford, and died in 1684, leaving a translation of Dr. Bernard's work, entitled, 'Misnæ Pars Ordinis primi Zeraim Tituli septem,' 4to. 1690; and a tract, entitled 'De Victimis Humanis,' 8vo.

GUITTONE, *d'Arezzo* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of the 13th century, usually called *Fra Guittone*, who died in 1293, left several Sonnets and Canzoni, inserted in the Florence Collection of the Ancient Italian Poets, published in 1527. His Letters, entitled 'Lettere de Fra Guittone d'Arezzo con Note,' were published by Bottari in 1745.

GULDENSTAEDT, *John Anthony* (*Biog.*) a traveller, who was born at Riga in 1745, and died in 1781, was the author of some travels, &c. mentioned by Cox.

GUNDLING, *Nicholas Jerome* (*Biog.*) a German lawyer and historian, was born near Nuremberg in 1671, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'Historia Philosophiæ Moralis,' 8vo. 2. 'Otia; or, a Collection of Dissertations,' in 3 vols. 8vo. 3. 'De Jure oppignorati Territorii,' 4to. 4. 'Status Naturalis Hobbesii in Corpore Juris Civilis defensus et defendendus,' 4to. 5. 'De Statu Reipublicæ Germanicæ sub Conrado I,' 4to.; a work answered by Lewis Ludwig, in his 'Germania Princeps.' 6. 'Gundlingiana,' in German. 7. 'Commentaria de Henrico Aucupe,' 4to. 8. 'Via ad Veritatem,' 3 vols. 8vo.

GUNNER, *John Ernest* (*Ecc.*) a Danish prelate, and naturalist, was born at Christiana, in Norway, in 1718, appointed in 1753 bishop of Drontheim, and died in 1773, after having founded the Royal Norwegian Society of Drontheim. He published 'Flora Norvegica,' in two parts, fol. 1766.

GUNNING, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Hoo, in Kent, in 1613, educated at Cambridge, and after distinguishing himself in 1641 by his zeal and loyalty, he was expelled from the University by the usurping powers, promoted in 1670 to the bishopric of Chichester, and died in 1684, leaving 500*l.* towards rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral; 200*l.* to the rebuilding Clare-Hall, where he had been fellow; 600*l.* together with his library, to St. John's College, where he had been master; besides other benefactions. His works, as an author, were, 1. 'A Contention for Truth, in two Public Disputations upon Infant Baptism,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1658. 2. 'Schism Unmasked; or, a late Conference between him and Mr. John Pierson, Minister, on the one Part, and two Disputants of the Romish Persuasion on the other, in May, 1677.' This was published in 8vo. with a large preface by a Catholic, at Paris. 3. 'A View and Correction of the Common Prayer,' 1662. 4. 'The Paschal; or, Lent Fast, apostolical and perpetual,' 4to. Lond. 1662; besides 'The General Supplication,' in our Liturgy, which was written by him.

GUNNING (*Her.*) the name of a family, two branches of which possessed considerable property in the counties of Kent, Somerset, and Gloucester. From that in Kent descended Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely above-mentioned; and also Richard Gunning, who settled in Ireland, whose descendant Robert Gunning was created a baronet in 1778. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, on a fesse *ermine*, three doves *argent*.

Crest. A pigeon holding in its dexter claw a caduceus *proper*.

Motto. "Imperio regit unus æquo."

GUNTER, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) an English mathematician, was born at Gunter's Town, in Brecknockshire, in 1581, and died in 1626, leaving, as his inventions, a new projection of a sector and quadrant, and a rule of proportion, called 'Gunter's Scale;' the description and use of which he published in 4to. 1624, together with that of his sector and quadrant. The fifth edition of his works was published by Mr. Leybourn, in 4to. 1674.

GURTLER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine, was born at Basil in 1654, and died in 1711, leaving, 1. A Latin, German, Greek, and French Dictionary, published in 1682. 2. 'Historia Templariorum Observationibus Ecclesiasticis aucta,' 8vo. Amst. 1692, and 1702, with additions. 3. 'Institutiones Theologicæ,' 4to. ibid. 1694. 4. 'Voces Typico-Propheticæ,' 4to. Brem. 1698; and Ultraj. 1715, considerably enlarged. 5. 'Dialogi Eucharistici,' 4to. ibid. 1699. 6. 'Systema Theologiæ Propheticæ,' 4to. Amst. 1702. 7. 'Origines Mundi et in eo Regnorum,' &c. 4to. Amst. 1708. 8. 'Dissertationes de Jesu Christo in Gloriam evecto,' Franck. 1711. 9. 'Forma Sanorum Verborum,' 12mo. 1709; besides which he wrote a History of the Churches of France, in German.

GUSTAVUS (*Hist.*) the name of some kings of Sweden.

GUSTAVUS I, commonly known by the name of *Gustavus Vasa*, the son of Eric, was born in 1490; crowned in 1520, after having been kept a prisoner by the conqueror, Christian II, king of Denmark, whom he finally expelled the kingdom; and died in 1560, after a glorious reign. [Vide Plate V] He was succeeded by his son Eric.

GUSTAVUS, *Adolphus*, surnamed the *Great*, son of Charles IX, was born in 1594, succeeded his father in 1611, and was assassinated by one of his generals in 1632, after having rendered his name celebrated in Germany by the support which he gave to his protestant allies. [Vide Plate V] He was succeeded by his only child, the celebrated Christina.

GUSTAVUS III, son of Frederic Adolphus, was born in 1746, succeeded in 1771, and was assassinated in 1792, by the discharge of a pistol at a masked ball, by one Ankerstroem, a disbanded officer, who, with some other nobles, discontented with the revolution which Gustavus effected in 1772, conspired against him. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and academical discourses, &c.

GUTHRIE, *William* (*Biog.*) a Scotch minister, descended from the ancient family of Pitforthy, in the shire of Angus, was born in 1620, ejected from his church at Fenwick in 1664, and died in 1665, leaving as his only genuine work his 'Christian's Great Interest,' which has long been a standard book in Scotland, and has been translated into Dutch and French.

GUTHRIE, *William*, a miscellaneous writer, and compiler, was born in 1708 at Brechin, in the county of Angus, of the ancient family of the Guthries of Hankerton, in that county, and died in 1770, leaving his well-known 'Geographical Grammar;' 'A History of Scotland,' in 10 vols. 8vo.; 'History of the World,' 12 vols. 8vo.; 'A History of England;' and 'A History of the English Peerage,' &c.

GUTTENBERG (*Biog.*) or *Gutenberg*, *John*, the reputed inventor of the art of printing, was born at Mentz, of noble and wealthy parents in 1400; made his first essay at the art of printing with metal types, as is supposed, in 1439; and executed, with the assistance of Fust, in 1455, the celebrated Bible of 637 leaves, the first important specimen of printing with metal types; and died about 1467.

GUY, *Lusignan* (*Hist.*) a celebrated French warrior in the crusades, having espoused Sibylla, daughter of Amauri, king of Jerusalem, succeeded him in that kingdom, which he however resigned afterwards to Richard I, of England, and, assuming the title of king of Cyprus, died in 1194.

GUY, *Thomas*, founder of Guy's Hospital, and the son of Thomas Guy, a coal-dealer, in Horselydown, was put apprentice to a bookseller in 1660, and after amassing a large fortune, which he disposed in charitable purposes, he died in 1724, in the 81st year of his age.

GUY (*Biog.*) vide *Aretin.*

GUYARD, *de Berville* (*Biog.*) a French author, was born at Paris in 1697, and died in the prison of the Bicetre, at the age of 73, leaving the lives of Bertrand du Guesclin, Bayard, &c.

GUYARD, *Anthony*, a Benedictine, who died at Dijon in 1770, left political observations on the administration of benefices, &c.

GUYET, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a critic of Angers, was born in 1575, and died in 1655, leaving notes upon Hesiod, Terence, Virgil, &c. His life is written by Mr. Portner, a senator of Ratisbon, and prefixed to his notes upon Terence, printed with those of Boeclerus, at Strasbourg, in 1657.

GUYON *Joanna Mary Bouvieres de la Mothe* (*Ecc.*) a French lady, of an enthusiastic and unsettled temper, was born at Montargis in 1648, and died in 1717, after having gained some celebrity by her professions of piety, but still more trouble by the suspicion she fell under of supporting the scheme well known afterwards by the name of Quictism. She composed two pieces, namely, 'Moyen court et très facile de faire Oraison;' and another piece, entitled, 'Le Cantique de Cantiques de Salomon interprete selon le Sens mystique,' which, though printed at Lyons, with a licence of approbation, afterwards involved her in trouble during the rest of her life.

GUYON, *Claude*, an historian of Franche Comte, who died in 1771, at the age of 70, was the author of, 1. A continuation of Echard's Roman History, from Constantine to the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II, 10 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Histoire des Empires et des Republiques,' 12 vols. 12mo. 1733, &c. 3. 'Histoire des Amazones Anciennes et Modernes,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1740. 4. 'Histoire des Indes,' 3 vols. 12mo. 5. 'Oracle des Nouveaux Philosophes.' 6. 'Bibliotheque Ecclesiastique,' 8 vols. 12mo. 1772.

GUYS, *Peter Augustine* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Marseilles in 1720, and died in 1799, leaving, 1. 'Voyage Litteraire de la Grèce,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1771, and 4 vols. 8vo. 1783. 2. 'Relation abrégée de ses Voyages en Italie et dans le Nord.' 3. A Translation in verse of the Elegies of Tibullus, &c.

GUYSE, *John* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, and a native of Hertford, was born in 1680, and died in 1761, leaving some works on controversial subjects.

GUYTON, *de Morveau, Lewis Bernard* (*Biog.*) vide *Morveau.*

GWILYM, *David Ap* (*Biog.*) the Ovid of Wales, and one of the most famous Welsh bards, was born in 1340 at Brogynin, in the county of Cardigan, and died about 1400. His 'Poems' were published in 8vo. 1792 by Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. William Owen.

GWINNE, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a physician, descended from an ancient family in Wales, was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, whence he was elected in 1574, scholar of St. John's College, and died after the year 1578, leaving, 1. 'Epicedium in Obit. Illustr. Herois Henrici Comitis Derbiensis,' Oxon. 1593. 2. 'Nero, Tragœdia nova,' Lond. 1603. 3. 'Orationes duæ Londini habitæ in Ædibus Greshamiis,' 1605. 4. 'Vertumnus, sive Annus recurrens,' 1607. 5. 'Aurum non Aurum,' &c. 4to. 1611, against Dr. Francis Anthony's 'Aurum Potabile,' a quack medicine. 6. 'Verses in English, French, and Italian.' 7. 'A Book of Travels.' 8. 'Letters concerning Chemical and Magical Secrets.'

GWYDIR, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Burrell [vide *Burrell*], whose arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Vert*, three plain shields *argent*, each having a border engrailed *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a naked arm embowed, and holding a branch of laurel, both *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a pilgrim, or friar, vested in grey, his staff and beard *argent*; on the sinister, a savage, wreathed about the temples and loins with ivy, all *proper*.

Motto. "Animus non officit æquus.'

GWYNNE (*Biog.*) vide *Gwinne.*

GYARUS (*Geog.*) or *Gyaro*, an island in the Ægean Sea, near Delos, whither the Romans transported criminals.

GYAS (*Myth.*) one of the companions of Æneas, who obtained the third prize at the games instituted at the death of Anchises. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 271.

GYGES (*Myth.*) Γύγης, a son of Cœlus and Terra, said to have had fifty heads and a hundred hands. He was engaged with his brother giants in the war against the gods, for which they were driven down into Tartarus. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 148; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 2, od. 14; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 4, el. 7.

GYGES (*Hist.*) a Lydian, to whom Candaules, the king, showed his wife naked; the queen, incensed at the affront, ordered Gyges to prepare for death, or to murder her husband. He chose the latter alternative, married the queen, and, ascending the throne A. C. 718, reigned 38 years, during which period he made immense presents to the Oracle of Delphi. Plato gives a different narrative of the circumstances by which he ascended the throne. *Herod.* l. 1; *Plat. de Dial.* 10; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3; *Val. Max.* l. 7; *Justin.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 7; *Plut. Quæst. Græc.* 4; *Tzetz. Chil.* &c.

GYLIPPUS (*Hist.*) Γύλιππος, a Lacedæmonian, was sent by his countrymen in the 91st Olympiad, A. C. 416, to the assistance of the Syracusans, when he obtained a signal victory over Demosthenes and Nicias, and compelled them to surrender. He afterwards accompanied Lysander in his expedition against Athens, and when entrusted with the plunder of that city, to carry it to Sparta, he unsewed the bags which contained the talents, and secreted 300 for himself. The theft being afterwards detected he fled to escape the punishment due to his offence. *Thucyd.* l. 6, &c.; *Plut. in Nic.*; *Tibull.* l. 4, el. 1.

GYLLENBORG, *Charles, Count* (*Hist.*) a Swedish statesman, descended from an ancient family, one of the members of which was created a count in the reign of Charles XI, was sent on an embassy to London, where he plotted the invasion of Scotland with baron Guertz, the Swedish Envoy at the Hague, and baron Sparre, at Paris, but their correspondence being detected, he was first imprisoned; and afterwards being conveyed to a sea-port he was dismissed the kingdom in 1717. In 1719 he was raised to the dignity of High Chancellor of Sweden; in 1739 was made President of the Chancery, &c.; and died in 1746, leaving a high character for political talent and a love of learning. He bequeathed his valuable cabinet of natural history to the University of Upsal, of which he was a chancellor, and translated Sherlock's 'Discourse on Death,' into the Swedish language. Linnæus has described a number of amphibious productions and corals under the title of 'Amphibia Gyllenborgiana.'

GYNDES (*Geog.*) Γύνδης, now *Zeindeh*, a river of Assyria falling into the Tigris. *Herod.* l. 1, &c.

GYTHEUM (*Geog.*) a sea-port town of Laconia, at the mouth of the Eurotas, in Peloponnesus.

H.

HAAK, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) a native of Worms, in the Palatinate, was born in 1605, came to Oxford in 1625, and died in 1690, after having had a great share in the establishment of the Royal Society, of which he was one of its first fellows. He published in 1657, in 2 vols. fol. what is called the Dutch Annotations upon the whole Bible; which is a translation of the Dutch Bible, ordered by the synod of Dort, and first published in 1637.

HAARLEM (*Geog.*) *Haerlem*, or *Harlem*, in the Latin of the middle ages *Harlemum*, a large city of the Netherlands, situated on the river Spaaren, about three miles from the sea, 11 m. W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 38′ E. lat. 52° N.

History of Haarlem.

This town is supposed to have been founded in the ninth century by the Normans, and its inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the wars of those times, particularly in the thirteenth century. It was almost entirely burnt down in 1347, sustained in 1573 an eight months' siege from the Spaniards, when it was taken and treated with severity. Paul IV founded a bishopric there in 1559, which was first governed by Nicholas Niculant. He was succeeded by Geoffry Mierloo, who, in 1572, was driven from the city in the breaking out of the reformation.

HABBAKKUK (*Bibl.*) הבקוק, one of the 12 minor prophets, whose tribe and birth-place are unknown. His genuine prophecies are contained in three chapters, but several other prophecies are ascribed to him, which are not received as canonical. He is supposed to have prophesied about 600 years before the birth of our Saviour.

HABERKORN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran minister, was born in 1601 at Bulzback, in Wetteraw, and died in 1676, leaving among his works, 1. 'Heptas Disputationum Anti-Wallenburgikarum.' 2. 'Vindicatio Lutheranæ Fidei contra H. Ulricum Hunnium,' 4to. 3. 'Syntagma Dissertationum Theologicarum,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1650, and 1652. 4. 'Anti-Valerianus,' 4to. 1652. 5. 'Relatio Actorum Colloquii Rheinfelsani,' &c.

HABERT, *Isaac* (*Ecc.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, who was made bishop of Vabres in 1645, and died in 1668, distinguished himself by his preaching, and also by several works on Grace.

Habert, *Germain* (*Biog.*) a French poet, who died in 1655, left several poems, among which that entitled 'Metamorphose des Yeux d'Iris changés en Astres,' 8vo. 1639, is particularly admired. He likewise wrote the Life or Panegyric of Cardinal de Berulle, 4to. 1646; and a Paraphrase on the Psalms.

Habert, *Philip*, brother of the preceding, and a commissioner of artillery, who was accidentally killed at the siege of Emmerick in 1637, at the age of 32, was the author of a poem in Barbier's Collection, entitled, 'Le Temple de la Mort.'

Habert, *Susannah*, aunt of bishop Habert above-mentioned, was reckoned a prodigy in her day, being acquainted with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, philosophy, and divinity. She died in 1633 in a convent, leaving several works in MS. in the hands of her nephew.

Habert, *Lewis*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Blois in 1636, and died in 1718, leaving a Complete System of Divinity, in 7 vols. 12mo., besides 'La Pratique de la Pénitence;' best known by the title of 'Pratique de Verdun,' of which there have been many editions.

HABINGTON, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) a gentleman of a respectable family in Worcestershire, was born at Thorpe, in Surrey, in 1560, and died in 1647. He first involved himself with the party who laboured to release Mary, queen of Scots, for which he suffered imprisonment; and afterwards he fell under the displeasure of government for concealing in his house some of those who had been concerned in the gunpowder plot, for which he was condemned to die, but obtained his pardon through the intercession of his brother-in-law, lord Morley, who discovered the plot by the famous letter of warning which Mrs. Habington is reported to have written. The condition of his pardon was, that he should never stir out of Worcestershire.

Habington, *William* (*Biog.*) eldest son of Thomas Habington above-mentioned, and a poet, was born at Hindlip in 1605, educated at the Jesuits' College at St. Omer's, and died in 1645, leaving 1. 'Castara,' 1635, a volume of poems, so called from the name which he gave to his mistress, Lucy, daughter of William Herbert, first lord Powis, whom he afterwards married. Another edition was published in 1640, of which an analysis is given in the 'Censura Literaria.' 2. 'The Queen of Arragon,' a tragi-comedy, acted at court and at Blackfriars, and printed in 1640; it has since been reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays. 3. 'History of Edward IV,' fol. 1640. 4. 'Observations upon History,' 8vo. Lond. 1641; consisting of some particular pieces of history in the reigns of Henry II, Richard I, &c. interspersed with political and moral reflections, which two last works he wrote, as is said, at the request of Charles I. Habington's poems were introduced into Chalmers's edition of the English poets, and have since been printed separately.

HABIS (*Hist.*) an illegitimate son of the daughter of Gargares, king of the Curetes, in Spain, who was exposed in the woods by his grandfather, and afterwards thrown into the sea, but having, as is said, escaped both perils, he was at length adopted as his successor, and distinguished himself by his virtues as a king. *Justin.* l. 44.

HABSBURG (*Geog.*) the name of two ancient castles of Switzerland, one in the canton of Bern, and the other near the lake of Lucerne; the first of these, which was the most considerable, gave its name to the illustrious house of Habsburg, or *Hapsburg*, of which was Rudolphus I, emperor of Germany.

HACHALIAH (*Bibl.*) חכליה, father of Nehemiah.

HACHETTE, *Jane* (*Hist.*) a heroine of Beauvais, in Picardy, headed a body of women in an assault against the Burgundians, who were besieging her native place in 1472. This event was formerly commemorated by an annual procession in the Beauvais, in which the women headed the men.

HACHMONI (*Bibl.*) חכמוני, father of Jashobeam. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 8; 1 *Chron.* xi. 11.

HACKAERT, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter of Amsterdam in the 17th century, who excelled in landscape painting.

HACKET, *William* (*Hist.*) a fanatic, who, from a gentleman's servant, became the husband of a rich widow; and, after being reduced to penury by his extravagance, became successively a highwayman, and a religious impostor; and

on his attempting to raise the people in favour of his blasphemies, he was taken up, tried, and executed in 1502.

HACKET, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in London in 1592, educated at Westminster, and thence elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. During the rebellion, he suffered, in common with other loyal clergymen, by the loss of his rectory of St. Andrews, but recovered all his preferments at the Restoration, which were followed by his promotion to the sees of Lichfield and Coventry in 1661. He died at Lichfield in 1670, after having repaired the cathedral there at the expense of 20,000*l.* mostly his own benefaction, besides other acts of munificence during his life, and by his will. He published only a Latin comedy, entitled 'Loyola,' which was twice acted before James I, and printed in 1648; besides a sermon preached before the king in 1660; after his death, however, appeared 'A Century of Sermons upon several remarkable Subjects,' fol. 1675, with his Life by Dr. Thomas Plume; and in 1693 appeared his 'Life of Archbishop Williams,' fol. published by Ambrose Philips.

HACKSPAN, *Theodore*, or *Thierri* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran, and an oriental scholar, was born in 1607, and died in 1659, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Tractatus de Usu Librorum Rabbinicorum,' 4to. 1644. 2. 'Lucubrationes Franktallenses, sive Specimen aliquod Interpretationum et Expositionum quas plurimas in Difficillima quæque utriusque Testamenti Loca meditatus est B. C. Bertramus,' 8vo. Altdorf. 1645, reprinted in Crenius' 'Thesaurus.' 3. 'Sylloge Disputationum Theologicarum et Philologicarum,' 4to. Altdorf. 1663. 4. 'Fides et Leges Mohammedis ex Alcorano,' 4to. ibid. 1646. 5. 'Miscellaneorum Sacrorum Libri duo,' ibid. 1660. 6. 'Notæ Philologico-Theologicæ in varia et difficiliora Veteris et Novi Testamenti Loca,' 3 vols. 8vo. ibid. 1664. 7. 'Observationes Arabico-Syriacæ in quædam Loca Veteris et Novi Testamenti,' 4to. ibid. 1662.

HADAD (*Bibl.*) חדד, son of Bedad, succeeded Husham as king of Edom. *Gen.* xxxvi. 35.

HADAD, king of Syria, reigned at Damascus when David attacked Hadadezer, another king of Syria. 2 *Sam.* viii. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 7, c. 6.

HADAD, son to the king of East Edom, was carried into Egypt when Joab, general of David's troops, extirpated the males of Edom. He afterwards returned to his country, and raised disturbances against Solomon. 1 *Kings* xi.

HADAD, son of Baalhanan, king of Edom, reigned in the city of Pai; after his death Edom was governed by dukes. 1 *Chron.* i.

HADAD, vide *Adad.*

HADADEZER (*Bibl.*) הדדעזר, king of Jobah, was defeated by king David, A. M. 2960, A. C. 1044. 2 *Sam.* viii. 3; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 7; *Usser. Annal.*

HADDINGTON, *Sir John Ramsay, Viscount of* (*Hist.*) brother of George, first lord Ramsay, of Dalhousie, had the honour of being principally instrumental in preserving king James V from the treasonable attempt of earl Gowrie, and his brother, Alexander Ruthven, in 1600, when the voice of the king, crying "Treason, murder,' was heard at the window of Gowrie's house. Sir John Ramsay, who succeeded in entering the room by a back staircase, and found Ruthven struggling with the king, drew his dagger, plunged it twice into his body, and threw him down stairs, where, being met by sir Thomas Erskine and Hugh Herries, he was dispatched. The earl of Gowrie attempted to make a resistance, supported by seven of his attendants, all armed; but sir John Ramsay piercing him through the heart, he fell dead at their feet. The king retained a grateful remembrance of this signal service, which he rewarded, not only by conferring dignities upon him, but also by retaining him in his favour until his death in 1625.

HADDINGTON, *Thomas, Earl of*, eldest son of Thomas Hamilton, of Priestfield, was born in 1563; and, having applied to the study of the law, was appointed a Lord of Session in 1592, Lord President of the Court of Session in 1616, Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1626, and died in 1637, leaving the highest character for acumen in legal decisions.

HADDINGTON, *Thomas, second Earl of*, one of the covenanters, and a colonel of one of their regiments, perished, with a number of others, from the blowing up of a powder magazine at Dunglas-castle; whether from accident or design is doubtful.

HADDINGTON, *Countess of*, wife of the third earl of Haddington, daughter of Gaspard, Comte de Coligny, and great grand-daughter of Admiral Coligny, who was famous for her beauty, her wit, and her adventures, was re-married, after the death of the earl of Haddington, to Gaspard de Champagne, comte de la Suze, a Huguenot nobleman, from whom she was separated in 1653, and died a catholic in 1673.

HADDINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a branch of the family of Hamilton [vide *Hamilton*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Hamilton, earl of Haddington, baron of Binning and Byres.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, *gules* on a chevron, &c. the arms of Hamilton, with a suitable difference; second and third, *argent*, a fess wavy, between three roses *gules*, barbed and seeded *proper*, as a coat of augmentation for the earldom of Melrose.

Crest. Two dexter-hands issuing out of clouds joined fessways, and holding between them a branch of laurel *proper*.

Supporters. Two talbots *argent*, each gorged with a plain collar *gules*.

Motto. "Presto et persto."

HADDINGTON, *Viscount of*, one of the titles conferred on sir John Ramsay above-mentioned. [Vide *Holdernesse*]

HADDO, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Aberdeen.

HADDON, *Walter* (*Hist.*) a lawyer descended from a good family in Buckinghamshire, was born in 1516, educated at Oxford, where he was chosen president of Magdalen College in 1552, constituted one of the masters of the Court of Requests on the accession of queen Elizabeth, was sent in 1566 to Bruges as one of the three agents to restore commerce between England and the Netherlands, and died in 1571, after having taken an active part in bringing about the Reformation. He was engaged with sir John Cheke in drawing up the code of ecclesiastical law, published in 4to. 1571 by John Fox, under the title of 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum.' He wrote likewise a letter by way of answer to Jerom Osorio's epistle to queen Elizabeth, entitled 'Admonitio ad Elizabetham Reginam Angliæ,' printed in 1563. 2. 'Poemata,' Orationes, &c. His works were all collected and published in 4to. 1567, under the title of 'Lucubrationes.'

HADRIANOPOLIS (*Geog.*) 'Αδριανόπολις, a town of Caria, restored by the emperor Adrian, and another in Thrace, which was called after him. *Spartian. in Hadrian.* c. 20; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

HADRIANOPOLIS (*Numis.*) the town in Thrace of this name struck medals in honour of Adrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Crispina, Aurelius, Verus Cæsar, Pescennius, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Gordianus Pius, and Tranquillina, bearing the inscriptions—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, with the name of their magistrates, who were styled *præses*, or presidents; as ΗΓΕμόνι ΤΙ. ΟΥΙΣΚΟΥ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙτῶν; i. e. *Præside Ti. Vopisco Hadrianopolitarum.* ΗΓΕ. ΙΟΥΛίῳ ΑΚΑΣΤΟΥ, &c.; *Præside Julio*

Aoasti, &c. ΗΓ. ΣΟΥΛ. ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΥ, &c.; i. e. *Præside Sulpitio Marciano, &c.* Their types were commonly a figure of Bacchus, Diana, Apollo, Victory. *Vaill. Num. Græc.; Tristan. Hist. Com.* t. ii.; *Harduin. Oper.; Mus. Pemb. &c.*

HADRIANOTHERÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Mysia built by the emperor Adrian, who gave it the name of Ἀδριάνη θῆραι, *Hadriani Theræ*, because he there indulged himself in the chase. *Dio.* l. 69; *Spartian. in Vit.*

HADRIANOTHERÆ (*Numis.*) this town struck medals in honour of Adrian, Antinous, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, and Philip, sen. A medal of Adrian bears, on the obverse, his effigy, and on the reverse, the head of a bear in commemoration of his having killed a bear there; the inscription ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΙΤΩΝ; also entitled sometimes a metropolis, as ΑΔΡΙΑΝ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC.; sometimes with the name of their magistrates, who were either archons, as ΕΠΙ ΑΡ. ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙΟΥ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΕΩΝ; or prætors, as ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΝΑΡΑΤΙΟΥ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥC, &c.; i. e. *Sub Prætore Naratio Diogene, &c. Vaill. Num. Gr.; Harduin. Oper.; Med. Imp. Numis.*

HADRIANUS, *P. Ælius* (*Hist.*) or *Adrian*, a Spaniard by extraction, son of Ælius Hadrianus and Domitia Paulina, was born at Rome, or, according to some, in the town of Italica, A. D. 76; and, being adopted by Trajan, mounted the throne in 117, and died at Baiæ, in Campania, U. C. 891, A. D. 138. [Vide *Hadrianus* under *Numismatics*] *Dio.* l. 69; *Spartian. in Vit.; Eutropius, Aurelius Victor.*

HADRIANUS (*Numis.*) this emperor, whose effigy is given as in Plate I, is designated on his coins or medals after the year 117, P. M. TR. P. COS.; and from the years 119 to 138, TR. P. II to XXI, COS. III, P. P. IMP. II. After the year 119, COS. III, he did not enter upon the consulship. Some of his medals are inscribed simply HADRIANUS AUGUSTUS; but for the most part with the addition of *Trajani Filius*, or *Trajanus Optimus, Nervæ Nepos*; as IMP. TRA. HADRIAN. AUG.—IMP. CAES. DIVI TRAJAN. AUG. F. TRAJAN.—HADRIAN. OPT. AUG. GER.—IMP. CAES. DIVI TRAJ. PARTH. F. DIVI NERVAE NEP. TRAJANO HADRIANO AUG.—IMP. CAES. TRAJAN. HADRIANO P. F. AUG. GER. DAC. PARTHICO DIVI TRAJANI AUG. T. P. M. &c.; and in the Greek, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC ΥΠΑΤΟC Γ. ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤΡ.—ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC.—ΑΥ. Κ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC—ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΝΕΡ. ΥΙΟC ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥ. He was sometimes designated in Greek ΗΡΑΚΛΗC ΡΩΜΑΙΟC, i. e. *Hercules Romanus*; or ΤΩ. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ CΩΤΗΡΙ ΑΥΤ. i. e. *Herculi Servatori*, on account of his travelling over his dominions, and redressing grievances after the manner of Hercules. The Greeks also having placed his statue in the temple of Jupiter Olympius give him, on many occasions, the epithet of *Olympius*; as ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC ΛΕΥΚΙΟC ΑΙΛΙΟC. He testified his piety to his adopted father, Trajan, by the inscriptions DIVIS PARENTIBUS; DIVO TRAJANO PATRI; DIVI TRAJANI AUG. PARTH. PATER, coupled with the heads of Trajan, or Trajan and Plotina. His journies through the empire are commemorated by the inscriptions PROFECTIO AUG. or ADVENTUS AUG. together with the names of the places; as ACHAIAE—AFRICAE—ALEXANDRIAE—ARABIAE—ASIAE—BITHYNIAE—BRITANNIAE—CAPPADOCIAE—CILICIAE—DALMATIAE—EUBOEAE—GALLIAE—HISPANIAE—ITALIAE—JUDAEAE—LIBYAE—LYCIAE—MACEDONIAE—MAURETANIAE—MOESIAE—PAMPHYLIAE—PHRYGIAE—SICILIAE—SYRIAE—THRACIAE. His benefits conferred on the different places where he went are also remembered by the inscriptions RESTITUTORI ACHAIAE—AFRICAE—ARABIAE, &c.; also RESTITUTORI ORBIS TERRARUM. The inscriptions on the reverse are as follow:—ADLOCUTIO—ADLOCUTIO BRITANNICA—ADOPTIO—AEQUITAS—AEQ. AUG. &c.—ANNONA AUG.—CLEMENTIA AUG. &c.—CONCORD.—CONCORDIA DAC. PARTHIC. P. M. &c.—CONJUGIUM AUG.—CONSECRATIO—DISCIPLINA AUG.—EXPED. AUG.—FELICIA TEMPORA.—FORT. REDUX—GENIO POPULI ROMANI—INDULGENTIA AUG.—JOVI TONANTI—JOVI VICTORI—JUPITER CUSTOS—JUSTITIA AUG.—LIBERALITAS AUG.—LIBERTAS AUG.—NILUS—PATIENTIA AUG.—PIETAS AUG.—PROVIDENTIA AUG.—SACRA ROMANA RESTITUTA—SAEC. AUR. P. M. &c.—SALUS PUBLICA—SECURITAS AUG.—SENATUS POPULUSQUE ROMANUS VOTA SUSCEPTA—TRANQUILLITAS PUBLICA—UBERTAS AUGUSTI—VIRTUS AUGUSTI—VIRTUTI AUGUST.—VOTA PUBLICA. Medals were struck in honour of this emperor by Ægæ, Ælia Capitolina, Æzanis, Alesa, Alexandria in Ægypt and Cilicia, Amastris, Amisus, Ancyra, Antiochia in Syria, Apamea, Aphrodisias, Apollonia, Aradus, Argos, Arsinoe, Ascalon, Athenæ, Attalia, Beroea, Busiris, Byzantium, Cæsarea in Cappadocia, Canopus, Chalcis, Coptos, Corinthus, Cos, Creta, Cydonia, Cyzicus, Damascus, Delphi, Diospilis, Edessa, Ephesus, Gaza, Gortyna, Hadrianopolis, Hadrianotheræ, Heraclea, Hermopolis, Lacedæmon, Laodicea, Magydus, Maronea, Memphis, Miletus, Mitylene, Nicæa, Nicomedia, Nicopolis, Patræ, Pella, Pelusium, Petra, Philippi, Ptolemais, Sais, Samosata, Samos, Sardes, Seleucia, Tanais, Tarsus, Thessalonica, Thyatira, Tiberias, Trajanopolis, Troas, &c. *Vaillant. Num. Gr. &c.; Tristan. Hist. Comment.; Patin. Num.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mediob. Num. Imp.; Pemb. Mus.; Peller. Rec.; Eckel. Catal.; Froel. Tent. &c.*

HADRUMETUM (*Geog.*) vide *Adrumetum.*

HÆMON (*Myth.*) a Theban youth, son of Creon, who, being in love with Antigone, the daughter of Œdipus, killed himself when he heard his father's orders for her to be put to death. *Sophocl. in Antig.; Ovid. Trist.* l. 3; *Propert.* l. 2, el. 8.

HÆMONIA (*Geog.*) vide *Æmonia.*

HÆMUS (*Geog.*) or *Ænus*, Αἶμος, a mountain separating Thessaly from Thrace, the top of which was said to be the residence of Mars.

Callimach. Hymn. in Del.

Ἥμενος ὑψηλῆς κορυφῆς ἐπὶ θρήϊκος Αἵμου
Θοῦρος Ἄρης ἐφύλασσε σὺν ἔντεσι.

Claudian. in Prob. et Olyb. Cons.

Qualis lætifera populatus cæde Gelonos
Procubat horrendus Getico Gradivus in Hæmo.

Stat. Theb. l. 6.

——*Adverso risit Gradivus in Hæmo.*

It is also noted for its coldness.

Virg. Georg. l. 2.

——*O quis me gelidis in vallibus Æmi*
Sistet, et in ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!

Hor. l. 1, od. 12.

Aut super Pindo gelidove in Æmo.

This mountain is now called *Balkan* by the Turks. *Herodot.* l. 5; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3, &c.

HAEN, *Anthony de* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Leyden in 1704, and died in 1776, leaving a number of treatises published in the work entitled 'Ratio Medendi in Nosocomio Practico,' published at Vienna in 1758. He also wrote 'De Magia,' &c.

HAGAR (*Bibl.*) הגר, an Egyptian handmaid to Sarah, who gave her to Abraham for a wife, that he might have children by her. Hagar was the mother of Ishmael, by Abraham. *Gen.* xvi. &c.

HAGARENES (*Bibl.*) or *Agarenes*, the descendants of Ishmael, who were otherwise called *Ishmaelites*, or *Saracens*. *Baruch* iii. 23. They dwelt, according to Pliny, in Arabia Felix. *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 6; *Dio.* l. 68.

HAGEDORN, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) a German poet, was born at Hamburgh in 1708, and died in 1754, leaving among his works 'The Poet,' 'The Philosopher,' 'Happiness,' &c. The second edition of his 'Moral Poems' appeared in 1752, and in 1754 an enlarged edition was published, since which they have been so often reprinted, as to place him among the standard poets of his country.

HAGGAI (*Bibl.*) חגי, the tenth of the minor prophets, who is supposed to have been born at Babylon, and accompanying Zerubbabel on his return, he exhorted him to resume the work of God, which had been so long interrupted. His exhortations were regarded, and the work was resumed in the 16th year of Darius, A.M. 3484, A.C. 520. *Hag.* i. &c. Nothing is known respecting the death of Haggai.

HAGGERSTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in Scotland, which enjoys the dignity and title of baronet, conferred in 1643 on sir Thomas Haggerston, colonel of a regiment in the service of Charles I; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, on a bend cottized *argent*; three billets *sable*.

Crest. A lion rampant *argent*.

HAGGIAH (*Bibl.*) חגיה, son of Shimea, a descendant of Merari. 1 *Chron.* vi. 30.

HAGGITH (*Bibl.*) חגית, David's fifth wife, mother of Adonijah. 2 *Sam.* iii.

HAGUE (*Geog.*) or *the Hague*, in Latin *Haga*, a town in South Holland, 10 m. N. W. Rotterdam, 30 S. W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 17′ E., lat. 52° 4′ N. It was the residence of the counts of Holland as early as the 13th century, and has ever since been the residence of the court, except during the French revolution.

HAHN, *Simon Frederic* (*Biog.*) historiographer to his Britannic majesty at Hanover, was born at Bergen in 1692, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'Chronicon Bergense,' being a continuation of the one by Meibomius, published in 1708. 2. Two Dissertations; one on Henry the Fowler, and the other on the Kingdom of Arles. 3. 'The First Four Volumes of the History of the Empire.' 4. 'Collectio Monumentorum veterum et recentium Ineditorum,' 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

HAILES, *David Dalrymple, Lord* (*Hist.*) a Scotch lawyer, was born at Edinburgh in 1726, called to the Scotch bar in 1748, appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session in 1766, and died in 1792, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'Sacred Poems,' by various authors, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1751. 2. 'The Wisdom of Solomon,' &c. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1755. 3. 'Select Discourses, Nine in Number, by John Smith,' &c. 12mo. Edinb. 1756. 4. Numbers 140, 147, 204, &c. in the 'World.' 5. 'A Discourse of the Unnatural and Vile Conspiracy attempted by John, earl of Gowry,' &c. 12mo. 1757. 6. 'A Discourse which might have been preached in East Lothian, occasioned by the Country People pillaging the Wreck of two Vessels, &c. 7. 'Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reign of James I,' Glasgow, 1762. 8. 'The Works of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hailes,' 3 vols. Glasgow, 1765. 9. A specimen of a Book entitled 'Ane Compendious Book of Godlie and Spiritual Sangs,' &c. 12mo. Edinb. 1765. 10. 'Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Great Britain, in the Reign of Charles I,' published from the originals, Glasgow, 1766. 11. 'An Account of the Preservation of Charles II, after the Battle of Worcester, drawn up by Himself, to which are added, his Letters to several Persons,' Glasgow, 1766. 12. 'The secret Correspondence between Sir Robert Cecil and James VI,' 12mo. 1766. 13. 'A Catalogue of the Lords of Session,' 4to. Edinb. 1767. 14. 'The private Correspondence of Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and his Friends, in 1725,' never before published, 4to. 1768. 15. 'An Examination of some of the Arguments for Regiam Majestatem, and an Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Leges Malcolmi,' 4to. Edinb. 1769. 16. 'Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy, from the earliest Accounts of the Æra of the Reformation,' 4to. Edinb. 1769. 17. 'Canons of the Church of Scotland, drawn up in the Provincial Councils held at Perth Anno 1242, and 1269,' 4to. Edinb. 1769. 18. 'Ancient Scottish Poems, published from the MS. of George Bannatyne, 1568,' 12mo. 1770. 19. 'The additional Case of Elizabeth, claiming the Title and Dignity of Sutherland,' 4to. 20. 'Remarks on the History of Scotland,' 12mo. 1773. 21. 'Huberti Langueti Epistolæ ad Philippum Sydneium, Equitem Anglum,' &c. 8vo. Edinb. 1776. 22. 'Annals of Scotland from the Accession of Malcolm,' &c. 1776. 23. 'Tables of the Succession of the Scottish Kings,' &c. 4to. 1770. 24. 'Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Robert I, surnamed Bruce,' &c. 25. 'Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna,' &c. 26. 'Remains of Christian Antiquity,' 3 vols. 1778. 27. 'Octavius, a Dialogue by Minutius Felix,' 1781. 28. 'Of the Manner in which the Persecutors died, by Lactantius,' 1782. 29. An edition of the 'Institutiones Divinæ' of Lactantius. 30. 'Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church,' Glasgow, 1783. 31. 'Sketch of the Life of John Barclay,' 4to. 1786, which was followed by that of John Hamilton, and Sir James Ramsay, and Mark Alexander Boyd. 32. 'The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, published from her original MSS.' 12mo. 1788. 33. 'The Address of Q. Septim. Tertullian to Scapula Tertullus, Proconsul of Africa,' 12mo. Edinb. 1790. [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

HAILLAN, *Bernard de Girard, Sieur de* (*Biog.*) a French historian of an ancient family, was born at Bourdeaux about 1535, and died in 1610, leaving 'Histoire de France depuis Pharamond jusqu'à la Mort de Charles IX,' 1576; besides some Poems, and another Historical Piece on the State and Success of the Affairs of France, published in 1594; the best editions of which are those of Paris, in 8vo. 1609, and 1613.

HAKEM (*Hist.*) vide *Al-Hakem*.

Hakem, *Bramrillah*, third caliph of the Fatemite dynasty of Egypt, began to reign in the year of the Hegira 386, A. D. 996, but becoming mad, and wishing to abolish the religious rites of the Mahometans, he was assassinated by his subjects in the 411th year of the Hegira.

Hakem, *Ben Hesham*, third caliph of the Ommiades, in Spain, commenced his reign in the year of the Hegira 180, A. D. 796, and died in the 27th year of his reign.

Hakem II, succeeded his father Abdalrahman III on the throne of Spain, in the year of the Hegira 350, A. D. 960, and died after a peaceful reign of 16 years.

HAKEWELL, *George* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Exeter in 1579, educated at Oxford, and died in 1649, leaving several Theological works, mentioned by Wood, of which the one most known, is 'An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World,' proving that it doth not decay, &c. in 4 books, 1627; to which were added two more in the third edition, in folio, 1635.

Hakewell, *William*, brother to the preceding, who was a puritan, and a vehement abettor of rebellion, wrote among other things in his way 'The Liberty of the Subject against the pretended Power of Impositions,' &c. 4to. 1641.

HAKLUYT, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a naval historian, descended from an ancient family at Eyton, or *Yetton*, in Herefordshire,

was born about 1553, educated at Westminster and Oxford, and died in 1616, leaving, 1. A small 'Collection of Voyages and Discoveries,' 1582. 2. 'The notable History of Florida,' translated from a French MS. which he caused to be published in the original at Paris, in 1586, and the English translation in 1587. 3. A translation of Peter Martyr's book 'De Orbe Novo,' 1587. 4. 'Collections of Voyages and Travels,' &c. fol. 1589. 5. A translation of 'Leo's Geographical History of Africa,' fol. 1600. 6. A translation of a Work written in the Portugueso, by Antonio Galvano, 4to. 1601, besides the share which he had in the translation and publication of Peter Martyr's 'History of the West Indies.' His collection of Travels has been since reprinted with some additions, in 5 vols. 4to.

HALÆSUS (*Myth.*) vide *Halesus.*

HALDE, *John Baptist Du* (*Biog.*) vide *Du-Halde.*

HALE, *Sir Matthew* (*Hist.*) a lawyer of some distinction, was born at Alderley, in Gloucestershire, in 1609, admitted of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, in 1626, and of Lincoln's-inn in 1629. He was called to the bar just before the breaking out of the rebellion, and was one of the counsel to the earl of Strafford, archbishop Laud, and to king Charles himself, as is said; as also to the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, the lord Capel, and lord Craven; thus, though a loyalist in principle, yet by an inconsistency not unfrequent in those troublesome times, he afterwards condescended to act under the commands of a usurper, and to preside in a court set up by a faction. We are informed, however, that he had some scruples of acting on the crown side under Oliver Cromwell, but he continued to sit in the Court of Common Pleas until the Restoration, when he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1671 he was promoted to the office of Chief Justice of England, and died in 1676. He wrote on subjects not connected with his profession, 1. 'An Essay, touching the Gravitation or Non-gravitation of Fluid Bodies, and the Reasons thereof.' 2. 'Difficiles Nugæ, or Observations touching the Torricellian Experiment, and the various Solutions of the same, especially touching the Weight and Elasticity of the Air.' 3. 'Observations touching the Principles of Natural Motion, and especially touching Rarefaction and Condensation. 4. 'Contemplations Moral and Divine.' 5. 'An English Translation of the Life of Pomponius Atticus, written by Corn. Nepos; together with Observations Political and Moral.' 6. 'The Primitive Origination of Mankind, Considered and Explained according to the Light of Nature,' &c. besides some other things published after his death, as, '7. Judgment of the Nature of True Religion, the Causes of its Corruption, and the Church's Calamity by Men's Additions and Violences, with the desired Cure.' 8. Several Tracts, as a 'Discourse of Religion, under three Heads,' &c. 9. 'A Letter to his Children, advising them how to behave in their Speech.' 10. 'A Letter to one of his Sons after his Recovery from the Small Pox.' 11. 'A Discourse of the Knowledge of God and of ourselves, first, by the Light of Nature; secondly by the Sacred Scriptures;' all these under the title of his 'Moral and Religious Works,' were published by the Rev. Thomas Thirlwall, 2 vols. 8vo. 1805, with his Life, by Bishop Burnet, and an Appendix to it. He wrote also many works on Law, of which only one Tract was printed in his life-time, entitled 'London Liberty, or an Argument of Law and Reason,' 1650, and reprinted in 1682, under the title of 'London's Liberties, or the Opinions of those great Lawyers Lord Chief Justice Hale, Mr. Justice Wild, and Sergeant Maynard, about the Election of Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, and concerning their Charter.' In 1668 he wrote a Preface to Rolle's 'Abridgment,' which he published with the whole of that work. After his death, appeared, 1. 'The Pleas of the Crown, or a Methodical Summary,' 8vo. 1678, continued by Jacob, and reprinted in 1716. To this edition is often annexed 'The treatise of Sheriffs' Accounts,' and 'The Trial of Witches,' the latter of which was first published in 1683, and afterwards reprinted with the author's Religious Discourses. The seventh edition of 'Pleas,' was published in 1773, with many additions, new references, and an improved table to the whole, but it was considered by the author only as a plan of his 'Historia Placitorum.' 2. 'A treatise touching Sheriffs' Accounts,' 1683, reprinted in 1716, together with the author's 'Provision for the Poor,' &c. 3. 'Treatise, showing how Useful, &c. the Enrolling and Registering of all Conveyances of Land,' 4to. 1694, reprinted in 1756, with additions. 4. 'Tractatus de Successionibus apud Anglos, or a Treatise of Hereditary Descents,' 8vo. 1700, and 1735, besides inserted as the eleventh chapter of his History of the Common Law. 5. 'A Treatise on the original Institution, &c. of Parliaments,' 1707, republished by Francis Hargrave, Esq. under the title of 'Hale's Jurisdiction of the House of Lords,' with an introductory Preface, including a narrative of the same jurisdiction, from the accession of James I. 5. 'Analysis of the Law,' 8vo. without date. 6. 'History of the Common Law of England in Twelve Chapters,' 8vo. 1713, a fourth edition of which was published by Mr. Sergeant Runnington, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1779, and reprinted in 1794. 7. 'Historia Placitorum Coronæ, or History of the Pleas of the Crown,' 2 vols. fol. 1739, edited by Sollom Emelyn, Esq.; and again by George Wilson, Esq. in 2 vols. 8vo. 1772, and lastly by Thomas Dogherty, Esq. in the same size in 1800, besides 'Jura Coronæ,' a MS. mentioned by Mr. Hargrave, in his Notes to Co. Lit.; also 'Two Arguments' of his, printed in the Reports of Sir Peyton Ventris, published in 1696, 1701, 1716, and 1726; a treatise on the 'Management of the King's Revenue,' printed in 1787, among the Hon. Mr. St. John's 'Observations on the Land Revenue of the Crown,' 4to.; 'De Jure Maris,' &c. and some other pieces inserted in Mr. Hargrave's collection of Law Tracts, 4to. 1787; and lastly, sundry notes on Co. Lit. quoted by Lord Chief Baron Gilbert. In Lincoln's Inn library is a collection of MSS. which Sir Matthew Hale bequeathed to that Honourable Society, with special instructions for their preservation. [Vide Plate XVII]

HALES, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) of the first family mentioned under *Heraldry*, Knight-prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Admiral of the North Parts of England in the reign of Edward III, was constituted Treasurer of England in 1381, and murdered in the same year by the insurgents under Wat Tyler.

HALES, *Sir James*, of the same family, and son of John Hales, a Baron of the Exchequer, was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII, and the only judge that refused to sign the will of Henry VIII for disinheriting the princesses Mary and Elizabeth.

HALES, *Sir Edward, Bart.* a descendant of the preceding, risked his person and his property in defence of king Charles I, and died in France some years after the restoration.

HALES, *Sir Edward*, his son and heir, was in great favour with James II, by whom he was made one of his Privy Council, a Lord of the Admiralty, Deputy Governor of the Cinque Ports, and Lieutenant Governor of the Tower of London. He was sued for the penalty of *500l.* for neglecting to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and was convicted at Rochester assizes for the same; but, moving his cause into the King's Bench, he pleaded the king's dispensing power, and had judgment given for him, eleven of the judges being of opinion that the king might dispense in that case. At the revolution he was confined for a year and a half in the Tower, and on his release he went to France, where, in consideration of his services, he

was created earl of Tenterden, in Kent, by king James, and died in 1695.

HALES, *Edward*, eldest son of the preceding, was killed at the battle of the Boyne, fighting on the side of king James.

HALES (*Her.*) the name of a family in Kent, two branches of which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet; of the elder branch was sir Edward Hales, of Wood-church, whose family is mentioned under *History*, who was created in 1611. Of the younger branch was sir Thomas Hales, of Beakbourne, who was created in 1660. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, three broad arrows *or*, headed and feathered *argent*.

Crest. A dexter arm, bended at the elbow, and armed *proper*, bound about with a ribbon *gules*, holding an arrow, as in the arms.

Motto. "Vis unita fortior."

HALES, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a scholastic divine, supposed to be a native of Gloucestershire, who died in 1245, wrote a 'Commentary on the four Books of Sentences,' or 'Sum of Divinity,' Nuremberg, 1482, and often reprinted; but a commentary printed at Lyons in 1515, with his name to it, is said not to be his; and according to Du Pin 'The Sum of Virtues,' Paris, 1509, and the 'Destructorium Vitiorum,' Noremberg. 1496, and Venet. 1582, are improperly attributed to him.

HALES, or *Hayles, John*, son of Thomas Hales, of Hales'-Place, at Halden, in Kent, and clerk of the Hanaper for several years, in the reign of Henry VIII, who died in 1572, was the author of, 1. 'Introductiones ad Grammaticam,' which he wrote for a school that he founded at Coventry. 2. 'Highway to Nobility,' 4to. Lond. 3. A translation of Plutarch's 'Precepts for the Preservation of Good Health,' 8vo. Lond. 1543. 4. 'An Oration to Queen Elizabeth, at her first Entrance to her Reign,' which was however not spoken, but delivered to the queen in manuscript. 5. 'A Treatise in favour of the Succession of the House of Suffolk to the Crown on the Demise of Elizabeth,' who was so displeased with it as to commit the author to prison. Some of his MSS. are in the Harleian Collection.

HALES, or *Hailes, John*, a divine, and critic, whom some were pleased to distinguish by the appellation of the *Ever-memorable*, was born at Bath in 1584, educated at Oxford, and died in 1656, leaving some works on controversial subjects, which appeared after his death in 3 vols. 12mo. published by lord Hailes in 1765.

HALES, *Stephen*, a natural philosopher, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Beckesbourne in 1677, educated at Cambridge in 1696, and died in 1761, leaving, 1. 'An Essay on Vegetable Physiology,' communicated to the Royal Society in 1717. 2. 'Vegetable Staticks,' 8vo. 1727, reprinted in 1771, and several times since; translated into French, by Buffon, in 1735; into Italian by a Neapolitan lady, named Ardinghelli, in 1756; besides German and Dutch translations.

HALESUS (*Myth.*) or *Halæsus*, a son of Agamemnon by Briseis, or Clytemnestra, who is said to have fled, on the murder of his father, from Argos into Italy, and to have assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Ovid. Am.* l. 3; *Serv. in Virg.*

HALFORD (*Her.*) the name of a family of Penton, in Lincolnshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1809 on Henry Vaughan, who took the name of Halford, as also the arms, &c. which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a greyhound passant *sable*, on a chief *azure*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*.

Crest. A greyhound's head couped at the neck *sable*, collared *or*.

HALI-BACHA (*Hist.*) son-in-law of Selim II, and general of the Turkish fleet in 1570, after having laid waste many islands of the republic of Venice, was killed in a naval engagement with the Spaniards, commanded by Don John of Austria.

HALI-BEG (*Biog.*) a Polander of the 17th century, whose original name was *Albert Bobowski*, was taken by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, among whom he died, interpreter to the sultan, in 1675. He composed a Turkish Grammar and Dictionary, and other things which were never printed; but his principal work was 'A Treatise upon the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimages to Mecca,' &c., which, being transmitted in MS. to Dr. Hyde, was translated by him into Latin, and published in the appendix of the 'Itinera Mundi ab Abrahamo Peritsol,' Oxon. 1691. He likewise translated into the Turkish language the Catechism of the Church of England, and all the Bible; and is supposed to have furnished Ricaut, the consul of Smyrna, with materials for his book, entitled 'The State of the Ottoman Empire.

HALICARNASSUS (*Geog.*) Ἁλικαρνάσσος, now *Bodroun*, a maritime city of Caria, in Asia, which gave birth to Dionysius the historian, and Heraclitus the philosopher, &c. It was the residence of the princes of Caria, and rendered celebrated by the mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, which was there erected. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 178; *Liv.* l. 27; *Diod.* l. 17; *Mel.* l. 1; *Vitruv.* l. 2; *Justin.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 5.

HALICARNASSUS (*Numis.*) some medals or coins are extant which were struck by this town, as an independent state, and also in honour of the emperors or their families, as of Agrippina, the wife of Claudius, of Commodus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Maximinus, and Gordianus Pius; bearing the inscription—ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑϹϹЄΩΝ, with the name of their magistrates, who were archons, as ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑϹϹЄΩΝ ΑΡΧ. ϹΤΡΑΤΟΚΛΕΟΥϹ, and sometimes with the title of Metropolis, as ΜΗΤΡ. ...... ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑϹϹЄΩΝ; sometimes, to denote their alliance with other states, as ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑϹϹЄΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΙΩΝΩΝ, i. e. *Halicarnassensium et Ionum* (*concordia*), with the addition ΑΡΧ. Τ. ΦΛ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, i. e. *Archonte Tito Flavio Demetrio*; sometimes, to denote their freedom or exemption from a foreign jurisdiction, as ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑϹϹЄΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ, &c. The ordinary types on their medals are the figures of Pallas, Apollo, Bona Fortuna, Æsculapius, and the like. *Vaill. Num. Gr.*; *Spanh. Dissert.* tom. I; *Harduin, Oper. &c.*

HALIFAX, *Sir George Saville, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) a statesman, descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, was born about 1630, and, after taking an active part in bringing about the restoration, was called to a seat in the Privy Council in 1672, where he formed one of the cabal; went over to Holland the same year with the duke of Buckingham and earl of Arlington as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to treat about peace with France; was dismissed from all his offices on the accession of James II; and died in 1695; after distinguishing himself in the ranks of opposition to the measures of government. [Vide Plate IX]

HALIFAX, *Charles Montagu, Earl of*, son of George, younger son of Henry, first earl of Manchester, an English statesman and poet, was born in 1661; educated at Westminster School, and Cambridge; made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and called to the Privy Council in 1691; appointed in 1698 one of the Regency in the king's absence; was dismissed from the council on the accession of queen Anne; appointed one of the Regency during her successor's absence from his kingdoms; and died in 1715; when his poems and speeches were published with his life.

HALIFAX, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred in 1682 on sir George Saville above-mentioned, who in 1668 had been created lord Saville of Eland, and viscount Halifax; and in 1679 earl and marquis of Halifax. At his

death, without male issue, the peerage became extinct; but the baronetage devolved on sir George Saville.

Halifax, *Earl of*, one of the titles conferred on Charles Montague, who in 1698 was raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Halifax; and in 1714 was advanced to the dignities of viscount Sunbury and earl of Halifax. His nephew, George, succeeded him as baron Halifax, and was immediately re-advanced to the earldom of Halifax; but the titles became extinct at the death of his son George, the third earl, in 1771.

HALIRROTHIUS (*Myth.*) vide *Alirrothius*.

HALKET, *Lady Anne* (*Biog.*) an authoress, the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, of the Tullibardian family, was born in London in 1622, and died in 1699, leaving 21 volumes, principally on religious subjects, some in folio and others in quarto, from which a volume of 'Meditations' was printed at Edinburgh in 1701.

Hall, *Joseph* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1574, in Bristow Park, within the parish of Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, educated at Cambridge, appointed chaplain to prince Henry in 1607, and after different preferments promoted to the see of Exeter in 1627. He was translated to that of Norwich in 1641; but being stripped of his dignities and his revenues by the usurping powers, he retired to a little farm at Heigham, near Norwich, where he spent the last nine years of his life, and died in 1656. [Vide Plate XI] His works, which consist of some poems, letters, and theological pieces, have been published at different periods in folio, quarto, and duodecimo. The last edition, in 10 vols. 8vo. was prepared by the Rev. Josiah Pratt. His 'Meditations' have been the oftenest reprinted.

Hall, *George*, son of the preceding, was born at Waltham Holy Cross in 1612, and after having shared in the sufferings of his father for the preservation of his integrity, was promoted at the restoration to the see of Chester, and died in 1668, of a wound which was inflicted upon him by a knife in his pocket, as he fell from the mount in his garden at Wigan. He published, besides some sermons, a treatise entitled 'The Triumphs of Rome over despised Protestancy,' Lond. 1655; and was a considerable benefactor to Exeter College.

Hall, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a Roman Catholic writer of Christ's College, Cambridge, who died in 1572, was the author of the Life of Bishop Fisher, which goes under the name of *Bailey*, besides some controversial works.

Hall, or *Halle, Edward*, an English lawyer and historiographer, who died in 1547, wrote 'The Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster,' fol. Lond. 1548; the Continuation to the End of Henry VIII's Reign he left in MS. which, falling into Grafton's hands, he completed, and printed it in 1550. In 1555 it was prohibited by proclamation; but in 1809 a third edition was published, with the whole of the English Chronicles, in 4to.

Hall, *John*, an English poet, and scholar, was born at Durham in 1627, removed from Cambridge to Gray's Inn, when he was called to the Bar, and died in 1656, leaving, 1. 'Horæ Vacivæ, or Essayes,' 1646. 2. 'Poems,' by John Hall, Cambridge, &c. 1646; to which was added, in 1647, 'The second Booke of Divine Poems,' by J. H. 3. 'The Height of Eloquences,' being a translation of Longinus. 4. 'Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras;' also a translation from the Greek. Several of his poems are preserved in Nichol's 'Select Collection.'

Hall, *Anthony*, an editor, who was born in Cumberland in 1679, and died in 1723, published 'Leland de Scriptoribus,' 2 vols. Oxon. 1709, which was incorrectly printed; also 'N. Triveti Annales,' 8vo. 1718; and the 'Continuatio,' of the same, 8vo.; and drew up the account of Berkshire for the 'Magna Britannia.'

Hall, *Thomas*, a nonconformist, was born at Worcester in 1610, educated at Oxford, and died in 1665, leaving many controversial works suited to his disputatious temper.

HALLE, *Peter* (*Biog.*) professor of canon law in the University of Paris, was born at Bayeux, in Normandy, in 1611, and died in 1689, leaving several works on law; besides some Latin poems, published in 8vo. Paris, 1655.

HALLER, *Albert de* (*Biog.*) a physician, poet, and philosopher, was born at Berne in 1708, and died in 1777, leaving, 1. Poems, namely, 'On the Alps,' 'Satires,' 'Ethic Epistles,' &c. which passed through 22 successive editions, and were translated into most of the modern languages. 2. 'Letters to his Daughter on the Truth of the Christian Revetion,' which have been translated into English. 3. An extract from Ditton's 'Truth of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.' 4. 'Letters concerning several late Attempts of Free-Thinkers, yet living, against Revelation;' 1775. 5. 'Commentarii ad Hermanni Boerhaarve Prælectiones Academicas,' 7 vols. 8vo. 1739—1744. 6. 'Enumeratio Methodica Stirpium Helvetiæ Indigenarum,' &c. first published in folio, 1742; but in a more complete form in 3 vols. fol. 1768, under the title of 'Historia Stirpium Helvetiæ Indigenarum.' 7. 'Iconum Anatomicarum quibus præcipuæ Partes Corporis Humani delineatæ,' &c. fol. 1743. 8. 'Lineæ Physiologiæ in usum Prælectionum Academicarum,' 8vo. 1747, which passed through many editions and translations. 9. 'Opuscula Botanica,' 8vo. 1749, containing several botanical papers, &c. 10. 'Opuscula Anatomica,' containing several dissertations. 11. An edition of Boerhaarve's 'Methodus Studii Medici,' 1751. 12. 'Opuscula Pathologica,' &c. 8vo. 1755. 13. 'Deux Memoires sur le Mouvement du Sang,' &c.; and 'Memoires sur la Nature sensible et irritable des Parties du Corps Animal,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo. Lausanne. 14. 'Disputationes Chirurgicæ selectæ,' 5 vols. 4to. 1755-56. 15. 'Elementa Physiologiæ Corporis Humani,' 8 vols. 4to. 1757-1760. 16. 'Opera Anatomica Minora,' 3 vols. 4to. 1762-68. comprising most of his other anatomical treatises. 17. 'Bibliotheca Anatomica,' 2 vols. 4to. 1774. 18. 'Bibliotheca Chirurgica,' 2 vols. 4to. 1774. 19. 'Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ,' 4 vols. 4to. 1776-88. 20. 'Bibl. Botannica,' 1777. The third and fourth volumes of the 'Bibliotheca Medicinæ' were published from his papers, by Drs. Tribolet and Brandis.

Haller, *Gottlieb Emmanuel*, son of the preceding, who died in 1786, was the author of a 'Cabinet of Swiss Coins and Medals,' and a 'Swiss Library,' 6 vols. 8vo.; the first volume of which only was published in his life-time.

HALLET, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born at Exeter in 1692, and died in 1744, leaving several works of a controversial nature.

HALLEY, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a philosopher, and astronomer, was born in the parish of Shoreditch, London, in 1656, educated at Oxford, and died in 1741, leaving, 1. 'Catalogus Stellarum Australium,' 1676, the result of his observations on the island of St. Helena. 2. 'Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass,' 1683. 3. 'A General Chart, showing at one View the Variation of the Compass in all those Seas where the English Navigators were acquainted.' 4. 'Apollonius de Sectione Rationis,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1706, translated from the Arabic. 5. 'Miscellanea Curiosa,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1708. 6. An edition of Apollonius's 'Conic Sections,' fol. 1710; to which he ventured to supply the whole of the eighth book, which is lost, of the original, and added 'Serenus de Sectione Cylindri et Coni,' printed from the original Greek, with a Latin translation; besides the important share which he had in drawing up the Philosophical Transactions.

HALLIER, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) a French bishop, was born in 1595, promoted to the see of Cavailon in 1656, and died in 1659, leaving, among his works, 1. 'De Hierarchiâ,' 1632.

2. 'De Electionibus et Ordinationibus,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Paris, 1637 and 1740. 3. 'Vindiciæ Censuræ sacræ Facultatis. 4. 'Analysis Logicæ,' &c.

HALLIFAX, *Samuel* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Mansfield, in Derbyshire, in 1733, educated at Cambridge, promoted in 1781, after various preferments, to the see of Gloucester, translated in 1787 to that of St. Asaph, and died in 1790, leaving, 1. 'Analysis of the Roman Civil Law, compared with the Laws of England,' &c. 8vo. 1774. 2. 'Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the Christian Religion,' &c. 8vo. 1776. 3. 'An Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analogy,' annexed to a charge of that prelate.

HALLOIX, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Liege, was born in 1572, and died in 1656, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Anthologia Poetica,' 12mo. Duac. 1617. 2. 'Illustrium Ecclesiæ Orientalis Scriptorum Vitæ et Documenta,' 2 vols. fol. Duac. 1633 and 1636.

HALS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a portrait painter of Mechlin, was born in 1584, and died in 1666, leaving a high reputation for skill in his art.

HALS, *Dirk*, brother of the preceding, and a painter, who died in 1656, at the age of 67, excelled in painting of animals, merry-makings, conversations, &c.

HALTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Samford, in the county of Essex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1642 on William Halton; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Party per pale *azure* and *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*.

Crest. A lion sejant *argent*, holding a broken lance *proper*.

HALYBURTON, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) a Scotch divine, was born at Duplin in 1674, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'Natural Religion insufficient and revealed necessary to Man's Happiness.' 2. 'The great Concern of Salvation,' 8vo. 1721.

HALYCUS (*Geog.*) now *Platani*, a river south of Sicily.

HALYS (*Geog.*) Ἅλυς, now *Kizil-ermark*, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia, and falling into the Euxine Sea. It is famous for the defeat of Crœsus, king of Lydia, who was mislead by the ambiguity of the oracle, declaring, Κροῖσος Ἅλυν διαβὰς μεγάλην ἀρχὴν καταλύσει. "If Crœsus passes over the Halys, he shall destroy a great empire," which proved to be his own. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 28, &c.; *Cic. de Div.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 12; *Mel.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 5.

HAM (*Bibl.*) חם, son of Noah, brother to Shem and Japhet, and supposed to have been the youngest of the three. He was the father of Cush, Misraim, Phut, and Canaan, and is supposed to have had Africa for his inheritance. *Gen.* x.

HAMADRYADES (*Myth.*) Ἁμαδρυάδες, nymphs who inhabited the country, and presided over trees, with which they were said to live and die. *Apollon. Argon.* l. 2; *Virg. Ecl.* 10; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1.

HAMAMET (*Geog.*) vide *Mahometta*.

HAMAN (*Bibl.*) המן, son of Hammedatha, the Amalekite, of the race of Agag, who, being in favour with king Ahasuerus, sought the destruction of the Jews, but by means of Esther, his purposes were turned against himself, and he was hanged on the gibbet which he had prepared for Mordecai. *Esther* iii, &c.

HAMATH (*Bibl.*) חמת a celebrated city of Syria. *Judg.* iii; 1 *Kings* viii, &c. This is supposed to have been Emesa according to some, and Epiphania according to others. *St. Hieron. de Loc. Heb.*

HAMBERGER, *George Edward* (*Biog.*) a professor of chemistry in the University of Jena, was born there in 1697, and died in 1755, leaving, 1. 'De Respirationis Mechanismo et Usu genuino,' 1727. 2. 'Elementa Physices Methodo Mathematica in Usum Auditorum conscripta,' 8vo. Jenæ. 1727. 3. 'Disputatio de Venæsectione,' &c. ibid. 1729. 4. 'Dissertation sur la Méchanique des Secretions,' &c. Bourdeaux. 1746. 5. 'Physiologia medica,' 4to. Jen. 1751. 6. 'Elementa Physiologiæ medicæ,' 1757. 7. 'Methodus medendi Morbos,' &c. 1763, published by professor Baldinger.

HAMBDEN (*Hist.*) vide *Hampden*.

HAMBURGH (*Geog.*) the greatest commercial city in Germany, situated on the Elbe, about 78 m. from its mouth, 39 m. S. S. W. Lubeck, 84 N. Hanover, 65 N. E. Bremen, and 448 E. London. Lon. 10° E. lat. 53° 30′ N.

History of Hamburgh.

Hamburgh, called in the Latin *Hamburgum*, derived by some from *Hammenburg*, that is, the burgh or fortress of Hammon, was founded in the reign of Charlemagne; concluded in 1241 a league with Lubeck, which formed the basis of the Hanseatic League; in 1618 it was admitted into the number of imperial towns; and in 1768 it obtained from the king of Denmark, as count of Holstein, an entire renunciation of the claim, which had hitherto been asserted by his predecessors, to a certain tax from the inhabitants, and thus became a free independent city of the German empire. In 1806 it was occupied by the French, and in 1810 was incorporated into the French empire, and declared the capital of the department of the mouths of the Elbe. In consequence of a premature attempt on the part of the inhabitants in 1813 to shake off the yoke, they were exposed to cruel exactions, and other hardships, imposed upon them by Davoust; but the city was finally evacuated in 1814. The Congress of Vienna gave Hamburgh a vote in the German diet, in conjunction with Francfort, Lubeck, and Bremen. Hamburgh was formerly an archbishop's see, erected by Charlemagne, but was transferred to Bremen by S. Ansgarius with the consent of the emperor. It embraced Lutheranism at the reformation.

HAMEL (*Biog.*) vide *Du-Hamel*.

HAMELMANNE, *Herman* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran, was born at Osnaburg in 1525, and died in 1595, leaving among his works, 1. 'Commentaria in Pentateuchum,' fol. Diling. 1563. 2. 'Chronicum Oldenburgicum,' &c. 3. 'Opera genealogico-historica de Westphalia et Saxonia inferiori,' 4to. 1711.

HAMILCAR (*Hist.*) vide *Amilcar*.

HAMILTON, *Sir James* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was sent into England as one of the hostages for James I of Scotland, when the latter was ransomed; soon after which he was knighted by the king, and died in 1460, after having suppressed the rebellion of the earl of Douglas.

HAMILTON, *James, Lord*, son of the preceding, entered inadvertently into a league with the earls of Douglas and Ross, &c.; but, finding that his fidelity to his sovereign was likely to be compromised thereby, he separated himself from the faction, which afterwards, by persisting in a course of rebellion, was ruined. He was appointed in 1471 one of the commissioners to treat with lord Howard and others on the part of the king of England, respecting a league and amity between the two nations, and died in 1479, highly esteemed by his sovereign, James III, with whom he was in such favour that he gave him the lady Mary, countess of Arran, his sister, in marriage, from which alliance sprung Henry, lord Darnly, father of king James VI.

HAMILTON, *James, second Lord, and first Earl of Arran*, son of the preceding, distinguished himself early by his zeal and abilities in the service of James IV, by whom he was called when very young to his Privy Council, and in 1503 was sent to England to conclude the king's marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter to Henry VII. The next year he had the command of the forces sent from Scotland to the assistance of Christian II, of Denmark, and afterwards was

entrusted with the command of 4000 men sent into France to Lewis XI, on both which occasions he acquitted himself most handsomely; but after the death of James IV he was involved in a deadly feud with the earl of Angus, and died in 1530, after having withdrawn himself from public concerns.

HAMILTON, *James, Earl of Arran,* vide *Arran.*

HAMILTON, *John, Marquis of,* brother of the third earl of Arran, was born in 1532, adhered faithfully to the interests of queen Mary during the rebellion in 1567, who, at her death, took a ring from her finger, which she ordered to be given to my lord Hamilton in testimony of her regard. On account of his fidelity to the queen he was compelled, by the intrigues of the opposite faction, to make his escape to the Continent in the disguise of a seaman's habit; but on the accession of James VI, when the latter began to manage his own concerns, he was not insensible to the merits of lord Hamilton, whom he restored to his favour, and in 1588 sent as ambassador extraordinary to accomplish the marriage betwixt his majesty and the princess Anne of Denmark. He was afterwards invested with several high offices, and died in great favour with the king in 1604.

HAMILTON, *Lord Claude,* third brother of the preceding, whose fidelity to the queen, and consequent vicissitudes of fortune, he shared with his brother, received marks of the king's favor, and died at an advanced age in 1621. He is the ancestor of the Abercorn branch of the Hamilton family. [Vide *Abercorn and Hamilton* under *Heraldry*]

HAMILTON, *James, second Marquis of, and first Earl of Cambridge,* inherited the favour which king James bore to his father; and although he died in 1625, at the age of 35, yet he had acted an important part in the state as Lord High Commissioner to the parliament, which began in 1621.

HAMILTON, *James, third Marquis, and first Duke of,* son of the preceding, distinguished himself at the commencement of the rebellion by his active zeal in behalf of his majesty, Charles I, for which he was beheaded by order of the rebel parliament in 1625. [Vide Plate IX]

HAMILTON, *William, second Duke of,* and brother of James, the first duke, was no less active in the royal cause, both by his arms and his councils. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Worcester, and died a few weeks after in 1651, in the 35th year of his age.

HAMILTON, *William, third Duke of,* who had married Ann, duchess of Hamilton, the surviving daughter of the first duke, took an active part in the opposition to the duke of Lauderdale; and, after holding high offices in the state under king James II, and William III, he died in 1694, in the 60th year of his age.

HAMILTON, *Lord George, and Earl of Orkney,* fifth son of the third duke of Hamilton, distinguished himself at the battles of the Boyne, of Aghrim, Steinkirk, Landen, Oudenarde, Ramilies, and Mons; also at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur, and rose to the rank of field-marshal. He was afterwards employed as a statesman in the reigns of William, Anne, and George I, and died in 1737, in his 71st year.

HAMILTON, *Lord Archibald,* seventh son of the third duke, was born in 1673, and bred to the sea-service, in which, by his valour and activity, he rose to the rank of admiral, was constituted one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1729, and died in 1754, being then senior captain in the navy.

HAMILTON, *James, fourth Duke of, and first Duke of Brandon,* was appointed in 1683 his majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to Lewis XIV, to congratulate him on the birth of his grandson Philip, duke of Anjou; was imprisoned on suspicion of holding a correspondence with the exiled king, James II, in whose allegiance he remained steadfast for a long time. Being afterwards reconciled with the existing government he was employed in different posts, and was on the point of setting out as ambassador to France in 1713, when he was killed in a duel with Charles, lord Mohun.

HAMILTON, *Sir William,* son of lord Archibald Hamilton, above-mentioned, was born in 1730, and died in 1803, after having spent many years as ambassador at the court of Naples, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and other Volcanoes of the two Sicilies,' 8vo. 1772. 2. 'Campi Phlegræi,' 2 vols. fol. 1776; to which a supplement was published in 1779; besides the share which he had in the work entitled, 'Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de M. Hamilton,' which was published in 1765; and numerous papers published in the Philosophical Transactions, and the 'Archæologia.'

HAMILTON, *James, first Earl of Abercorn,* and son of lord Claude Hamilton before-mentioned, was appointed in 1604 one of the Commissioners to treat of a union with Scotland; in 1615 he was nominated one of the Council of the province of Munster; and, after filling other high posts, he died in 1617.

HAMILTON, *Hon. Sir George,* fourth son of the preceding, performed good service in Ireland for king Charles I during the rebellion, and also in 1649 for Charles II, by whom he was honoured with several commissions, and died in 1679.

HAMILTON, *Sir George, Knt.* second son of the preceding was page to Charles II, but losing his employment, on account of his attachment to the Romish religion, he retired to France, where he was employed in the French service, and died in 1667. He is frequently mentioned in the Memoirs of Grammont.

HAMILTON, *Anthony, Count,* younger brother of the preceding, was born in Ireland in 1646, and, after filling the post as governor of Limerick, he followed the fortunes of James II, and retired to France, and died in 1720, leaving, 'The Memoirs of Grammont,' and several other things, which have all been published in 3 vols. 8vo. and 6 vols. 12mo.

HAMILTON, *Claude, fourth Earl of Abercorn,* went over at the revolution to France with king James II, and accompanying the latter into Ireland, was sworn of his Privy Council on his arrival at Dublin; but after the battle of the Boyne he embarked for France, and was killed in his voyage over in 1690.

HAMILTON, *Sir James, sixth Earl of Abercorn,* was of the Privy Council to king James II, in whose army he commanded a regiment; but, on perceiving the king's intention to introduce the Romish religion, he quitted his service, and, bearing arms for king William, he was opposed to his uncle, the fourth earl, at the siege of Londonderry. He was afterwards one of the Privy Council to William, Anne, and George I, and died in 1734.

HAMILTON, *George,* second brother of the preceding, was killed at the battle of Steinkirk.

HAMILTON, *William,* third brother of the preceding, was one of the five Kentish petitioners who, in 1701, desired the parliament would turn their loyal addresses into bills of supply, that his majesty might be enabled to assist his allies against the growing power of France, which being voted a scandalous petition, the five petitioners were taken into custody by the serjeant at arms, where they remained to the end of the session.

HAMILTON, *William Gerard,* a statesman, probably of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1728, appointed in 1761 Principal Secretary to George, earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made in 1763 Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, and died in 1796. He was designated by the appellation of *Single-speech Hamilton,* because his first speech in parliament, which produced an extraordinary effect in the house, was said to have been his only attempt at parliamentary eloquence; but, after a lapse

many years, he appeared again among the speakers in the house. In 1808 Mr. Malone published his works in 8vo. under the title of 'Parliamentary Logic;' to which are subjoined two speeches delivered in the House of Commons in Ireland, and his poetical pieces, &c.

HAMILTON, *Patrick* (*Ecc.*) usually reckoned the first Scotch reformer, was related to James Hamilton, earl of Arran, but, according to Mackenzie, was of illegitimate birth. He was born in 1503, and, after completing his studies at St. Andrew's, he went into Germany, and, imbibing the notions of Luther, Melancthon, and the other reformers on the Continent, he returned to his country, where, although made abbot of Ferne, he strenuously endeavoured to overturn the church to which he was naturally allied. His violent proceedings called forth the interference of the ecclesiastical authorities of the country, and being brought before the archbishop of St. Andrew's, the archbishop of Glasgow, the bishops of Brechin, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, he was found guilty of heresy, and suffered in 1527 the sentence then inflicted on heretics, namely, that of being burnt alive. [Vide Plate XIX] A treatise of his, entitled, 'Patrick's Places,' or 'Common Places,' was translated into English by John Firth, and is published in Fox's 'Acts and Monuments.'

HAMILTON (*Her.*) the name of an illustrious family nearly allied to that of Douglas, and deriving its name from *Hambledon*, or *Hamilton*, in the parish of Barkby, which was erected by king James II into a lordship in 1445, in favour of sir James Hamilton, above-mentioned under *History*. James, the second lord Hamilton, was, in 1503, created earl of Arran, which title passed into the Stuart family for a time. [Vide *Arran*] James, the second earl of Arran, obtained in 1549 the title of duke of Chatelherault. Lord John Hamilton, his second son, was raised to the dignity of marquis of Hamilton in 1599. James, the second marquis, was, in 1619, created a peer of England, by the title of earl of Cambridge. His son James, the third marquis, was, in 1643, created duke of Hamilton, in reward of his loyalty, for which he was beheaded, as mentioned above. This title became extinct at the death of the second duke without male issue, but was revived in 1660, in the person of William Douglas, earl of Selkirk, who was married to Anne, duchess of Hamilton, daughter of the first duke. Four sons of this duke brought an accession of honours to the family. James, the eldest and fourth duke, was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of duke of Brandon, co. Suffolk; and baron of Dutton, co. Chester. Charles, the third son, on his father's resignation in 1688, was created earl of Selkirk. [Vide *Selkirk*] John, the fourth son, was created in 1697, a peer of Scotland, by the titles of earl of Ruglen, viscount of Riccartoun, and lord Hillhouse; and, on the death of his brother Charles, the title of earl of Selkirk also devolved to him. George, the fifth son, was created a peer in 1696, by the titles of earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall, and baron Dechmont. [Vide *Orkney*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Hamilton, duke of Brandon, co. Suffolk; and baron Dutton, co. Chester; duke of Hamilton, in Scotland; and duke of Chatelherault, in France; marquis of Douglas, Clydesdale, and Hamilton; earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark; lord Machanshire, Polmont, Abernethy, and Aberbrothwick, &c.

Arms. Four grand quarters; first quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, three cinquefoils pierced *ermine*, for Hamilton; second and third, a ship with its sails furled up *sable*, for the earldom of Arran; second grand quarter *argent*, a human heart crowned with an imperial crown *proper*, and on a chief *azure*, three mullets *argent*, for Douglas; third grand quarter as the second, and the fourth as the first.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, an oak fructed *proper*, having a frame-saw transversely fixed in the body of it, of the first.

Supporters. Two Antelopes *argent*, armed and gorged with ducal coronets *or*, chains affixed to their coronets and their hoofs, of the second.

HAMILTON, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Abercorn.

HAMILTON, another branch of this family, sprung from lord Claude Hamilton, brother of lord John, the first marquis of Hamilton, enjoys, among other titles, that of marquis of Abercorn. Lord Claud Hamilton above-mentioned was created in 1585 baron of Paisley; his son James was in 1604 raised to the dignity of baron of Abercorn, and in 1606 to that of earl of Abercorn, and baron of Hamilton, Mount Castle, and Kilpartrick; his son James, the second earl of Abercorn, was in 1616 advanced to the peerage of Ireland by the title of lord Hamilton, baron of Strabane; James, the sixth earl of Abercorn, was created in 1701 baron of Mountcastle, and viscount of Strabane; James, the third viscount Strabane, was created in 1786 a peer of Great Britain by the title of viscount Hamilton, of Hamilton, in the county of Leicester; and lastly, John James, his son, was in 1790 raised to the dignity of marquis of Abercorn. [Vide *Abercorn*]

HAMILTON, several branches of the above-mentioned families have, at different times, received the honours of the peerage; as sir Thomas Hamilton, of Priestfield, nearly related to the marquis, a president of the Court of Session, was created earl of Haddington, &c. in 1627 [vide *Haddington*] Gustavus Hamilton, grandson of lord Claude Hamilton, baron of Paisley above-mentioned, was created in 1717 baron Hamilton and viscount Boyne. [Vide *Boyne*] Sir Robert Hamilton, of Broomhill, was in 1647 created lord Belhaven and Stenton. Alexander Hamilton, eldest son of Archibald, duke of Hamilton, was in 1806 summoned to parliament, and placed in his father's barony of Dutton, co. Chester.

HAMILTON, some branches of the same family enjoy the baronetcy; as admiral sir John Hamilton, of the Mount Uxbridge, co. Middlesex, great grandson of William Hamilton, of Chilston, co. Kent, younger brother of James, sixth earl of Abercorn, who was created in 1776; sir Edward Hamilton his second son was created a baronet in 1800, having been previously knighted in 1800 for his extraordinary gallant achievement in cutting out his majesty's late ship, Hermione, from Porto Cavallo, in South America. Sir John Hamilton, another lineal descendant from the Abercorn branch of the family, and lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, who early in life signalized himself in the East and West Indies, and since in the recent contest in Spain and Portugal, was, in consideration of his great services, created in 1815 a baronet of the United Kingdom. The arms, &c. of the two first are the same as those of the marquis of Abercorn, with a suitable difference. To those of the last has been added an honourable augmentation, and an additional crest allusive to his defence of Alba de Tormes.

Arms. The same as those of the marquis of Abercorn, and on a chief honourable augmentation a mount inscribed 'Alba de Tormes,' thereon a castle, and flowing from the battlements a Spanish flag all *proper*.

Crest. First, the crest of honourable augmentation; viz. on a wreath, a mount and a castle as in the arms, over it an escroll; the *motto* "Alba de Tormes." Second, the family crest. [Vide *Abercorn* and *Hamilton*]

HAMILTON, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet of Bangour, descended from a family of distinction in Ayrshire, was born in 1704, and died in 1760, leaving some poems, which were published partly in 1748, and more completely in 1760; besides being inserted in Chalmers' collection of English poets.

HAMILTON, *Robert*, a physician, was born at Edinburgh in 1721, and died in 1793, leaving, 1. A 'Treatise on the Scrofula,' 1791. 2. 'Observations on the Marsh Remittent Fever,' &c. 8vo. 1800.

HAMILTON, *Gavin*, a painter, descended from the Hamiltons, of Murdieston, who died in 1797, left some pieces, painted from the Iliad, which have been highly admired.

HAMILTON, *William*, an historical painter, and son of a Scotch gentleman, was born at Chelsea in 1750, and died in 1801. His most esteemed works are his 'Woman of Samaria,' and 'Queen of Sheba entertained at a Banquet by Solomon.'

HAMILTON, *Elizabeth*, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Belfast in 1758, and died in 1816, leaving, 1. 'The Letters of a Hindoo Rajah,' 2 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Memoirs of Modern Philosophers,' 3 vols. 12mo. 3. 'Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education,' 2 vols. 8vo. 4. 'The Cottagers of Glenbervie,' &c. Her memoirs have been published by Miss Benger.

HAMLYN (*Her.*) the name of a family of Clovely-court, in the county of Devon, originally called *Hammett*, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1795 on sir James Hammett, who assumed the name of Hamlyn by desire of his great uncle Zachary Hamlyn, esq. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Or, a falcon *sable*, belled *gules*, between three roses *gules*, leaved *vert*.

Crest. A swan with wings endorsed *argent*, collared *gules*, winged, beaked, and legged *or*, holding in his beak a bolt *sable*.

HAMMON (*Myth.*) vide *Ammon*.

HAMMOND, *Henry* (*Hist.*) an English divine, was born at Chertsey, in Surry, in 1605; educated at Eton school, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1618; elected fellow in 1625, took his degree of D. D. in 1639; made archdeacon of Chichester in 1643; had a reward of 100*l.* set upon his head for his exertions in favour of his sovereign in the same year; attended the king, during his imprisonment, as his chaplain; was removed, with the rest of his majesty's servants, from their attendance by the rebels; was afterwards confined for ten weeks, and suffered other hardships in support of his principles; and died in 1660, after the restoration, and at the moment that he was going to be promoted to the see of Worcester. His works, consisting of controversial and practical tracts, sermons, commentaries, &c. were collected together by his amanuensis, Mr. William Fulman, and published in 4 vols. fol. 1684; and in 1739 Mr. Peck published a collection of his Letters, amounting to 19. His work best known is his 'Paraphrase and Annotations,' which first came out in 1653; in 1656 with additions and alterations; and in 1698 Le Clerc published a Latin translation of it, with the text of the Vulgate, and his own additions, &c. He begun a 'Paraphrase, &c. of all the Books of the Old Testament,' of which he published the Psalms, and went through a third part of the book of Proverbs.

HAMMOND, *Colonel*, nephew of the preceding, and governor of the Isle of Wight, in the service of the rebels, confined king Charles I as a close prisoner in Carisbrook-castle, who had fled thither to escape his enemies.

HAMMOND, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a gentleman and poet, descended from a family long situated at Somersham-place, in Huntingdonshire, was born in 1668, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and died in 1738. He contributed many pieces to a work entitled 'A New Miscellany of Original Poems;' besides writing the 'Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Moyle,' &c. He was denominated by lord Bolingbroke 'Silver-tongued Hammond,' from the fluency of his speech while he sat in parliament.

HAMMOND, *James*, second son of the preceding, was born in 1710, educated at Westminster school, and died in 1742. His 'Love Elegies' have procured him a place among the British poets.

HAMOND (*Her.*) the name of a family of Holy-grove, in Berkshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1783 on sir Andrew Snape Hamond in testimony of his meritorious conduct as a naval officer. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, charged with two escallops *argent*, between two pellets, each charged with a martlet *argent* in chief; and in base a wreath of oak-leaves, all within a bordure, engrailed *vert*.

Crest. Out of a naval crown, an eagle's head and neck *sable*.

HAMOR (*Bibl.*) חמור, prince of Shechem, and father of Shechem, who abused Dinah, the daughter of Jacob. *Gen.* xxxiv.

HAMPDEN, *John* (*Hist.*) one of the first promoters, and one of the most active agents in the grand rebellion, descended, as is said, from an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, was born in London in 1594, and died in 1643 of the wound which he received in a skirmish with prince Rupert at Chalgrove-field, in Oxfordshire. The part which he acted in withstanding the payment of ship-money is too well known to need repetition here, and proves him to have had all the talents fitted for a revolutionary demagogue. [Vide Plate XVIII]

HAMPDEN, *John*, grandson to the preceding, entered into the conspiracy of the duke of Monmouth, for which he was tried, and fined for a misdemeanour. He was afterwards one of the foremost to invite the prince of Orange into England.

HAMPDEN, *Robert Hampden, Viscount*, brother to John, third lord Trevor, was several years Envoy Extraordinary to the States General of Holland, and died at the age of 78, after having filled high offices in the state. He retained an extreme fondness for classical literature to the latest period of his life, and wrote many Latin poems, which his son printed in folio. He also wrote notes on Milton and Martial, besides a Commentary on Horace.

HAMPDEN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Trevor, which was conferred in 1776 on Robert, fourth lord Trevor above-mentioned, who, in compliance with the will of John Hampden, of Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire, of the family of the noted Hampden above-mentioned, assumed the name and arms of Hampden. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Hampden Trevor, viscount Hampden, and lord Trevor, of Bromham.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a saltire *gules*, between four eagles displayed *azure*, for Hampden; second and third, party per bend sinister *ermine* and *erminois*, a lion rampant *or*, for Trevor.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a wyvern rising *sable*, for Trevor; but for Hampden on a wreath a talbot passant *ermine*, plain collared and chained *gules*.

Supporters. Two wyverns regardant *sable*.

Motto. "Vestigia nulla retrorsum."

HAMPSHIRE (*Geog.*) or *Hants*, one of the most southern counties in England on the English Channel; the principal towns of which are Southampton, Portsmouth, Christ Church, Andover, Lymington, Basingstoke, &c. The most celebrated rivers are the Avon, Wye, Thames, &c. On the invasion of Britain by the Romans, Hampshire was inhabited by the *Belgæ*, and afterwards formed a part of *Britannia prima*. Under the Saxons it was included in the kingdom of Wessex.

HAMPSON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Taplow, co. Buckingham, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1642 on sir Thomas Hampson. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three hempbrakes *sable*.

Crest. Out of a mural crown *argent*, a greyhound's head *sable*, collared *argent*, rimmed *or*.

Motto. "Nunc aut nunquam."

This family quarters the arms of Duncombe and Reynes.

HAMUL (*Bibl.*) חמואל, son of Phares, chief of a family. *Gen.* xlvi.

HANAMEEL (*Bibl.*) חנמאל, son of Shallum, a kinsman of Jeremiah's, who sold the prophet a field at Anathoth. *Jer.* xxxii.

HANAN (*Bibl.*) חנן, the father of Rinna, 1 *Chron.* iv.; and also the son of Azel. 1 *Chron.* viii.

HANANEEL (*Bibl.*) חננאל, one of the towers of Jerusalem. *Nehem.* iii. 1; *Jer.* xxxi.

HANANI (*Bibl.*) חנני, father to the prophet Jehu. 1 *Kings* xvi. 1.

Hanani, a prophet, who reproved Asa, king of Judah, for which he was imprisoned. 2 *Chron.* xvi. He is supposed by some to have been the same as the preceding.

Hanani, a Levite and musician in the temple service. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 4.

HANANIAH (*Bibl.*) חנניה, one of the three young men of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal family, who, being carried captive to Babylon, were selected to wait in Nebuchadnezzar's palace. His name was changed to Shadrack. *Dan.* iii. 4.

Hananiah, son of Zerubbabel. 1 *Chron.* iii. 19.

Hananiah, son of Azur, a false prophet of Gibeon, whose death was predicted by Jeremiah for his false prophecy. *Jer.* xxviii.

HANDCOCK (*Her.*) the name of a family of Twyford, co. Westmeath, Ireland, which enjoys the dignity of the peerage by the title of baron Castlemaine, conferred in 1812 on William Handcock. This family is descended from the Handcocks, of Bolton, co. Lancaster, whose ancestor, William Handcock, esq. was appointed one of the council of Connaught by Charles II, and had a grant of a patent erecting his estates in Westmeath into a manor, by the name of the manor of Twyford, with ample privileges.

HANDEL, *George Frederic* (*Biog.*) the distinguished musical composer, was born at Halle, in the duchy of Magdeburgh, in 1684, and died in 1759. The talent, which displayed itself so supereminently in his compositions had made its appearance in his earliest infancy. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

HANEKINS, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a German professor, was born at Breslau in 1633, and died in 1709, leaving, among his works, 'De Romanarum Rerum Scriptoribus,' 2 vols. 4to. 1669, 1675; to which was added 'De Byzantinarum Rerum Scriptoribus Græcis,' 4to. 1677.

HANGER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, which enjoys the dignity of the peerage conferred in 1762 on Gabriel Coleraine by the title of lord Coleraine. Of this family was sir Francis Ainger, Aungier, or Hanger, knt. and master of the rolls, who was created in 1621 baron of Longford, which title became extinct at the death of the latter.

HANHAM (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Winbourne, co. Dorset, which originally came out of Gloucestershire, and is so called from Hanham in that county. Peter de Hanham, the first of this family, of whom mention is made, lived in the 13th century. His descendant, William Hanham, was created a baronet in 1667. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, *or* and *gules*, on a bend ingrailed *sable*, three crosses pattée fitchy of the first.

Crest. A gryphon's head ducally gorged *or*.

HANMER, *Sir Thomas, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a statesman and polite writer, was born about 1676, educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; and, after discharging the office of Speaker to the House of Commons with becoming dignity, he died in 1746, leaving, among his works as an author, a correct edition of Shakspeare, which he presented to the University of Oxford, where it was printed in 6 vols. 4to. in 1744, with elegant engravings at the expense of sir Thomas.

Hanmer (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity, who, according to Camden, have resided from an early period in a parish of the same name in the county of Flint. In the reign of Edward I, sir John de Hanmere, knt. assumed the surname of Hanmer. Sir Walden, the 15th in descent from sir John de Hanmere, who was called to the bar about 1745, was created a baronet in 1774. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, two lions passant gardant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*.

Crest. On a cap of dignity *azure*, turned up *ermine*, a lion gardant sejant *argent*.

Motto. "Gardez l'honneur."

HANNAH (*Bibl.*) חנה, wife of Elkanah, of Levi, who dwelt at Ramath, or Ramathaim, was the mother of Samuel, whom she so named because she had asked him of the Lord. 1 *Sam.* i. &c.

HANNATHON (*Bibl.*) חנתון, a city of Zebulon. *Josh.* xix. 14.

HANNEKEN, *Memnon* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran, was born in 1595 at Blaxen, in the county of Oldenburg, and died in 1671, leaving, 'Scutum Catholicæ Veritatis;' 'Grammatica Hebraica;' 'Expositio Epistolæ Pauli ad Ephesios;' 'Synopsis Theologiæ;' 'Irenicum Catholicum Evangelium,' &c.

HANNEMAN, *John* (*Biog.*) or *Adrian*, a portrait and historical painter, was born at the Hague in 1611, and died in 1680, leaving several happy imitations of his master, Vandyke.

HANNIBAL (*Hist.*) vide *Annibal*.

HANNIBALDI, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) whom pope Gregory IX made cardinal in 1237, died at the council of Lyons in 1274.

Hannibaldi, *Peter*, a Roman by birth, received the cardinal's cap from Innocent VII in 1405, and died in 1457, after having acted an important part in the affairs of those times.

Hannibaldi, *Cardinal*, vide *Annibal de Annibaldi*.

HANNIBALIANUS, *Fl. Claudius* (*Hist.*) vide *Annibalianus*.



Hannibalianus (*Numis.*) or, as he is frequently called in History, *Annibalianus*, had medals or coins struck in honour of him, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure; inscription FL. HANNIBALIANO REGI, or FL. CL. HANNIBALIANO REGI; on the reverse, SECURITAS PUBLICA.—SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE, &c. *Trist. Hist. Comment.*; *Med. Imp. Numis.*; *Ducang. Fam. Byzant.*

HANNO (*Hist.*) a Carthaginian general, who was banished from his country for having tamed a lion, which was considered an omen that he aspired to the sovereignty. *Plin.* l. 8; *Plut. Instit. Princ.* l. 4.

Hanno, a general of the Carthaginians, who, being unsuccessful and unskilful in the management of the affairs entrusted to him in Africa, was crucified by his soldiers who revolted. Whether this be the same as the preceding, and as the Hanno who was engaged against Agathocles in Sicily, is altogether doubtful. *Polyb.* l. 1.

Hanno, a general who was taken by Scipio, and carried to Rome. He was the son of Bomilcar, whom Annibal had sent to conquer the Gauls. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 26.

Hanno, the name of several other Carthaginian generals mentioned by Polybius and other historians.

Hanno, a Carthaginian commander, who was employed to sail round Africa, when he entered the ocean by what is now called the *Straits of Gibraltar*. The 'Periplus of Hanno,' ascribed to him, was published in Greek by Gele-

nius in 1533; and an edition in Gr. and Lat. was published, with notes, 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1674. It is also inserted in the 'Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores,' 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1712. It is not known at what time he flourished, but it is supposed that he was among the first commanders of this name, who distinguished themselves at Carthage.

HANOVER (*Geog.*) a country in the north of Germany.

Boundaries.—It is bounded by the German Ocean on the N.E., Friesland on the W. and S., and Saxony on the E.

Principal Towns.—Hanover the capital, Gottingen, Emden, Hildesheim, Luneburg, Osnabruck, Zell, Hameln, &c.

Principal Rivers.—The Elbe, the Weser, the Ems, the Oste, &c.

History.—This part of Germany was originally inhabited by the Chorusci, and Longobardi, &c.; but was subsequently occupied by the Saxons, and governed by the dukes of Saxony until the 12th century, when Henry, surnamed the *Black*, duke of Bavaria, and brother of Welf, or *Guelf*, having married a daughter of Billung, of the House of Saxony, received with her some parts of Hanover, whence descended the race of princes who have possessed this principality by the title of elector since the year 1692, when this dignity was first conferred upon them, and by that of king since 1815. On the death of queen Anne, George I, who was descended from James I, in the female line, succeeded as the nearest Protestant heir to the throne of Great Britain in 1714, since which period it has been governed by the kings of England, but without any political incorporation. In the years 1741 and 1756, Hanover co-operated with Great Britain with more glory than advantage to herself, and during the late revolutionary war it was exposed to the exactions of the French, by whom it was grievously oppressed from 1810 to 1813.

HANOVER, the capital of the above-mentioned country, is situated 28 m. W. Brunswick, and 154 W. Berlin. It was the birth-place of the dramatic writer Iffland, who died in 1815, as also of the two Schlegels.

HANVIL, *John* (*Biog.*) a monk of St. Alban's, and a poet of the 12th century, who was educated at Oxford, was the author of a long Latin Poem, in nine books, entitled 'Architrenius,' printed in 4to. Paris, 1544; two MSS. of it are preserved in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.

HANUN (*Bibl.*) חנון, son of Nahash, king of the Amorites, who is famous for the insult offered to David's ambassadors, sent to compliment him after his father's death, which brought down upon him the vengeance of the king of Israel. 2 *Sam.* x, and 1 *Chron.* xix.

HANUN, son of Seleph, after the return from Babylon assisted to build the Valley-gate. *Nehem.* iii. 13.

HANWAY, *Jonas* (*Hist.*) a public benefactor, was born at Portsmouth in 1712, and died in 1786, when a monument by subscription, was erected to his memory. Among his works as a public benefactor, may be reckoned the institution of the Marine Society, and that of the Magdalen Charity. His publications as an author, amount to not less than 70, of which a list is given by Mr. Pugh, in his Life of him; among these, the most worthy of note, is an account of his Travels through Russia into Persia.

HAPHARAIM (*Bibl.*) חפרים, a city of Issachar, *Josh.* xix. 19, which, according to Eusebius, was Apharaïm, six miles from Legio. *Euseb. Onom. Loc. Heb.*

HARÆUS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Dutch Catholic divine, called in that language *Van der Haer*, was born at Utrecht in 1550, and died in 1632, leaving, 1. 'Chronologia,' 4to. Antv. 1614. 2. 'Biblia sacra Expositionibus priscorum Patrum litteralibus et mysticis illustrata,' fol. Antv. 1630. 3. 'Catena aurea in IV Evangelia,' 8vo. 1625. 4. 'Annales Ducum Brabantiæ ac Tumultuum Belgicorum.' 5. 'Lives of the Saints,' chiefly taken from Surius, 8vo. &c.

HARA (*Bibl.*) הרא, a district of Assyria, whither the Israelites of the ten tribes were transplanted by Tiglath-Pileser.

HARAN (*Bibl.*) חרן, son of Caleb and Ephah, his concubine.

HARAN, eldest son of Terah, and brother to Abraham and Nahor. *Gen.* xi; *Epiphan. de Hæres.*

HARAN, otherwise called *Charran*, in Mesopotamia, whither Abraham first retreated after he left Ur, *Gen.* xi. 31, &c.; and Jacob fled also thither to Laban. *Gen.* xxvii.

HARBERTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Pomeroy, [vide *Pomeroy*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Pomeroy, viscount and baron Haberton, of Carbery, co. Kildare.

Arms. A lion rampant *gules*, holding an apple in his dexter paw in a field *or*, within a bordure engrailed *sable*.

Crest. A lion rampant *gules*, holding an apple, as in the coat.

Supporters. Two wolves, the dexter *proper*; the sinister *argent*, plain collars and chains *or*.

Motto. "Virtutis fortuna comes."

HARBORD (*Her.*) the name of a family of Norfolk, which received the honour of the peerage in 1746, when sir Harbord Harbord was created a baron, by the style and title of baron Suffield, of Suffield, co. Norfolk.

HARBOROUGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Sherard, [vide *Sherard*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Sherard, earl of Harborough, baron Harborough, co. Leicester; baron Sherard, of Leitrim, in Ireland.

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three torteauxes.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or*, a peacock's tail erect *proper*.

Supporters. Two rams *argent*, armed and unguled *or*.

Motto. "Hostis honori invidia."

HARCLA, *Sir Andrew* (*Hist.*) a knight, who, having defeated the earl of Lancaster, and taken him prisoner in the reign of Edward II, was made earl of Carlisle, but forfeited this title and his life soon after, for a treasonable correspondence with the Scots.

HARCOURT, *Errand de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was commander of the archers of Val de Ruel, in the descent of William the Conqueror upon England, and returned to his native country after the coronation of that monarch.

HARCOURT, *Robert de*, surnamed the *Strong*, and brother of the preceding, attended William the Conqueror in his expedition into England, where he founded the present family.

HARCOURT, *Arnold de*, fourth brother of the preceding, was sent for to England by the Conqueror, to assist against the Danes in 1068, and was slain in an engagement.

HARCOURT, *William de*, son of Robert de Harcourt, took part with Henry I against Robert Curtois, eldest son of the Conqueror, and having defeated Walleran de Beaumont, earl of Mellent, in the battle near Bourghtonrode, in 1123, was liberally rewarded with large possessions in England by his royal master Henry.

HARCOURT, *William de*, eldest son of Robert, and Isabel his wife, was surnamed the *Englishman*, by way of distinction. He adhered to king John, against Lewis, prince of France, and the rebellious barons in 1217; and was at the siege of Damietta, in Palestine, in 1218.

HARCOURT, *Sir William de*, joined Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, against Henry III, but had the benefit of the Dictum de Kenilworth proclaimed in 1266, and died in 1278.

HARCOURT, *Sir Robert*, was made knight of the Garter in 1463, commissioned with Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, (styled the *King-maker*,) and others, to treat of a peace between king Edward IV, and Lewis XI, of France, and after having distinguished himself in the wars of Henry VI,

and Edward IV, he was slain by the Lancastrian party in 1470.

Harcourt, *Sir Robert,* grandson of the preceding, was standard-bearer to king Henry VII, at the battle of Bosworth; made one of the knights of the Bath in 1495, at the creation of Henry, duke of York, that king's son and successor; and was dubbed knight banneret, for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Blackheath, against lord Audley, and his Cornish followers in 1497.

Harcourt, *Sir Simon,* the descendant from a younger branch of the same family, distinguished himself at the sieges of Terouenne and Tournay, and also at the action commonly called the *Battle of the Spurs,* fought in 1513, where he received the honour of knighthood, and died in 1547.

Harcourt, *Robert,* eldest son of sir Walter Harcourt, distinguished himself as an adventurer with sir Walter Raleigh, in his voyage to Guyana, &c.; having obtained a patent from James I for planting of part of Guyana, in America. He began his voyage thither in 1609, of which he published an account in 1613.

Harcourt, *Sir Simon,* his son and heir, signalized himself by feats of arms, which he first performed against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, when he was major of the regiment commanded by his heroic uncle, Horace lord Vere, of Tilbury; and afterwards still more honourably in the support of the lawful government of his country during the Irish rebellion in 1641, when he was made governor of Dublin, and on reconnoitring the castle of Carrick-Main, about four miles distant from the city, he received a shot from the garrison, which killed him on the spot. His troops were so enraged, that within a few hours after the cannon came up, having made a breach, and entered the castle, under the command of colonel Gibson, they put all therein to the sword, refusing quarter to those rebels who had slain their beloved colonel.

Harcourt, *Simon, first Viscount,* grandson of the preceding, was born in 1660, educated at Pembroke Hall, Oxford, studied the law in the Inner Temple, and after passing through the inferior gradations of his profession, he was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1710, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in 1712, and one of the Lords Justices in 1723, 1725, and 1727, during his majesty's absence on the continent, in which latter year he died full of years and honours.

Harcourt, *Simon, first Earl,* began early to distinguish himself in the service of his king and country, being one of his majesty's attendants at the battle of Dettingen in 1743. On the breaking out of the insurrection in 1745, he was one of the thirteen peers who were commissioned to raise a regiment of foot each, for the defence of the government. In 1751 he was constituted governor to king George III, and sworn of the Privy Council in the same year. In 1761 he was sent as ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary, to demand the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, in marriage for the king; in 1768 was sent on an embassy to the court of France; in 1769 was declared Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of the kingdom of Ireland; and was accidentally drowned in an old well in his park at Nuneham, in 1777, occasioned, as it is imagined, by his overreaching himself, in order to save the life of a favourite dog, who was found in the well, by him, standing on his lordship's feet.

Harcourt (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and illustrious family, of which honourable mention has already been made under *History.* They trace their descent from Bernard, a nobleman of the blood-royal of Saxony, who, being born in Denmark, was surnamed the *Dane.* This Bernard was chief counsellor, and second in command to the famous Rollo, progenitor to the kings of England, of the Norman line, who, in his descent upon Normandy, A. D. 876, obtained the lordships of Harcourt, Cailleville, and Beauficel, in recompence for his eminent services; when Rollo, who was also a Dane, made himself master of that province. Bernard was likewise minister to Rollo's son and successor William, styled *Longa Spatha,* and guardian to his son Richard, duke of Normandy, surnamed the *Hardy,* as well as regent of the Norman territories during his minority. Turchetil, the second son of Forf, and grandson of Bernard, was joint guardian with his elder brother Fouroude, to William the Conqueror, and at last basely murdered for his attachment to that prince. His eldest son Anchitel, was the first who took the surname of Harcourt; and Robert de Harcourt, his second son before-mentioned, is the ancestor of the present earl of Harcourt. Simon, the lord chancellor before-mentioned, and his descendant, was created, in 1711, a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of baron Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford; and farther advanced to the dignity of viscount Harcourt, in 1721. His grandson Simon was in 1749 dignified with the titles of viscount Harcourt, of Nuneham-Courtney, co. Oxford, and earl of Harcourt. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* two bars *or.*

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or,* a peacock close *proper.*

Supporters. Two lions *or,* each gorged with a bar gemel *gules.*

Motto. "Le bon tems viendra."

HARDICANUTE (*Hist.*) or *Hardi-knute,* so called from his valorous exploits, the second son of Canute, succeeded to the crown of Denmark at the death of his father in 1035, and to that of England in 1039, at the death of his brother Harold, and died in 1041, when he was succeeded by Edward the Confessor.

HARDINGE, *Captain* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, who so gallantly captured the Piedmontese, French frigate, the terror of the Indian seas, after an action second to none in the annals of British valor. It lasted three days; when, at its successful termination, the gallant captain fell, in 1808. The House of Commons unanimously voted a monument to the memory of captain Hardinge, in the Cathedral of St. Paul's.

Hardinge (*Her.*) the name of the family of Lurran, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, to which the gallant captain above-mentioned belonged. His uncle, sir Richard Hardinge, was created a baronet in 1801. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* on a chevron *or;* another *argent,* charged with three escallops *sable.*

Crest. A mitre *gules,* charged with a chevron *or* and *argent,* as in the arms.

HARDING (*Biog.*) or *Hardyng, John,* one of our old English historians, descended from a reputable family in the north, was born in 1378, and after serving with his patron, sir Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, and afterwards in the service of sir Robert Umfraville, he devoted himself to the pursuits of literature, and composed his 'Chronicle of England, unto the Reign of Edward IV,' in verse, which was first printed by Grafton in 1543, and reprinted among our English Chroniclers in 1812. He was living in 1465.

Harding, *Thomas,* a divine of the Romish church, and the antagonist of Bishop Jewel, was born at Comb-Martin, in Devonshire, in 1512, educated at New College, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow, in 1536, and died in 1572. When Elizabeth came to the crown he was deprived of his preferment, and retired to Louvain. He wrote, in his controversy with bishop Jewel, seven pieces on the subject of ordination.

HARDINGE, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a polite scholar, the son of the Rev. Gideon Hardinge, and grandson of sir Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, in Derbyshire, who was

knighted during the rebellion, was born in 1700, educated at Eton School, and at Cambridge, and died in 1758, leaving a number of Latin poems, which his son, George Hardinge, esq., printed in an octavo volume, in 1780; among these, his 'Denhill Iliad,' and his 'Dialogue in the Senate House of Cambridge,' are most admired.

HARDINGE, *George*, son of the preceding, was born in 1744, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, studied law at the Middle Temple, and died in 1816, Justice of the courts of Brecon, &c. leaving 'A Series of Letters to Burke on the Impeachment of Hastings,' 8vo.; 'The Essence of Malone,' &c.; besides some poems and other things, which have been published by Mr. Nichols, with his life.

HARDION, *James* (*Biog.*) a polite French writer, was born at Tours in 1686, and died in 1766, leaving, 1. 'Histoire de l'Origine et des Progrès de la Rhetorique dans la Grèce,' 1730. 2. 'Histoire Poetique,' published with the preceding, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1751. 3. 'Histoire Universelle,' 18 vols. 12mo.; to which Linguet has added two others; besides his Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy.

HARDOUIN, *John* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Harduinus*, a French Jesuit, was born of obscure parents at Quimper, in Bretagne, in 1647, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'Nummi antiqui Populorum et Urbium illustrium,' 4to. 1682. 2. 'Themistii Orationes XXXIII, cum Notis,' fol. 1685. 3. 'Plinii Historiæ Naturalis,' &c. 5 vols. 4to. 1685; and an improved edition in 3 vols. fol. Paris. 1723. 4. 'De Baptismo Quæstio triplex,' 1687. 5. 'Antirrheticus de Nummis antiquis Coloniarum et Municipiorum,' 4to. 1689. 6. 'S. Joannis Chrysostomi Epistola ad Cæsarium Monachum,' &c. 4to. 7. 'Chronologia ex Nummis antiquis restituta et Prolusio de Nummis Herodiadum,' 2 vols. 4to. Paris. 1793. In 1700 was published at Amsterdam a volume in folio, entitled, 'Joannis Harduini Opera Selecta,' comprehending, besides the numismatical works above-mentioned, a treatise, in which the Chronology of the Old Testament is adjusted by the Vulgate translation, and illustrated by medals, &c.; besides which he undertook a new edition of the 'Councils,' printed in 12 vols. fol. 1715.

HARDWICKE, *Philip, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Dover in 1690, studied law at the Middle Temple, and at the early age of 29 attained the office of Solicitor-General, which was followed by his appointment in 1723 to that of Attorney-General, to that of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1733, and to that of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in 1736. He was nominated in 1740 one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence; also in 1743 and 1745. In 1746 he was appointed Lord High Steward of England for the trials of the earls Kilmarnock, Cromartie, and lord Balmerino; and in 1747 for the trial of lord Lovat. In 1748 and 1749 he was again appointed one of the Lords Justices, and died in 1764, full of years and honours. [Vide Plate XVII]

HARDWICKE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Yorke. [Vide *Yorke*, and *Philip, Earl of Hardwicke*, under *History*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, viscount Royston, lord Hardwicke, baron of Hardwicke.

Arms. *Argent*, on a saltire *azure*, a bezant.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, a lion's head erased *proper*, collared *gules*, charged with a bezant.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a lion gardant *or*, collared *gules*, charged with a bezant. On the sinister side, a stag *proper*, attired and unguled *or*, and collared in like manner.

Motto. "Nec cupias, nec metuas."

HARDY, *Sir Charles* (*Hist.*) the son of a worthy flag-officer, having followed the example of his father in attaching himself to the sea-service, was in 1741 appointed captain of the Rye, of 24 guns; in 1744 was made governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Newfoundland; in 1755 was advanced to the important station of governor of New York; in 1759 was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue; and died in 1780; after having, during a long course of active service, deservedly obtained the character of a brave, prudent, and enterprising officer.

HARDY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Holcott, co. Northampton, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1806 on captain Thomas Masterman Hardy, captain of the Victory in the battle off Cape Trafalgar. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Pheon, on a chevron between three escallops *argent*, as many griffins' heads, erased off the field, langued *gules*.

Crest. Out of a naval coronet *or*, a griffin's head as in the arms.

HARE, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in London, educated at Eton, whence he was admitted of King's College, Cambridge, in 1688, and after various preferments was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1727, translated to the bishopric of Chichester in 1731, and died in 1740, leaving, 1. An Edition of Terence, with Notes, in 4to. 2. 'The Book of Psalms in the Hebrew, put into the original Metre,' 4to. in which works he pretends to have discovered the Hebrew metre, which was supposed to be lost; besides some pieces in the Bangorian Controversy, &c.

HARE (*Her.*) the name of a family long seated at Stowhall, co. Norfolk, which enjoys a peerage, conferred on William Hare, of Cork, who was created a baron in 1800, and a viscount in 1816, by the titles of baron Ennismore, viscount Ennismore and Listowel. A branch of this same family originally enjoyed the title and dignity of a baronet, that became extinct, and was revived in the person of Thomas Hare in 1818. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a chief indented, and two bars *or*.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant *argent*, gorged with a ducal coronet *or*.

HAREWOOD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Lascelles [vide *Lascelles*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a cross patonce within a border *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a bear's head couped *ermine*; muzzled *gules*; gorged with a collar of the last, studded and rimmed *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a bear *ermine*, muzzled *gules*, gorged with a collar of the second, rimmed, studded, and chain reflexed over the back *or*, pendant thereto an escutcheon *sable*; charged with a patonce of the third; on the sinister, a bull *azure*; semé of mullets *or*, armed, hoofed, and gorged with a collar and chain of the second, studded *gules*, pendant thereto an escutcheon of the second, charged with a cross patonce *vert*.

Motto. "In solo Deo salus."

HARGRAVE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and law-writer, and recorder of Liverpool, who died in 1821, at the age of 81, left, among other monuments of his industry, 'Collection of State Trials,' 11 vols. fol. 1781; 'A Collection of Tracts relative to the Law of England,' &c.

HARIOT (*Biog.*) vide *Harriot*.

HARLAND (*Her.*) the name of a family of Sproughton, in the county of Suffolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1771 on admiral sir Robert Harland; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, on a bend wavy *sable*, three bucks' heads caboshed *argent*, between two sea-lions of the second.

Crest. A sea-lion *sable*, supporting an anchor.

HARLEY, *Sir William de* (*Hist.*) a knight, of the family

mentioned under *Heraldry*, who attended Godfrey de Boulogne to the Holy Land in 1098, was, for his valorous deeds on that occasion, made a knight of the Sepulchre.

HARLEY, *Sir Brian*, of the same family, distinguished himself in the service of the Black Prince, for which he received the honour of knighthood.

HARLEY, *Sir John*, was knighted in the field of battle at Gaston, near Tewksbury, in 1471, by Edward IV, in whose cause he had distinguished himself on several occasions.

HARLEY, *Sir Robert*, took part against the king in the protection of the puritans, and other disaffected persons, against the courts of high commission and star-chamber; but being appointed Master of the Mint, by king Charles I, and refusing after the king's murder to affix any other stamp than that of the king, he was removed from his place.

HARLEY, *Sir Edward*, son of the preceding, was colonel of a regiment which he raised himself, and in 1642, in one of the first engagements, he was shot by a musket-ball, which he bore in his body 58 years; after having withstood the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, and promoted the restoration to the utmost of his power, he was made governor of Dunkirk, and died in 1700.

HARLEY, *Robert*, vide *Oxford*.

HARLEY (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and noble family which flourished before the Norman conquest, and is said to have taken its origin from the illustrious house of Harlai, in France. Of this family was sir Edward Harley above-mentioned, whose son, Robert Harley, esq., was advanced to the peerage of Great Britain in 1711, by the style and title of baron Harley of Wigmore, co. Hereford, earl of Oxford, and earl of Mortimer.

HARLEY, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Oxford.

HARMAR, *John* (*Biog.*) a Greek scholar, and warden of Winchester, who died in 1613, was employed on the translation of the Bible, and published some of St. Chrisostom's Homilies, from MSS. in the Library of New College, Oxford.

HARMAR, *John*, son of the preceding, was born at Churchdowne, near Gloucester, in 1594; was chosen by the usurping powers to supply the place of one of the professors who had been driven from his professorship; was ejected at the restoration; and died in 1670; leaving, among his works, 1. 'Praxis Grammatica,' 8vo. Lond. 1622, 1623. 2. 'Eclogæ Sententiarum et Similitudinum e D. Chrysostomo deserptæ,' Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Lond. 1622. 3. 'Janua Linguarum,' of which the sixth or seventh edition was published in 1731. 4. 'Protomartyr Britannus,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1630. 5. 'Lexicon Etymologicon Græcum junctim cum Scapula,' fol. Lond. 1637. 6. 'Epistola ad D. Lambertum Osbaldestonum,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1649. 7. 'M. T. Ciceronis Vita,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1662; besides translating into Latin part of Butler's Hudibras; from English into Greek and Latin the Assembly's 'Shorter Catechism;' and from English into Latin Howel's 'Treatise concerning Ambassadors.'

HARMER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born at Norwich in 1715, and died in 1788, leaving, 1. 'Observations on divers Passages of Scripture,' the first volume was published in 1764; and was followed by an enlarged edition in 1776, in 2 vols. 8vo.; to which two others were added in 1787; and a new edition of the whole has been published lately by Dr. Adam Clarke. 2. 'Outlines of a Commentary on Solomon's Song.' 3. 'An Account of the Jewish Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead,' &c.

HARMODIUS (*Hist.*) 'Αρμόδιος, an Athenian, who, to avenge himself on Hipparchus, for offering violence to his sister, formed a conspiracy with Aristogiton to cut off the tyrant and his family. Harmodius fell in the contest, and Aristogiton was put to death, A. C. 510. *Herod.* l. 5; *Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 54; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Senec. de Ira.* l. 2, c. 25; *Plin.* l. 34; *Gell.* l. 9; *Meurs de Pis.* c. 13; *Voss. Inst. Orat.* l. 1.

HARMONIA (*Myth.*) vide *Hermione*.

HARPAGUS (*Hist.*) 'Αρπάγος, a general of Cyrus, who had revolted from Astyages in revenge for having been compelled by the latter to eat the flesh of his sons. *Herod.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 1, c. 5.

HARO, *Don Louis de* (*Hist.*) nephew of Olivares, the Spanish prime minister, distinguished himself in the reign of Philip IV as a statesman and negotiator, and died in 1661, at the age of 63.

HAROLD (*Hist.*) the name of several kings of Denmark and England.

Kings of Denmark.

HAROLD I, one of the Danish kings at an early period of that monarchy, was murdered, as is said, by his brother Frotho V, who reigned conjointly with him.

HAROLD II, son of Frotho V, succeeded to the throne, and reigned, conjointly with his brother Haldane II; but was soon after slain in battle against the king of the Swedes.

HAROLD III, succeeded his father, Haldane III, and was slain in battle against the Swedes, after having materially raised the naval power of the Danes, which suffered considerably by his death.

HAROLD IV, as he is termed, was chosen king of the Cimbri, who had thrown off the Danish yoke; but was twice defeated by his rival Regner, the legitimate sovereign. The murder of the latter, however, left him in quiet possession of the kingdom.

HAROLD V, succeeded Gormo Angle II, as the sixtieth king of Denmark, and was succeeded after a peaceable reign by Gormo III.

HAROLD VI, grandson of the preceding, is also said to have obtained the kingdom of England, although he is not reckoned by English historians among the kings of England.

HAROLD VII, is reckoned by Meursius and Lyschander among the kings of Denmark as the successor of Sweyn; but was deposed after a very short reign.

HAROLD VIII, surnamed the *Simple*, the eldest son of Sweyn III, was elected in the room of his father, after warm disputes in favour of his brother Canute; but he died after an inglorious reign of only two years.

Kings of England of this Name.

HAROLD, surnamed *Harefoot*, second son of Canute the Great, succeeded to the throne of England in 1035, and died after a reign of four years.

HAROLD, second son of earl Godwin, and duke of East Anglia, took possession of the crown of England at the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066; but was defeated and slain at the battle of Hastings, which terminated the contest in the same year.

HARPALUS (*Hist.*) 'Αρπάλος, a man entrusted with the treasures of Babylon by Alexander, in whose absence he squandered them in luxury, and then fled to Crete, to escape the resentment of the conqueror; but was at last assassinated, A. C. 325. *Diod.* l. 17; *Plut. in Phoc.*; *Paus.* l. 1; *Athen.* l. 13.

HARPALUS (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Greece, who flourished about 400 years before Christ, corrected the cycle invented by Cleostratus, and proposed a new one of nine years, which was corrected by Meton, who added ten more, making the cycle nineteen years, when the sun and moon were supposed to return to the same point.

HARPALYCE (*Myth.*) the daughter of Harpalycus, king of Thrace, who, being fed on mare's milk, was early inured to the fatigues of hunting and war, and defeated Neopto-

lemus, the son of Achilles, when he invaded her father's kingdom. *Hygin. Fab.* 193; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 1.

HARPALYCUS (*Myth.*) one of the companions of Æneas, killed by Camilla; also the father of Harpalyce above-mentioned.

HARPEDOPHORUS (*Myth.*) the surname of Mercury and Perseus, because they were represented armed with the *harpe*, an instrument by which Argus and Medusa perished.

HARPOCRATES (*Myth.*) a divinity, supposed to be the same as Orus, the son of Isis, among the Egyptians, and considered as the god of silence. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 10; *Plut. de Isid. et Osir.*

HARPOCRATES (*Numis.*) is commonly represented with one finger on his mouth, to denote silence, and with a cap on his head, sometimes squatting on the lotus, as in the annexed figure; sometimes he is represented clothed in a wolf's skin, and bespangled with ears and eyes, &c. *Tristan. Hist. Comment.* tom. i; *Spanheim. Dissertat. Morell. Num. Imp.* &c.



HARPOCRATION (*Biog.*) a platonic philosopher of Argos from whom Stobæus compiled his eclogues.

HARPOCRATION, *Valerius*, a rhetorician of Alexandria, and author of a valuable lexicon on the ten orators of Greece, the best edition of which is that of J. Gronovius, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1696.

HARPSFIELD, *John* (*Biog.*) dean of Norwich in the reign of queen Mary, who was admitted fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1534, and died in 1578, was the author of, 1. 'Concio ad Clerum,' 8vo. Lond. 1553. 2. 'Homilia,' ibid. 1555. 3. 'Disputationes,' &c. 4. 'Supputatio Temporum a Diluvio ad A. D. 1559,' Lond. 1560.

HARPSFELD, *Nicholas*, brother to the preceding, who died in 1583, after 23 years imprisonment for his attachment to the Romish religion, was the author of, 1. 'Dialogi sex contra summi Pontificatus, Monasticæ Vitæ, Sanctorum Sacrorum Imaginum Oppugnatores et Pseudo-martyres,' 4to. 1566, 1573, which was published under the name of Alan Cope. 2. 'Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica,' Duac. 1622. 3. 'Historia Hæresis Wickliffianæ,' published with the former. 4. 'Chronicon a Diluvio Noe ad Annum 1559,' MS. in verse; besides some other MSS. in the New College library, Oxford.

HARPYIÆ (*Myth.*) Ἁρπυῖαι, *Harpies*, or *Winged Virgins*, daughters of Pontus and Terra so called, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁρπάζειν, i. e. *ab rapiendo*, from their rapacity, having their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws, by which they seized every thing that came in their way. Virgil makes the number of them to be three, but Hesiod mentions only two. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 265; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 212.

HARPYIÆ (*Numis.*) the Harpies are frequently represented on medals with all their attributes, as in the annexed figure, having the face of a female, and the claws of a rapacious bird. *Patin. Impp.* &c.; *Spanh. Dissert.* tom. ii; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* tom. iii.



HARRINGTON, *John Lord* (*Hist.*) son of sir James Harrington, or *Harington*, of Exton, in Rutlandshire, was entrusted by James I with the education of his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards married to Frederick, king of Bohemia. Having given great proofs of his abilities, he was honoured with the particular confidence of prince Henry, and attended him on his travels. When at Rome he is said to have been strongly solicited to change his religion, but being deaf to all entreaties, it is further alleged that poison was administered to both him and the prince, of which they shortly after died. His Latin letters to the prince are extant.

HARRINGTON, *William, first Earl*, embraced the profession of arms, but was sent in 1717 as Envoy into Spain; served as a volunteer in the French army, commanded by the marshal of Berwick, in 1721; and, after having been sent again to Spain to conclude the treaty of Seville, he was appointed, in 1742, Lord President of the Council; in 1744, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and died in 1756.

HARRINGTON, *William, second Earl of*, distinguished himself as a brave soldier on several occasions, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy, &c.; after which he was appointed to be Lieutenant General, and General in Ireland, and died in 1779.

HARRINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Stanhope [Vide *Stanhope*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Stanhope, earl of Harrington, viscount Petersham, and lord Harrington.

Arms. Quarterly, *ermine* and *gules*, a crescent on a crescent for difference.

Crest. On a wreath a tower *azure*, with a demi-lion rampant issuing from the battlements *or*, holding between his paws a grenade firing *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a talbot guardant *argent*, gutte de poix; on the sinister, a wolf *erminois*; each supporter gorged with a garland or chaplet of oak *vert*, fructed *or*.

Motto. "A Deo et rege."

HARRINGTON, *Lord*, a title conferred in 1603 on sir John Harrington, or *Harington*, above-mentioned, which became extinct at the death of John, the second lord, in 1613.

HARRINGTON, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was the son of John Harrington, esq. who was imprisoned in the reign of queen Mary, for holding a correspondence with the then lady Elizabeth, with whom he continued in favour until his death. The son was born at Kelston, near Bath, in Somersetshire, in 1561, and died in 1612, leaving, 1. Some Epigrams, published first in 1618, and afterwards in 1625, under the title of 'The most elegant and witty Epigrams of Sir John Harrington, Knt. digested into Four Bookes.' 8vo. 2. 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' published some years ago by the Rev. Henry Harrington, of Bath; of these a second edition was published in 3 vols. 12mo. 1792; and a third, with additions, and a life of the author by Thomas Park, F. S. A. in 2 vols. 8vo. 1804. He likewise wrote a book against the bishops, which suited the malignant temper of the times.

HARRINGTON, *Sir James*, a political writer on the side of rebellion, was born in 1611, educated at Oxford, and, after rendering himself obnoxious to the government on its restoration, for which he suffered imprisonment, he died in 1677. His works, among which was his 'Oceana,' a republican piece, were first published by Toland in 1700, in 1 vol. fol.; and again by Dr. Birch in 1737; which was followed by a third edition in 1747.

HARRINGTON, *Henry*, a physician, and descendant of sir John Harrington, was born at Kelston in 1729, educated at Oxford, and died in 1816, leaving, An Ode to Harmony; An Ode to Discord; The Witch of Wokey, a ballad in the old English style; 'The Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity;' besides several catches and other pieces of music, to which he was so much attached that he founded the musical club at Bath, called the Harmonic Society.

HARRIOT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Oxford in 1560, became a commoner of St. Mary-Hall, where he took his degree of A. B. in 1579, and died in 1621, leaving, 1. 'A brief and true Report of the New-foundland of Virginia,' 1585; and reprinted in Hackluyt's 'Voyages.' 2. 'Artis Analysis Praxis,' a thin folio, printed after his death.

HARRIS (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Malmsbury,

James Harris, the son of James, the distinguished philologist, mentioned under *Biography*, was created a peer in 1788, by the title of lord Malmsbury, baron of Malmsbury, co. Wilts; and in 1800 was further advanced to the dignities of a viscount and an earl, by the titles of viscount Fitzharris, of Hurn Court, in the county of Southampton, and earl of Malmsbury. [Vide *Malmsbury*]

HARRIS, *Lord*, a title conferred in 1815 on George Harris, commander-in-chief of the forces during the campaign in Mysore, and at the siege and capture of Seringapatam.

HARRIS, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a native of Broad Camden, in Gloucestershire, was born in 1578, and died in 1658, president of Trinity College, having procured that office from the usurping powers, whose cause he espoused during the rebellion, in the room of Dr. Hannibal Potter, who was driven away. His works were published in one volume, folio, in 1654.

HARRIS, *John*, the first compiler of a dictionary of the arts and sciences, was born about 1667, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and died in 1719, leaving, 1. 'A Collection of Voyages and Travels,' afterwards improved and published by Dr. Campbell. 2. 'A Treatise on the Theory of the Earth,' 1697. 3. 'A Treatise on Algebra,' 1702. 4. A Translation of Pardie's Geometry into English. 5. 'Astronomical Dialogues;' the third edition of which appeared in 1795. 6. 'Lexicon Technicum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1708; besides a number of single Sermons, and a 'History of Kent,' which he left unfinished, and which was published in folio after his death.

HARRIS, or *Harries, Walter*, physician to king William, was born at Gloucester about 1647, and educated at Winchester School and Oxford, but when he died is not known. He was the author of, 1. 'A Farewell to Popery,' 4to. 1679, on the occasion of his returning to protestantism. 2. 'Pharmacologia anti-empirica,' 8vo. Lond. 1683. 3. 'De acutis Morbis Infantum,' 8vo. 1689; often reprinted, and translated into English by Cockburn in 1693, and by Martyn in 1742; also into French by Devaux.

HARRIS, *James*, father of the first earl Malmsbury, was born in 1709, educated at Salisbury, and Wadham College, Oxford, and died in 1780, leaving, 1. 'Three Treatises; the first concerning Art; the second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; and the third concerning Happiness,' 1744. 2. 'Hermes; or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar,' 8vo. 1751. 3. 'Philosophical Arrangements,' 1775. 4. 'Philological Inquiries,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1781. In 1801 his son, lord Malmsbury, published a magnificent edition of the works before-mentioned, in 2 vols. 4to.; to which is prefixed a sketch of the author's life. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

HARRIS, *George*, a civilian, and son of Dr. John Harris, bishop of Llandaff, who died in 1796, was the author of, 1. 'Observations on the English Language, relating to the common Mistakes in Spelling, Pronunciation, and Accent,' 1752, when it came out anonymously, but afterwards with his name. 2. 'D. Justiniani Institutionum Libri quatuor,' and a translation of them into English, with notes, 4to. 1756; and a second edition in 1761.

HARRIS, *William*, a biographical compiler, was born at Salisbury about 1720, and died in 1770, having published a 'Life of Hugh Peters,' in 1751; 'Life of James I,' 1753; 'Life of Charles I,' in 1758; 'Life of Cromwell,' 1761; 'Life of Charles II,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1765.

HARRISON, *John* (*Hist.*) the son of a butcher, a colonel in the rebel army, and one of the regicides who, with Fairfax, was in the attitude of prayer during the murder of their sovereign, suffered the penalty of his crimes on the gallows at the Restoration.

HARRISON, *William* (*Biog.*) an English historian, and a native of London, who died about 1592, wrote, 1. 'An Historical Description of the Island of Britain,' published in Hollingshed's Chronicles. 2. A translation from Hector Boethius, of 'The Description of Scotland, prefixed to Hollingshed's History of Scotland;' besides a Chronology, mentioned by Hollingshed.

HARRISON, *William*, a humourous and poetical writer, who was educated at New College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and died in 1712, wrote some poems, as 'Woodstock Park,' in Dodsley's Collection; 'Ode to the Duke of Marlbro,' 1707, in Duncombe's 'Horace;' and some pieces in the 'Select Collection,' by Nichols; and a Letter to Dean Swift from Utrecht, while secretary to lord Raby, ambassador at the Hague.

HARRISON, *William*, author of the 'Pilgrim, or Happy Convert,' a pastoral tragedy, 1709, is said to be distinct from the preceding.

HARRISON, *John*, a mechanic, and inventor of the famous time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, and also of the compound or gridiron pendulum, was born at Foulby, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, in 1693, and died in 1776, leaving some improvements on his time-keeper, and also a small work, entitled, 'Description concerning such Mechanism as will afford a nice or true Mensuration of Time,' &c. 8vo. 1775.

HARROWBY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Ryder [Vide *Ryder*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Ryder, earl of Harrowby, viscount Sandon, and baron Harrowby.

Arms. *Azure*, three crescents *or*, each charged with an ermine spot *sable*.

Crest. In a mural crown *or*, a wyvern's head *argent*, thereon an ermine spot *sable*.

Supporters. Two griffins *argent*, charged on their breast with an ermine spot *sable*, collared *azure*, thereon three crescents *or*, and chained *azure*.

Motto. "Servata fides cineri."

HARSNET, *Samuel* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Colchester in 1561, educated at Cambridge, chosen master of Pembroke Hall in 1604, promoted, after various preferments, to the see of Chichester in 1609, translated to that of Norwich in 1619, and to the archbishopric of York in 1629, sworn of the privy council in 1629, and died in 1631.

HARTE, *Walter* (*Biog.*) an English poet and divine, supposed by some to have been born about 1707, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1773, leaving, 1. A volume of Poëms, published in 1727, and dedicated to the earl of Peterborough; an edition of which was published in 1739. 2. 'An Essay on Satire,' 8vo. 1730. 3. 'Essay on Reason,' to which Pope is said to have contributed some portion. 4. 'The Union and Harmony of Reason, Morality, and Revealed Religion,' preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, Feb. 27, 1736-7; this excited such notice as to pass through five editions. 5. 'History of Gustavus Adolphus,' 2 vols. 4to. 1759; an edition of which was published in German by George Henry Martini, with a preface, and notes, &c. by John Gottlieb Bohme; an 8vo. edition of which was published in England in, 1763. 6. 'Essays on Husbandry,' 1764. 7. 'The Amaranth,' 1767.

HARTINGTON, *Marquis* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Devonshire.

HARTLAND, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Mahon, which was conferred on Maurice Mahon, who, in 1800, was created lord Hartland, of Stokestown, co. Roscommon.

HARTLIB, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a writer on agriculture in the 17th century, and the son of a Polish merchant, was the author of, 1. 'The Discourse of Flander's Husbandry,' 4to. 1645. 2. 'His Legacy, or an enlargement of the Discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders,' 4to. Lond.

1652. 3. 'On Setting Land.' 4. 'A true and ready Way to learn the Latin Tongue,' 4to. 1654. 5. 'A Vindication of Mr. John Durie,' 4to. 1650. 6. 'The reformed Commonwealth of Bees, with the reformed Virginian Silkworm,' 4to. Lond. 1655.

HARTLEY, *David* (*Biog.*) an English physician, was born in 1705, and died in 1757, leaving, 'Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations,' 2 vols. 8vo.; which was republished by his son in 1791; besides some medical tracts relative to the operation of Mrs. Stephens's medicine for the stone; for whom he was principally instrumental in procuring a grant from parliament of 5000*l.*

HARTMAN, *John Adolphus* (*Biog.*) a divine of Munster, was born in 1680, and died in 1744, leaving among his works, 1. 'Hist. Hassiaca,' 3 vols. 2. 'Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum Victoris III, Urbani II,' &c. 3. 'Præcepta Eloquentiæ Rationalis,' &c.

HARTOPP (*Her.*) the name of a family of Freathby, in the county of Leicester, which enjoys the dignity of a baronet, first conferred in 1619 on Edward Hartopp, and afterwards revived in 1796 in the person of Edmund Cradock Bunney, esq. who, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, sir John Hartopp, bart. of the first creation, assumed the name and arms of Hartopp. This family is of considerable antiquity, mention being made of it as early as the reign of Richard II. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a chevron *ermine*, between three otters passant *argent*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a pelican *argent*, vulning herself *proper*.

HARTSOEKER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Gouda, in Holland, in 1656, and died in 1725, leaving, 1. 'Essai de Dioptrique,' 1694. 2. 'Principes de Physique,' 1696. 3. 'Conjectures Physiques,' 1707, 1708. 4. 'Eclaircissemens sur les Conjectures Physiques,' 1710.

HARTWELL (*Her.*) the name of a family of Dale-Hall, co. Essex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1805 on sir Francis John Hartwell, knt. Director of Greenwich Hospital; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a buck's head caboshed *argent*, attired *or*; between the attire a cross pattee fitchy of the third in chief a lion passant gardant per pale *argent* and *or*; on a canton *ermine*, two bars *azure* and *gules*.

Crest. On a mount *vert*, surrounded with seven pales, the second and fifth charged with a spear's head, sanguinated *argent*, a hart lodged with his dexter foot on a well, with a sprig of oak in his mouth *vert*.

Motto. "Sorte sua contentus."

HARTZ (*Geog.*) a mountainous tract in the interior of Germany, lying chiefly in the S. of Hanover, which is a part of the extensive country called by the ancients *Sylva Hercynia.*

HARTZHEIM, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Cologne, was born in 1694, and died in 1763, leaving, 1. 'Summa Historiæ omnis ab Exordio Rerum ad Annum a Christo nato 1718,' 18mo. Luxemburg. 1718. 2. 'De Initio Metropoleos Ecclesiasticæ Coloniæ, &c. Disquisitio,' 4to. Colon. 1731. 3. 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Coloniensium,' fol. ibid. 1747. 4. 'Dissertationes decem historico-criticæ in Sacram Scripturam.' 5. 'Inscriptionis Hersellensis Urbis Romanæ Explanatio,' 8vo. Colon. 1745; besides a collection of the Councils of the Church of Germany, which had been projected by Schannat, a German ecclesiastic, and of which he published the first four volumes, after having digested the materials. The work was afterwards continued by Scholl and Neissen.

HARVEY, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a wit and poet, was born about 1545, and is supposed to have died in 1630, leaving among his works, 1. 'Three proper and wittie Letters, touching the Earthquake and our English reformed Versifying,' 4to. Lond. 1580. 2. 'Two other very commendable Letters touching artificial Versifying,' 4to. 1580. 3. 'Foure Letters and certain Sonnets, touching Robert Greene and others,' ibid. 1592. 4. 'Pierce's Supererogation; or, new Prayse of the old Asse, with an Advertisement for Pap. Hatchet, and Martin Marprelate,' ibid. 1593. 5. 'Rhetor, sive duorum Dierum Oratio de Natura, Arte, et Exercitatione Rhetorica,' 4to. Lond. 1577. 6. 'Ciceronianus, vel Oratio post Reditum habita Cantabrigiæ ad suos Auditores,' 4to. ibid. 1577. 7. 'Gratulatio Valdenensium Lib. IV. ad Elizabetham Reginam,' ibid. 1578. 8. 'Smithus, vel Musarum Lachrymæ pro Obitu honoratiss. Vir. Thomæ Smith,' 4to. ibid. 1578.

HARVEY, *William*, physician to James I and Charles I, and the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkstone, in Kent, in 1569, educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and died in 1658, leaving, 1. 'Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis,' 1628. 2. 'Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium,' 1651, &c. A splendid edition of his works was published in 4to. 1766, with a life of the author prefixed, written by Dr. Laurence. [Vide Plate XXXII.]

HARWOOD, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a Dissenting minister, was born in 1729, and died in 1794, leaving, among other things, 1. 'A View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics,' 8vo.; frequently reprinted. 2. 'Introduction to the New Testament,' translated into several foreign languages. 3. An edition of the Greek Testament, in 2 vols. 8vo.; besides a wretched attempt at a 'Translation of the New Testament.'

HASAN (*Hist.*) son of the caliph Ali, was raised to the caliphate at his death, in the 40th year of the Hegira, A.D. 650, but resigned this dignity in the same year to his competitor Moawiyah, and died at Medina nine years after, from the effects of poison, administered to him by his wife Jaadah.

HASAN, or *Abul Hasan Jawhar*, vide *Abul.*

HASAN, *Al*, or *Al Hasan Ebn Ali, &c.* emir of Sicily, detected a conspiracy formed against him, which he suppressed by the punishment of the ringleaders. He afterwards defeated the Greeks, who had landed on the island, but was recalled by the caliph Al Moez Ledinallah from this post in the year of the Hegira 356, A. D. 966, after having held it upwards of 13 years.

HASE, *Theodore de* (*Biog.*) a minister of Bremen, was born in 1682, and died in 1731, leaving a volume of 'Dissertations,' besides the part which he took in a journal entitled 'Bibliotheca Historico-Philologico-Theologica,' which was afterwards continued under that of 'Museum Historico-Philologico-Theologicum.'

HASELRIGG, *Sir Arthur, Bart.* (*Hist.*) or *Haslerig*, son of sir Thomas Haselrigg, the first baronet, took a prominent part in the rebellion, for which he prepared the way by preferring a Bill in the House of Commons for the attainder of the earl of Strafford. He died in 1660, consistently hostile to every thing in the shape of monarchy, or regular government, either in church or state.

HASELRIGG (*Her.*) the name of a family descended from Roger de Haselrigge, who came with William the Conqueror. Sir Thomas Haselrigge, his descendant, was created a baronet in 1622, whose son is so discreditably mentioned in *History* above. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three hasel-leaves *vert*.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, lined *ermine*, a Scot's head *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a stag *proper*; on the sinister, a talbot *argent*, pied *sable*, and gorged with a plain collar *gules*.

Motto. "Pro aris et focis."

HASENMULLER, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a native of Holstein, was born in 1651, and died in 1691, leaving, 1. 'Dissertatio de Linguis Orientalibus,' 8vo. Lips. 1677. 2. 'Henrici Opitii Synasmus restitutus,' 4to. ibid. 1678, and 1691. 3. 'Biblia

parva Græca,' &c. 12mo. Chilon. 1686. 4. An edition with notes, of Michael Psellus 'De Operatione Dæmonum,' Chilon. 1691.

HASSAN, *Aga* (*Hist.*) a Sardinian renegado, succeeded Hayradin as bashah of Algiers, at the time when the emperor Charles V, made his unsuccessful attempt to besiege that place. He died soon after, in the 63d year of his age.

HASSAN, brother of the bashah Hayradin, and nephew of Barbarossa, succeeded Haji as bashah in 1570, and died greatly esteemed and regretted, after having been twice restored to his government.

HASSAN, *Corso*, a renegado, was chosen by the Algerine soldiery to succeed the bashah Salha Rais, but was put to a cruel death four months after, by the new viceroy Tekelli.

HASSELQUIST, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born at Toernvalla, in East Gothland, in 1722, and died in 1752, leaving a number of papers, which were purchased by Louisa Ulrica, queen of Sweden, and after being arranged by Linnæus, were published, some in Latin, under the title of 'Iter Palæstinum,' and others in the Swedish language; they have been translated into several languages, and appeared in English in 1766.

HASTED, *Edward* (*Biog.*) the historian of Kent, descended on the father's side from the noble family of Clifford, and on the mother's from the ancient and knightly family of the Dingley's, of Woolverton, in the Isle of Wight, was born in 1732, and died in 1812, leaving a 'History of Kent,' 4 vols. fol. 1778—1799.

HASTINGS (*Hist.*) a Danish chief, who rendered himself formidable to Alfred the Great, by landing with a great body of his countrymen on the coast of Kent. Alfred, however, having taken his wife and two sons prisoners, restored them to him, on condition that he should depart the kingdom.

HASTINGS, *John de*, lord Hastings and Bergavenny, and seneschal of Aquitaine, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was in 1290 one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, in right of his grandmother Ada, daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, and brother to Malcolm IV, and William the *Lion*, kings of Scotland.

HASTINGS, *Sir Ralph de*, a descendant from another branch of the same family, was governor of the castle of York in 1337, and being mortally wounded at the battle of Neville's Cross, when David Bruce, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, he died a few days after in 1346.

HASTINGS, *Sir William de, first Lord Hastings*, was high in favour with Edward IV, whose father Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, and also himself, he had faithfully served. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to Lewis XI in 1462, and invested with many high offices, but when Edward V succeeded to the throne, and Gloucester was made Protector, he was decoyed by the latter into the Tower, and his head struck off, that one of the greatest obstacles to the gratification of his wicked ambition might be removed.

HASTINGS, *George*, vide *Huntingdon*.

HASTINGS, *Sir Edward*, third son of George, the first earl of Huntingdon, was high in favour with queen Mary, by whom he was made Master of the Horse, &c. and called to her Privy Council; but upon the death of this queen, he betook himself to his devotions in the hospital of Stoke Poges, in Bucks, which was of his own erection, where he died soon after.

HASTINGS, *Henry*, lord Loughborough, vide *Loughborough*

HASTINGS, *Henry, Lord*, eldest son of Ferdinando, the sixth earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1649, was so noted for his learning and sweetness, that no less than 98 elegies were made on him, and published in 1650, under the title of 'Lachrymæ Musarum,' written by divers persons of nobility and worth.

HASTINGS, *Lady Elizabeth*, niece of the preceding, was born in 1682, and died in 1739, justly celebrated as a pattern of munificence and piety, having devoted her life and fortune to the furtherance of good and charitable works.

HASTINGS, vide *Moira*.

HASTINGS, *Warren*, the descendant of an ancient family, which had long possessed the manor of Daylesford, in Worcestershire, although not in their possession at the time of his birth, was born in that neighbourhood in 1733, and after being educated at Westminster, he went out as a writer to India, in the Company's service, and rising by his merits, he obtained the principal management of affairs in the East, and displayed great vigour and prudence in his administration; but notwithstanding the wisdom of his measures, which served to defeat the projects of Hyder Ali, and his French allies, he was exposed to a vexatious impeachment and trial, which lasted nine years, and ended in his acquittal. After this he passed the remainder of his life in privacy, although honoured with a place in the Privy Council, and died in 1818, leaving among his works as an author, 'A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares,' 4to.; 'Memoirs relative to the State of India,' 8vo.; 'Fugitive Poetry,' &c.

HASTINGS (*Her.*) the name of an illustrious family, honourably mentioned under *History*, and so called from the town Hastings, which was in their possession at the time of the conquest. The first of this family who enjoyed the peerage was Henry lord Hastings, son of William de Hastings, steward to king Henry II. His descendant in the fourth degree, Laurence lord Hastings Bergavenny, and Weishford, was advanced in 1339 to the dignity and title of earl of Pembroke, which became extinct at the death of John, third earl of Pembroke; but the titles of lord Hastings, Bergavenny, and Weishford, devolved on Reginald, lord Grey, of Ruthen. From Thomas de Hastings, half-brother to William de Hastings above-mentioned, descended sir William de Hastings, who in 1461 was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Hastings, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Edward, the second lord Hastings, was summoned to Parliament on Nov. 15, 1482, as lord Hungerford, in right of his wife. His son George, the third lord Hastings, was created in 1529 earl of Huntingdon, [vide *Huntingdon*] and his third son, sir Edward Hastings, was in 1557 advanced to the peerage by the title of baron Hastings, of Loughborough, which title became extinct at his death, but was revived in 1643 in the person of Henry, the second son of Henry, fifth earl of Huntingdon; who, like the rest of his noble family, was zealous in the royal cause during the rebellion. At the death of Francis, tenth earl of Huntingdon, unmarried in 1790, the earldom remained for some time dormant, but was at length claimed by Henry Francis Hastings, the lineal descendant of sir Edward Hastings, knight, fourth son of Francis, second earl of Huntingdon, whose claim to this ancient earldom was confirmed. [Vide *Huntingdon*] The barony of Hastings devolved on his sister, the countess of Moira, whose son Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira, was advanced in 1816 to the dignity of marquis of Hastings. [Vide *Rawdon*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Rawdon Hastings, marquis of Hastings, earl of Rawdon, viscount Loudoun, baron Hungerford, Hastings, Newmarsh, Botreaux, Molines, Peverell, De Hornet, and Rawdon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; earl of Moira, and baron Rawdon, in the peerage of Ireland, and a baronet of Ireland.

Arms. Quarterly of four coats, viz. 1st *argent*, a fess between three pheons' heads *sable*, for Rawdon; 2d *sable*, on a bend cottised *argent*, a rose *gules* between two annulets *sable*, for Conway; 3d *azure*, two bars *or*, each charged with three martlets *gules*, for Burdett; 4th *azure*, two lions passant in pale *argent*, for Camville.

Crest. On a wreath, a bull's head erased *sable*, armed and ducally gorged *or*.

Supporters. Two bears *argent*, muzzled *gules*, chains fixed to the muzzles, passing between their fore-legs, reflexed over their backs, and fastened by staples to trunks of trees, which they hold between their fore-paws; the chains *or*, the trunks of trees *proper*.

HASTINGS, the name of a family of Wellesley Hall, county Leicester, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1806 on Charles Hastings, son of Francis, earl of Huntingdon, and a general in the army. The arms, &c. of this family are the same as those of the earl of Huntingdon, with a suitable difference.

HASTINGS (*Geog.*) an ancient borough, and at present a fashionable watering-place, on the coast of Sussex, 36 miles S. E. Tunbridge, 64 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 35′ E., lat. 50° 52′ N. It is famous for being the place near which William the Conqueror landed in England; as also for the battle fought in its neighbourhood, which terminated in the defeat and death of his rival Harold.

HATCHER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) physician to queen Mary, who became a fellow of Eton College in 1555, compiled some Memoirs of the eminent persons educated at Eton, in two books, in a catalogue of all the provosts, fellows, and scholars, to the year 1572; and published the Epistles and Orations of his fellow collegian Walter Haddon, in a book entitled 'Lucubrationes.'

HATFIELD, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) a prelate, a statesman, and warrior, was secretary to Edward III, who promoted him to the see of Durham, when he was called upon to take the lead of a body of men, in defence of the realm, against the Scottish invader king David. On the latter being taken prisoner, he was one of the commissioners with the lords Percy, and Ralph Nevill, to treat with the Scots for the ransom of their captive monarch. He afterwards attended Edward in his expedition into France, and died in 1381, after having rendered his name dear to the friends of learning, by the foundation of Trinity College, Oxford, which was at first called Durham College, but at the dissolution it was granted to Dr. Owen, who sold it to sir Thomas Pope, by whom it was refounded, endowed, and called Trinity College. Bishop Hatfield was likewise the principal benefactor, if not the founder, of the Friary at Northallerton, in Yorkshire, for Carmelites, or White Friars, and is handed down by records as having expended large sums in charitable and public purposes.

HATFIELD (*Geog.*) or *Bishop's Hatfield*, a town of Hertfordshire, situated on the river Lee, 19 m. N. London. It formerly belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, occasionally a royal residence, where Edward VI, and Elizabeth, were crowned. A magnificent seat was erected at this place between the years 1605 and 1611, by Robert Cecil, the first earl of Salisbury, which after having been suffered to fall into decay, was restored to its former splendour by the late earl.

HATFIELD, a village in the county of York, situated in Hatfield Chase, 8 m. E. Doncaster. It is famous for the battle fought here A. D. 633, by Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumbria, against Cadwallo, king of Wales, and Penda, king of Mercia, in which, after a sanguinary conflict, the Northumbrians were defeated. William de Hatfield, the second son of Edward III, was a native of this place, which was the residence of William de Sindholm, of whom many marvellous tales are told. Several coins of Vespasian, with a battle-axe, and other vestiges of antiquity, have been dug up in this neighbourhood, as also the complete skeleton of a man.

HATTO (*Ecc.*) or *Atto Vercellensis*, bishop of Vercelli, in Italy, was born of a noble family of Piedmont, in the beginning of the 10th century, and promoted to the see of Vercelli in 945, but the time of his death is not known. He wrote, 1. 'Libellus de Pressuris Ecclesiasticis,' in three parts, inserted in D'Achery's 'Spicilegium.' 2. 'Epistolæ.' 3. 'Canones Statutaque Vercellensis Ecclesiæ,' both in the same collection; besides many other works, all of which were collected and published in 2 vols. fol. 1768.

HATTON, *Sir Christopher* (*Hist.*) a statesman and a lawyer, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the third and youngest son of William Hatton, of Holdenby, in Northamptonshire. He was entered a gentleman commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, but removed without taking a degree to the Inner Temple, and after filling the several offices of Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Captain of the Guard, Vice-chamberlain, and Privy Counsellor, he rose to the post of Lord Chancellor in 1587, and died in 1591, after having been employed in the deputation to the unfortunate queen Mary, who, it is said, was persuaded by him to answer before a court, that she might thereby give an appearance of legal procedure to the trial. Wood says he wrote several things pertaining to the law, none of which are extant, but the following has been attributed to him, 'A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament, and the Exposition thereof,' 8vo. Lond. 1677. Warton thinks he was the undoubted writer of the Fourth Act in Tancred and Gismund, which bears at the end composuit Ch. Hat. This play was the joint production of five students of the Inner Temple, and was acted at that Society before the queen in 1568, but not printed till 1592. [Vide Plate XX]

HAVANNAH (*Geog.*) capital of the island of Cuba. Lon. 82° 14′ W., lat. 23° 12′ N. This town, which is a landing-place for all vessels from the east coast of Spanish America, has been subject to many attacks at different times. It was taken in 1536 by a French pirate, but ransomed for 700 dollars, and after that was occupied successively by the English, the French, and the Buccaneers; but the most memorable attack was that made in 1762 by a British fleet and army, under the command of admiral sir George Pococke, and lord Albemarle, when it was captured, after a resistance of two months and eight days, and an immense booty was obtained. The specie and merchandize found in the place was estimated at three millions sterling. It was restored to the Spaniards at the peace of 1763.

HAVERKAMP, *Sigebert* (*Biog.*) a classical scholar, who died in 1742, professor of history and rhetoric in the university of Leyden, published, 1. 'Tertulliani Apologeticus,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1718. 2. 'Dissert. de Alexandri Magni Numismate,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1722. 3. 'Oratio de Actione Oratoris, sive Corporis Eloquentia,' 4to. ibid. 1724. 4. An edition of 'Lucretius,' 2 vols. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1725. 5. 'Series Numismatum Antiquorum Henr. Adriania. Mark,' 8vo. 1727. 6. 'Museum Hilenbroekianum,' without date or place. 7. An edition of 'Josephus,' fol. Amst. 1726; of 'Eutropius,' 8vo. Lugd. 1729; of Morell's 'Thesaurus Familiarum Romanarum Numismatum,' fol. Amst. 1734; of 'Dionysius Periegetes,' Gr. et Lat. ibid. 1738; and of Sallust, 4to. Amst. 1742. 8. 'A History of Asia, Africa, and Europe, from the End of the Fabulous Ages,' in Dutch, three parts, fol. 1736-39, with plates of coins. 9. 'Sylloge Scriptorum de Pronunciatione Græcæ Linguæ,' Lugd. Bat. 1736 and 1740. 10. 'Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata Ducis Croyiaci et Arschotani,' &c. 4to. Amst. 1738; 'Nummophylacium Reginæ Christinæ,' &c. fol. Hag. 1740; the same work in French under the title of 'Medailles de Grand et de Moyen Bronze du Cabinet de la Reine Christine,' &c. 1740; besides translating the works of several Italian antiquaries into Latin for Van der Aa's 'Thesaurus Italiæ,' and for Polenus' 'Supplementa nova utriusque Thesauri Romanorum Græcarumque Antiquitatum,' particularly the work of Paruta, and of Leonard Agostini, on Sicily; to which he added that of

Goltzius, together with the description and notes of himself, and others, on the same subject, 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1622.

HAVRE DE GRACE (*Geog.*) in Latin *Portus Gratiæ*, a town of Normandy, in the north of France, 45 miles W. Rouen, 112 N.W. Paris. Lon. 0° 6′ E., lat. 49° 29′ N. This town was built by Francis I, fortified by Bonaparte, and bombarded by the English in 1759 and 1794.

HAUTEFEUILLE, *John* (*Biog.*) a mechanic of Orleans, was born in 1647, and died in 1724, after having, among other inventions, discovered the method of moderating the vibration of the balance of watches, by means of a small steel spring, which sort of watches have since been called pendulum watches, not because they have real pendulums, but because they approach nearly to the justness of pendulums. This invention was afterwards improved by Huygens, who claimed the merit of the discovery to himself. Hautefeuille wrote, 1. 'Explication de l'Effet des Trompettes Parlantes,' &c. 4to. 1674. 2. 'Pendulle Perpetuelle,' 4to. 1678. 3. 'Description d'une nouvelle Lunette et d'un Niveau sensible,' 1679. 4. 'L'Art de respirer sous l'Eau et le Moyen d'entretenir la Flamme renfermeé dans un petit Lieu,' 1681; and 'La Machine Loxodromique,' 1701. 5. 'Balance Magnétique,' 1702. 6. 'Microscope Micrométrique,' &c. 1704. 7. 'La Machine arpentante,' 1712. 8. 'La Perfection des Instrumens de Mer,' 1715. 9. 'Inventions Nouvelles,' 4to. 1717. 10. 'Nouveau System du Flux et Reflux de la Mer,' 1719, &c.

HAWARDEN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Maude [vide *Maude*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Maude, viscount Hawarden, of Hawarden, co. Tipperary, baron de Montalb, and a baronet of Ireland.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*; second and third *argent*, three bars *sable*, a lion rampant *gules*, both borne by the family.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion's gamb, issuant and erect, grasping an oak branch *proper*, acorned *or*.

Motto. "Virtute securus."

HAWES, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) an English poet, and native of Suffolk in the 15th century, whose principal work is his 'Pastime of Pleasure,' first printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1517, with wooden cuts; besides which he wrote 'The Temple of Glass,' in imitation of Chaucer's 'Temple of Fame;' 'The Conversion of Swearers,' &c.

HAWES, *William*, an English physician, and founder of the Humane Society, was born at Islington in 1736, and died in 1808, leaving among his works, as a writer, 1. 'An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last Illness,' 1774. 2. 'Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment,' 1777. 3. 'Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physick,' 1780. 4. 'An Address to the Legislature on the Importance of the Humane Society,' 1781. 5. 'Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, with Observations on the General Bills of Mortality.' 6. 'Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1784.'

HAWKE, *Edward Lord* (*Hist.*) a distinguished naval officer, was the son of Edward Hawke, esq. barrister-at-law. Being bred to the sea-service from his earliest youth, and having passed through the inferior gradations in the navy with credit to himself, he was in 1734 appointed captain of the Wolf; in 1747 promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, when he captured nine men of war of the French fleet; in 1748 was made vice-admiral of the blue; in 1755 vice-admiral of the white; in 1757 he commanded the squadron which was sent to co-operate with sir John Mordaunt in the expedition against Rochefort; in 1759 commanded the grand fleet opposed to that of the French, equipped at Brest for the invasion of this kingdom, which on coming out, he totally defeated; in 1765 he was appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the Admiralty, and died full of honours in 1781. [Vide Plate XVI]

HAWKE (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been ennobled by the heroic deeds of the admiral above-mentioned, who, for his numerous and splendid services, was created in 1776 a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of baron Hawke, of Towton, in the county of York; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *erminois*, between three boatswains' whistles erect *proper*.

Crest. On a wreath, a hawk rising *proper*, charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lis.

Supporters. On the dexter side Neptune crowned with an eastern crown, standing upon a dolphin, and holding in his right hand a trident, all *proper*; on the sinister a sea-horse, holding a union flag in his dexter paw *proper*.

Motto. "Strike."

HAWKESWORTH, *John* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born either in 1715, or 1719, in London, and died in 1773, leaving, 1. 'The Adventurer,' a well-known series of essays, in which he was assisted by Drs. Johnson, Bathurst, and Warton; besides which he published separately, in 1761, 'Edgar and Emmeline,' a fairy tale, and 'Almoran and Hamet,' another popular tale. 2. An edition of Dean Swift's Works, with explanatory Notes, and a Life written upon a plan long before laid down by Johnson in 1765. 3. Three additional volumes of Swift's Letters, with Notes and Illustrations, 1766. 4. A translation of 'Telemachus,' 4to. 1768. 5. 'Journal of a Voyage Round the World,' which contained an account of Captain Cooke's Voyages to the South Sea Islands. He was likewise editor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' from 1744, when he succeeded Dr. Johnson until 1760, during which period he contributed many of his earlier productions in verse, as the 'Devil Painter,' a tale; 'Chaise Percée,' from the French; 'A Series of Theological Enquiries;' 'A Thought from Marcus Antoninus,' &c. some of which are signed H. Greville.

HAWKINS, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) an able naval commander, was born in 1520; went in 1562 on his first famous voyage, when he commenced the traffic in slaves, which has since been abolished; was rear-admiral in the Victory in 1588, in the engagement with the Armada; obtained the honour of knighthood for his valour on this and other occasions, and died in 1595. He erected an hospital at Chatham for the relief of disabled and diseased seamen.

HAWKINS, *Sir Richard*, son of the preceding, who shared in his father's glory in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, went afterwards as commander of three vessels to the coast of Brazil, where he was taken by the Spaniards, and after being confined at Peru for two years he returned home, and died in 1622, leaving a work printed and ready for publication, entitled 'The Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knight, in a Voyage into the South Sea, A. D. 1593.'

HAWKINS (*Her.*) the name of two families enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet.

HAWKINS *of Kelston*, co. Somerset, received this honour in 1778, in the person of sir Cæsar Hawkins, a distinguished surgeon. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a saltire engrailed *sable*, five fleurs-de-lis *or*.

Crest. On a mount *vert*, a hind lodged *or*.

HAWKINS *of Trewithan*, co. Cornwall, received this honour in 1791, in the person of sir Christopher Hawkins, recorder of Grampound; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Per saltire *or* and *argent*, on a saltire *sable*, five fleurs-de-lis of the first, all within a bordure gobony *or* and *sable*.

Crest. A cubit arm erect habited *argent*, charged with

two fleurs-de-lis in pale *azure*, grasping in the hand a baton *or*, tipped *sable*.

HAWKINS, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) an English writer, descended from sir John Hawkins, the naval commander above-mentioned, was born in 1719, and died in 1789, leaving, 1. An edition of Walton's 'Complete Angler,' 1760; to which he added a 'Life of Walton,' written by himself, and a 'Life of Cotton,' author of the second part, written by the well-known Mr. Oldys; three editions of this work were published before 1784, when a fourth appeared, with considerable addition, and a new Life of Cotton, by himself; and a fifth edition was published by his son after his death. 2. 'General History of the Science and Practice of Music,' 1776. 3. 'The Life and Works of Dr. Samuel Johnson,' 11 vols. 8vo. 1787; besides several pieces of poetry in the Gentleman's Magazine, and elsewhere.

HAWKSMOOR, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an architect, was born in 1666, and died in 1736, after having executed some important works, as the rebuilding of All Soul's College, Oxford, and the building of some of the fifty new churches, of all which he was the surveyor.

HAWKWOOD, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) son of a tanner, of Henningham, in Essex, and a brave officer of the 14th century, after distinguishing himself at sea, in the service of Edward III, went over to Italy, and fought in the service of several of the Italian states, particularly of the Pisans and the Florentines, which latter sustained an irreparable loss at his death in 1394. He was honoured by them with a noble funeral at the public expense, and a magnificent monument.

HAWLES, *John* (*Biog.*) an English lawyer, was born at Salisbury in 1645, educated at Winchester School, and Queen's College, Oxford, and died in 1716, leaving, 1. 'Remarks upon the Trials of Edward Fitzharris, Stephen Colledge, Count Coningsmarke, the Lord Russel,' &c. fol. Lond. 1689, &c. 2. 'The Magistracy and Government of England Vindicated,' &c. fol. ibid. 1689.

HAWLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Leybourne Grange, in the county of Kent, of which mention is made as early as the 14th century. Of this family is sir Henry Hawley, who was created a baronet in 1795; whose arms are as follow:

Arms. *Vert*, a saltire engrailed *argent*.

HAY, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) founder of the noble House of Errol, in Scotland, is said to have been only a countryman in condition; but acquired, about 890, the highest glory and honour by having with his two sons animated his flying countrymen to renew their attack on the Danes, which terminated in the entire defeat of the latter.

HAY, *Sir Gilbert*, a descendant of the preceding, adhered faithfully to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, and also to his son, king David, in whose service he fell at the battle of Hallidon-Hill, in 1333.

HAY, *Sir Edmund*, descended from another branch of the same family, distinguished himself in the service of James IV, by whom he was employed on the most important occasions.

HAY, *Sir James, Earl of Carlisle*, vide *Carlisle*.

HAY, *Sir George*, vide *Kinnoul*.

HAY, *Francis*, a descendant of the first earl of Kinnoul, inherited the loyalty of his ancestors, which he testified most ardently during the rebellion, and suffered for it, both in his person and estate.

HAY, *Edward*, fourth son of the seventh earl of Kinnoul, was constituted Envoy-Extraordinary to his Portuguese majesty in 1757, and Plenipotentiary to the same monarch in 1762. He was afterwards made governor of Barbadoes, and died in 1780.

HAY, *George* (*Ecc.*) second son of the seventh earl of Kinnoul, and archbishop of York, took the arms and surname of Drummond, as heir entail to his great grandfather, William Drummond, viscount of Strathallan. He was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary in 1737, and prebendary of Westminster in 1743; consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1748; translated to the see of Salisbury in 1761, from which he was advanced to the archbishopric of York in the same year, and died in 1777.

HAY (*Her.*) the surname of many illustrious families, which have flourished for many centuries in Scotland as well as in Italy and Normandy. From this province, where there were lands and a lordship denominated from them, several of the name of Hay accompanied the Conqueror into England in 1066; for, in the list of the great warriors who came over with him, Le Sieur de la Haye is expressly mentioned, besides others of the same name. The two most ancient families of this surname in Scotland are those of Errol and Tweeddale; but, although they use the same armorial bearings, as also do those in Italy, France, and England, there is no other document of their original consanguinity. Sir William Hay, descended from Thomas Hay above-mentioned, was created lord Hay by his cousin, king James I, in 1427. William, his grandson, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Errol by James II in 1452. [Vide *Errol*] Sir George Hay, the descendant from a younger branch of the same stock, was created in 1627 viscount Dupplin and lord Hay, of Kinfauns; and in 1633 was further advanced to the dignity of earl of Kinnoul; and George Henry, the seventh earl, was raised to the peerage of Great Britain in 1718 by the title of lord Hay, baron Hay, of Pedwardin, co. Hereford. [Vide *Kinnoul*] Sir James Hay, uncle to the first earl of Kinnoul, was created in 1609 lord Bewlie; and his son James, the second lord Bewlie, was created by king James lord Sawlie, viscount Doncaster, and earl of Carlisle, which titles became extinct at the death of the second earl in 1660. [Vide *Carlisle*]

HAY, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Errol.

HAY, another family of the same name, and descended from William de Haya, king's butler in the reign of William I, also enjoys the dignity of the peerage, conferred first on John Hay, of Yester, who was created lord Hay, of Yester, in 1487. John, eighth lord Hay, of Yester, was in 1646 raised to the dignity of earl of Tweeddale; and John, his son, the second earl, was advanced in 1694 to the dignities of marquis of Tweeddale, earl of Gifford, and viscount of Walden, &c. [Vide *Tweeddale*]

HAY, the name of a family of Old Luce, co. Wigtown, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1798 on sir John Dalrymple Hay. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, between three escutcheons *gules*, in base; and in chief a yoke *proper*, a crescent *azure*.

Crest. A falcon *proper*, charged on his breast with an escutcheon *gules*.

Motto. "Serva jugum."

HAY, *William* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born at Glenburne, in Sussex, in 1695, and died in 1755, leaving, 1. 'Essay on Civil Government,' 1728. 2. 'Mount Caburn,' 1730, a poem. 3. 'Remarks on the Laws relative to the Poor, with proposals for their better Relief and Employment,' &c. 1735. 4. 'Religio Philosophi, or the Principles of Morality and Christianity illustrated from a View of the Universe, and of Man's Situation in it,' 1753. 5. 'Essay on Deformity,' in which he alludes to his own bodily defect. 6. A Translation of Sir Hawkins Browne's Work, 'De Immortalitate Animæ.' 7. Some 'Epigrams of Martial' translated and modernised, 1755. His works were collected by his daughter, and published in 2 vols. 4to. with his life prefixed.

HAYDN, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a musical composer of distinction, was born at Rhorau, in Lower Austria, in 1733, and died in

1809, leaving, among his works, 'Stabat Mater,' 'Passione, 'The Creation,' 'Seasons,' &c. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

HAYE, *John de la* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, who died in 1614, at the age of 74, was the author of 'An Evangelical Harmony,' 2 vols. fol. and other works.

HAYE, *John de la*, a Franciscan, was born in 1593 at Paris, and died in 1661, leaving 'Biblia Magna,' 5 vols. fol. 1643; and 'Biblia Maxima,' 19 vols. fol.

HAYER, *John Nicholas Hubert* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Sare-Louis in 1708, and died in 1780, leaving, among his works, a 'Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, 3 vols. 12mo.; and on the Existence of God, &c.

HAYES (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been settled in Ireland since the grand rebellion, in which Edmund Hayes, the direct ancestor of the present baronet, took a part as a colonel in Cromwell's army; and David Hayes, his grandson, was a captain at the battle of the Boyne. Sir John Macnamara Hayes, his descendant, who was a physician to his majesty's forces serving in North America during the whole of that war, was created a baronet in 1797. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a chevron *azure*, between three escutcheons *gules*, each charged with a leopard's face *or*; second and third *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, between three pheons *azure*.

Crest. On a perch *proper*, a falcon with wings endorsed *or*, from his mouth pendant an escutcheon as in the arms.

HAYES, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born in 1678, and died in 1760, leaving, 1. 'A Treatise of Fluxions,' folio. 2. 'A New and Easy Method to find out the Longitude from observing the Altitudes of the Celestial Bodies,' 1710. 3. 'The Moon, a Philosophical Dialogue,' 1723. 4. 'A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint,' 8vo. 1736. 5. 'A Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels, according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jesus Christ, 8vo. 1738. 6. 'Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint,' 8vo. 1741; to which a 'Supplement' was published in 1741. 7. 'Chronographiæ Asiaticæ et Ægyptiacæ Specimen,' &c. 8vo. 1759.

HAYES, *William*, a musical composer, was born in 1708, and died in 1777 musical professor of Oxford, where he composed many pieces for the different colleges; but his Canons, Catches, and Glees, for the Catch Club in London, procured him the greatest celebrity. He also wrote 'Remarks on the Essay on Musical Expression,' in reply to Mr. Avison, the author, who wished to detract from the merits of Handel.

HAYM, *Nicholas Francis* (*Biog.*) a native of Rome, and by profession a musician, who died in 1730, was the author of, 1. 'Il Tesoro Britannico,' 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1719. 2. 'Notitia de Libri Rari nella Lingua Italiana,' 8vo. 1726, and several times reprinted, but the edition of Milan, 2 vols. 4to. 1771, is reckoned the best. 3. Two tragedies, entitled 'La Merope,' and 'La Demodice.' 4. An edition of Tasso in 2 vols. 4to.; besides two sets of Sonnatas, &c.

HAYMAN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an English artist of Exeter, was born in 1708, and died in 1776, leaving a good reputation for skill in scene painting. He furnished drawings for different publications; as Moore's Fables, Congreve's Works, &c.

HAYNE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a schoolmaster and native of Leicestershire, was born in 1581, and died in 1645, leaving several legacies for charitable and public purposes, particularly for two scholars in Lincoln College, where he was educated. He wrote, 1. 'Grammatices Latinæ Compendium,' 8vo. 1637 and 1649, with appendices. 2. 'Linguarum Cognatio, seu de Linguis in Genere,' 8vo. Lond. 1639. 3. 'Pax in Terra, seu Tractatus de Pace Ecclesiastica,' 8vo. ibid. 1639. 4. 'The equal Ways of God in rectifying the unequal Ways of Man,' 8vo. ibid. 1639. 5. 'General View of the Holy Scriptures, or the Times, Places, and Persons of the Holy Scriptures,' &c. fol. ibid. 1640. 6. 'Life and Death of Dr. Martin Luther,' 4to. ibid. 1641.

HAYNES, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and died in 1752, published 'A Collection of State Papers relating to Affairs in the Reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, from 1542 to 1570,' transcribed from the Cecil MSS. in Hatfield House, fol. 1740.

HAYWARD, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) an English historian, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1627, published, 1. 'The First Part of the Life and Raigne of king Henrie IV,' 4to. 1599; for which, having meddled with the question of the succession, he suffered a long imprisonment. 2. 'An Answer to the First Part of a certaine Conference concerning the Succession, published not long since under the name of R. Doleman.' 3. 'The Lives of the three Norman Kings of England, William I, William II, Henry I.' 4. 'Of Supremacie in Affaires of Religion,' 1605. 5. 'The Life and Raigne of King Edward VI, with the beginning of the Raigne of Queen Elizabeth,' 4to. 1630, a posthumous work; besides which he was the author of some works of piety; as 'The Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul,' 'David's Tears,' &c.

HAZAEL (*Bibl.*) חזאל, a king of Syria, who was so by God's appointment for the punishment of Israel, and, according to Elisha's prophecy. He stifled his master Benhadad, and, usurping his throne, he executed all the evils on Israel which the prophet had foretold. 1 *Kings* xix.; 2 *Kings* viii.

HAZOR (*Bibl.*) חצר, a city of Judah, and also of Naphthali. *Josh.* xv. 23; xix. 36, &c.

HEAD (*Her.*) a family of Hermitage, near Rochester, in Kent, of considerable antiquity, which originally took the name of De Hede from the ancient port now called *Hithe*. One of this family, Hamo de Hede, was bishop of Rochester in 1291, and confessor to Edward II. Sir Richard Head, of the same family, was created a baronet in 1676. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *ermine*, between three unicorns' heads couped *sable*.

Crest. A unicorn's head couped *ermine*.

Motto. "Study quiet."

HEADFORT, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Taylour, in Ireland [vide *Taylour*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Taylour, marquis of Headfort, earl of Bective, viscount Headfort, baron of Headfort, and baronet.

Arms. *Ermine*, on a chief *gules*, a fleur-de-lis between two boars' heads erect *or*.

Crest. On a wreath a naked arm embowed holding an arrow *proper*.

Supporters. The dexter a lion, the sinister a leopard, both gardant, and plain collared.

Motto. "Consequitur quodcumque petit."

HEADLEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Winn. [Vide *Winn*]

HEADLEY, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a poet and critic, was born at Instead, in Norfolk, in 1766, and died in 1788, leaving, 1. A Volume of original Poems. 2. 'Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1787; besides some contributions to the 'Olla Podrida.'

HEARNE, *Samuel* (*Hist.*) an enterprizing navigator, was born in 1745, and died in 1792, after having been made governor of Prince of Wales' Fort in Hudson's Bay, which, during his government, was taken and destroyed by the French in 1782, and rebuilt the next year. He wrote, 1. 'Journey from the Prince of Wales' Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean, undertaken by Order of the

Hudson's Bay Company, for the Discovery of Copper Mines, a North West Passage, &c. in the Years 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772.'

HEARNE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary and classical editor, a native of Berkshire, was born in 1678, educated at Oxford, and died in 1735, leaving 1. 'An Index to L'Estrange's Translation of Josephus,' fol. 1702. 2. 'Reliquiæ Bodleianæ, or some Genuine Remains of Sir Thomas Bodley,' &c. 1703. 3. 'Plinii Epistolæ et Panegyricus,' &c. 1703. 4. 'Eutropius; Messala Corvinus; Julius Obsequens,' &c. 1703. 5. 'Indices tres locupletissimi in Cyrilli Opera,' Oxon. 1733. 6. 'Ductor Historicus,' published in two volumes at separate times; the second edition of the first in 1705, and the second volume in 1704. 7. 'Index to Dr. Edward's Preservative against Socinianism,' 4to. 1704. 8. 'Index to Clarendon's History of the Rebellion,' 1704. 9. An edition of 'Justin,' 1705; of 'Livy,' 6 vols. 8vo. 1708. 10. 'A Letter containing an Account of some Antiquities between Windsor and Oxford,' &c. printed in 1708 in 'The Monthly Miscellany, or Memoirs for the Curious;' reprinted at the end of the fifth volume of Leland's 'Itinerary.' 11. 'The Life of Alfred the Great,' by sir John Spelman, from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library, 1710. 12. 'The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary, intermixed with divers Discourses written by the Editor and others,' 9 vols. 8vo. 1710, a new edition in 1744. 13. 'Henrici Dodwellii de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana Dissertatio,' 1713. 14. 'Lelandi de Rebus Britannicis Collectanea,' 6 vols. 8vo. 1715. 15. 'Acta Apostolorum Græco-Latine Literis Majusculis,' &c. 1715. 16. 'Joannis Rossi Antiquarii Warwicensis Historia Regum Angliæ,' &c. 1716. 18. 'Aluredi Beverlacensis Annales; sive Historia de Gestis Regum Britanniæ,' &c. 1716. 19. 'Gulielmi Roperi Vita Thomæ Mori equitis Aurati, Lingua Anglicana Contexta,' 1716. 20. 'Gulielmi Camdeni Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum, Regnante Elisabetha,' 3 vols. 1717. 21. 'Gulielmi Neubrigensis Historia, sive Chronica Rerum Anglicarum,' 1719. 22. 'Thomæ Sprotti Chronica,' &c. 1719. 23. 'A Collection of curious Discourses, written by eminent Antiquaries, upon several Heads in our English Antiquities,' 1720. 24. 'Textus Roffensis,' &c. 1720. 25. 'Roberti de Avesbury Historia de Mirabilibus gestis Edwardi III, &c. Appendicem etiam subnexuit, in qua inter alia continentur, Letters of King Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn,' 1720. 26. 'Johannis de Fordun Scoti Chronicon Genuinum, unâ cum ejusdem Supplemento ac Continuatione,' 1722. 27. 'The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury,' &c. 1722. 28. 'Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis,' &c. 1723. 29. 'Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle,' 2 vols. 1724. 30. 'Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brune, from the Death of Cadwalladon to the End of King Edward the First's Reign,' 2 vols. 1720. 31. 'Johannis Confratris et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica, sive de Domerham Historiæ de Rebus gestis Glastoniensibus,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1727. 32. 'Thomæ de Elmham Vita et Gesta Henrici V Anglorum Regis,' &c. 1727. 33. 'Liber Niger Scaccarii,' 2 vols. 1728. 34. 'Historia Vitæ et Regni Richardi II Angliæ Regis, a Monacho quodam de Evesham consignata,' 1729. 35. 'Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis,' &c. 2 vols. 1731. 36. 'Walteri Hemingforde Canonici de Gisseburne, Historia de Rebus gestis Edwardi I, II, III,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1731. 37. 'Duo Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores veteres, videlicet, Thomas Otterbourne, et Joannis Wethamstede, ab Origine Gentis Britannicæ usque ad Edvardum IV,' &c. 2 vols. 1733. 38. 'Chronicon, sive Annales prioratus de Dunstable,' &c. 1733. 39. 'Benedictus, Abbas Petroburgensis, de Vita et Gestis Henrici II, Richardi I,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1735; many of which works contain articles of antiquity nowise connected with the principal subject indicated in the title.

HEATH, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) Archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor of England in Mary's reign, was a native of London, and educated at Christ College, Cambridge. He was deprived of his dignities for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, and died at Cobham in 1560.

HEATH, *Thomas*, brother of the archbishop, and a Jesuit, acted in 1568 as a missionary in disguise in England, where, by inveighing against the liturgy, he hoped to destroy the church of England; but being at length known as to his real character, he was put into the pillory, and died in prison soon after.

HEATH, *James* (*Biog.*) an English historian, was born in London in 1629, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, whence he was driven by the usurping powers, and died in 1664, leaving, 1. 'A Brief Chronicle of the late Intestine War in the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 8vo. 1661, afterwards enlarged by the author, and completed from 1637 to 1663 in four parts, thick 8vo.; to this edition was again added a continuation from 1663 to 1675, by John Philips, nephew, by the mother's side, to Milton, fol. 1676. 2. 'Elegy upon Dr. Thomas Fuller,' 1661. 3. 'The Glories and Magnificent Triumphs of the blessed Restoration of King Charles II,' &c. 8vo. 1662. 4. 'Flagellum, or the Life and Death, Birth and Burial of Oliver Cromwell, the late Usurper,' 8vo. 1663; of which a third edition came out with additions in 1665. 5. 'Elegy on Dr. Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln,' 1662. 6. 'A New Book of Loyal English Martyrs and Confessors, who have endured the Pains and Terrors of Death, Arraignment, &c. for the Maintenance of the Just and Legal Government of these Kingdoms, both in Church and State,' 12mo. 1663. 7. 'Brief but exact Survey of the Affairs of the United Netherlands,' &c. 12mo.

HEATH, *Benjamin*, a lawyer of the last century, who died in 1766, was the author of, 1. 'An Essay towards a demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes,' &c. 1740. 2. 'The Case of the County of Devon with respect to the Consequences of the new Excise Duty on Cyder and Perry,' &c. 4to. 1763. 3. 'Notæ sive Lectiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum Æschyli,' &c. 4to. 1752. 4. 'A Revisal of Shakspeare's Text, wherein the Alterations introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly considered,' 8vo. 1765; besides furnishing the Notes on the Eton Greek Tragedies.

HEATHCOTE (*Her.*) the name of a family which in two of its branches enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet. This family anciently resided in the county of Derby, but for the last century have had their principal possessions in Lincolnshire. Gilbert Heathcote, whose family resided in Chesterfield, co. Derby, was created a baronet in 1732; and William Heathcote, a descendant from the third son of Gilbert Heathcote, of Chesterfield, was created in 1733. The arms, &c. of the elder branch are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, three pomeys, each charged with a cross *or*; second and third *azure*, a saltire engrailed *ermine*.

Crest. On a mural crown *azure*, a pomey charged with a cross *or*, between two wings displayed *ermine*.

The arms of the junior branch are the same, except the difference and the quartering.

HEATHCOTE, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and miscellaneous writer, descended from the family above-mentioned, whose property was injured during the rebellion, was born in 1721, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1795, leaving, 1. 'Historia Astronomiæ, sive de Ortu et Progressu Astronomiæ,' 8vo. 1746. 2. 'Cursory Animadversions upon the Controversy in general,' namely, the Middletonian Controversy on the Miraculous Power, &c.; and another pamphlet

on the same subject, entitled 'Remarks upon a Charge by Dr. Chapman,' 1752. 3. 'A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, &c. upon the Reasonableness and Uses of commemorating King Charles's Martyrdom,' &c. 4. 'A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy,' 1755. 5. 'The Use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion, in answer to a Sermon preached by Dr. Patten, at Oxford, July 13, 1755,' which was followed the next year by a defence of this treatise. 6. 'The Irenarch; or, Justice of the Peace's Manual,' 1771; and a second edition in 1774. 7. 'Sylva; or, the Wood,' a collection of anecdotes, &c.; besides a Life of Dr. Burnet, master of the Charter-House, and some occasional Sermons, &c.

HEATHFIELD, *Lord* (*Her.*) vide *Eliott.*

HEBE (*Myth.*) Ἥβη, a daughter of Jupiter and Juno. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, v. 602.

—— καλλίσφυρον Ἥβην
Παῖδα Διὸς μεγάλοιο καὶ Ἥρης χρυσοπεδίλη.

Hesiod. Theog. v. 921.

Λοισθοτάτην δ' Ἥρην θαλερὴν ποιήσατ' ἄκοιτιν
Ἡ δ' Ἥβην, καὶ Ἄρηα καὶ Εἰλείθυιαν ἔτικτε.

But, according to some mythologists, she was the daughter of Juno alone, who conceived her after eating lettuces. She was cupbearer to the gods.

Hom. l. 4, v. 2.

Ἱδὲ θεοὶ πὰρ' Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἠγορόωντο
Χρυσέῳ ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δὲ σφίσι πότνια Ἥβη.

and was dismissed by Jupiter for falling down in an indecent posture while pouring out nectar in the assembly of the gods, when she was succeeded in her office by Ganymede. Hercules being raised to the rank of a deity, became reconciled to Juno by marrying Hebe.

Pind. Nem. Od. 1.

ὀλβίοις ἐν δώμασι δεξάμενον
θαλερὰν Ἥβαν ἄκοιτιν.

Propert. l. 1, el. 13.

Nec sic cœlestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben
Sensit in Œtæis gaudia prima jugis.

Ovid. Met. l. 9, v. 400.

Hoc illi dederat Junonia muneris Hebe.

Val. Flacc. l. 8, v. 231.

Seu cum cœlestes Alcidæ visere mensas
Jam vaçat, et fessum Junonia sustinet Hebe.

Juvenal Sat. 13, v. 43.

Nec puer Iliacus, formosa nec Herculis uxor
Ad cyathos.

Catul. Carm. 67.

Pluribus at cœli tereretur janua Divis:
Hebe, nec longâ virginitate foret.

She was worshipped at Sicyon under the name of *Dia,* and at Rome under that of *Juventa,* or *Juventas,* or the goddess of youth.

Ovid. de Pont. l. 1, ep. 10.

Nectar et Ambrosiam, latices epulasque Deorum
Det mihi formosâ gnava Juventa manu.

Apollod. l. 1, c. 3; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 1; *Aug. de Civ.* l. 4, c. 2; *Philost. Icon.* l. 2.

Hebe (*Numis.*) this goddess was represented as a young virgin crowned with flowers, and arrayed in a variegated garment. *Mus. Flor.*

HEBENSTREIT, *John Ernest* (*Biog.*) a physician and philologer, was born at Neuenhoff, in the diocese of Neustadt, in 1702, and died in 1756, leaving, 1. 'Oratio de Antiquitatibus Romanis per Africam repertis,' 4to. 1733. 2. 'Carmen de Usu Partium,' &c. 8vo. 1739. 3. 'Museum Richterianum,' &c. 1743. 4. 'De Homine sano et ægroto,' &c. 8vo. 1753. 5. 'Palæologia Therapiæ,' 8vo. Hal. 1779; besides some academical and physiological tracts.

HEBER (*Bibl.*) חבר, the Kenite of Jethro's family, husband to Jael, who killed Sisera. *Judg.* iv.

Heber, *Reginald* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Marton-Hall, in Yorkshire, in 1728, educated at Oxford, and died in 1804, leaving some elegant verses addressed to the king, on his accession to the throne, among the Oxford poems on that occasion, in 1761; besides an 'Elegy, written among the Tombs in Westminster Abbey,' printed for Dodsley; and afterwards inserted in Pearch's continuation of Dodsley's Poems. His son, Richard Heber, esq. by his first marriage, a gentleman well known by his taste for, and patronage of, learning, is the present representative of Oxford; and Reginald Heber, his second son, is the present bishop of Calcutta.

HEBERDEEN, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician, and scholar, was born in London in 1710, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1801, leaving, 1. 'Dissertationis de servili Medicorum Conditione Appendix,' &c. a tract, composed by Dr. Con. Middleton, and edited by him in 1761. 2. An edition of the Supplices Mulieres of Euripides in 1763, with the notes of Dr. Middleton; and in 1768 an edition of the two Iphiginiæ, also with his notes. 3. ΑΝΤΙΘΗΡΙΑΚΑ, an Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca,' 8vo. 1745. 4. 'Gulielmi Heberden Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione,' 8vo. 1802; to which an English edition was annexed by his son. He was also a writer in the 'Athenian Letters;' but more particularly in the work which was begun by the College of Physicians, at his especial recommendation, well known since by the name of the 'Medical Transactions,' in which he first called the attention of the faculty to the disease called Angina Pectoris.

HEBRIDES (*Geog.*) or *Western Islands,* in the Latin *Ebudæ Insulæ,* a cluster of islands, situated on the western coast of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, extending about 180 miles in length, between north latitude 58° and 55°, and from 10 to 30 miles in breadth. The principal of these islands are Lewis, Sky, Barra, Egg, Rum, Muck, Canna, Coll, Tyne, Mull, Lismore, Bute, Arran, and Cambrays, &c.

History of the Hebrides.

In the early periods of history these islands were ruled by their own independent princes, until the eighth century, when the Pictish kingdom was overthrown by Kenneth II, after which they fell under the dominion of the Danes and Norwegians, who retained them till the 13th century, when the chieftains who ruled over them as independent princes, were styled Lords of the Isles, or Earls of Ross; among these were several who attempted to throw off their allegiance to the Scottish kings, and often invaded the adjacent counties of Scotland. John, the last earl of Ross, entered into an alliance with Edward IV, of England, against his own sovereign, James III; but, in consequence of a change of politics in the English king, who courted the alliance of James, the earl of Ross was reduced to submission, and his earldom was declared by act of Parliament unalienably annexed to the crown; since that period the isles have remained in the peaceable possession of the Scottish and English kings, with occasional insurrections and rebellions occasioned by refractory chieftains.

HEBRON (*Bibl.*) חברון, or *Chebron,* one of the most ancient cities, built seven years before Tanais, the capital of Lower Egypt, and rendered famous by Abraham's sojourning in its neighbourhood, and by David's having fixed his kingdom there. It was first taken by Joshua, who killed its king Hotham, when it was allotted to Judah. *Gen.* xiii; *Numb.* xiii. 22; *Josh.* x; 2 *Sam.* ii. 1, &c.; *Well's Sac. Geog.*

HEBRONAH (*Bibl.*) עברנה, an encampment of the Israel-

ites in the wilderness between Jotbathah and Elah. *Numb.* xxxiii.

HEBRUS (*Geog.*) a river of Thrace, now *Marissa*, which was supposed to roll its waters on golden sands, and empty itself into the Ægean Sea by two mouths, opposite to the island of Samothrace. It is celebrated by the poets on account of the head of Orpheus having been thrown into it, after it was cut off by the Ciconian women.

Virg. Georg. l. 4.

Tum quoque marmoreâ caput à cervice revulsum,
Gurgite cum medio portans Œagrius Hebrus
Volveret.

Ovid. Met. l. 11, v. 50.

—— Caput, Hebre, lyramque
Excipis; et (mirùm) medio dum labitur amne,
Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua
Murmurat exanimis; respondent flebile ripæ.

Sil. l. 11, v. 477.

—— tulit ora revulsa
In pontum, ripis utrinque sequentibus Hebrus.

Stat. Sylv. 2.

Sic ripis ego murmurantis Hebri
Non mutum caput Orpheos sequebar.

Strab. l. 7; *Mela*, l. 2; *Timoth. de Fluv.* 11; *Horat.* l. 1; od. 25.

HECAERGOS (*Myth.*) a surname applied to Apollo and Diana.

HECATEUS (*Biog.*) Ἑκαταῖος, an historian of Miletus, the son of Hegisander, and friend of Aristagoras, who flourished in the reign of Darius Hystaspes.

HECATE (*Myth.*) Ἑκάτη, a daughter of Perses and Asteria, who was called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* or *Proserpine* in the lower regions, whence she was designated *Diva triformis, tergemina, triceps, &c.*

Virg. Æn. l. 4, v. 511.

Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianæ.

Ovid. Her. ep. 12, v. 79.

Per triplicis vultus arcanaque sacra Dianæ.

Id. Met. l. 7.

Tuque, triceps Hecate!

Ovid. Fast. l. 1, v. 141.

Ora vides Hecates, in tres vertentia partes.

Hesiod. Theogn. v. 409.

Γείνατο δ' Ἀστερίην εὐώνυμον, ἥν ποτε Πέρσης,
Ἠγάγετ' ἐς μέγα δῶμα, φίλην κεκλῆσθαι ἄκοιτιν
Ἡ δ' ὑποκυσσαμένη Ἑκάτην τέκε, τὴν περὶ πάντων
Ζεὺς Κρονίδης τίμησε——

She was supposed to preside over magic and enchantments.

Apollon. Argon. l. 3, v. 528.

Κούρη τις μεγάροισιν ἐνιτρέφετ' Αἰήταο
Τὴν Ἑκάτη περίαλλα θεὰ δάε τεχνήσασθαι
Φάρμαχ'.

Euripid. in Med.; *Diod.* l. 4; *Tibull.* l. 1, el. 2; *Lucan.* l. 6; *Val. Flacc.* l. 7, v. 82; *Paus.* l. 2; *Minuh. Fel.* § 21.



HECATE (*Numis.*) this deity is represented with three bodies, or heads, as in the annexed figure; and on account of her infernal character she is represented with these characteristics, rather than as one of the twelve great celestial deities: all her hands hold instruments of terror, and generally grasp either cords, swords, serpents, or flaming torches. The Furies are represented in a similar manner. *Spence. Polymet.*

HECATOMPYLOS (*Geog.*) an epithet applied to Thebes, in Egypt, on account of its hundred gates. *Ammian.* l. 22.

HECHT, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a German Protestant divine, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1696, and died in 1748, leaving, among his works, 'Commentatio de Secta Scribarum;' and 'Antiquitas Haræorum, inter Judæos in Polonia et Turcici Imp. Regionibus florentis Sectæ,' &c.

HECHT, *Godfrey*, said by some to be the brother of the preceding, was born at Juterbach in the latter part of the 17th century, and died in 1721, leaving, 1. 'Res memorabiles perantiquæ Saxonum Urbis Iutrebaci,' Wittenb. 1707. 2. 'Vita Johannis Teselii,' &c. ibid. 1707. 3. 'De Formula Impræsentiarum,' 1709. 4. 'De Wicmanno Antistite Magdeburgensi,' 1710. 5. 'De Dignitate et Præstantia Critices,' 1713. 6. 'De Rei Heraldicæ inter Germanos speciatim Saxonas Auspiciis,' &c. 1717. 7. 'Germania Sacra et Litteraria,' &c. 8vo. 1717. 8. 'Memoria Philippi Melanchtonis, Litterarum inter Saxonas Restauratoris summi,' 1718. 9. 'De Henri Guelfi Boiatiæ et Saxoniæ Ducis,' &c.

HECQUET, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a physician of Abbeville, was born in 1661, and died in 1737, leaving, 1. Several Theses on medical Subjects, published from 1655 to 1704. 2. 'Explication Physique et Mechanique des Effets de la Saignée et de la Boisson dans la Cure des Maladies,' &c. 12mo. 1707. 3. 'De l'Indecence aux Hommes d'accoucher les Femmes,' &c. 12mo. Trevoux. 2708. 4. 'Traité des Dispenses du Carême,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1708, 1709, 1715, and 1741. 5. 'De la Digestion des Alimens,' &c. 1710. 6. 'De purganda Medicina,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1714. 7. 'Novus Medicinæ Conspectus,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1722. 8. 'Hippocratis Aphorismi,' &c. 9. 'La Medicine Theologique,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1733, &c.

HECTOR (*Myth.*) Ἕκτωρ, son of king Priam and Hecuba, the most valiant of all the Trojan chiefs, and the celebrated antagonist to Achilles, by whom he was killed in single combat. His name is derived ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔχειν τὴν πόλιν, from his maintaining the city, because it could not be taken while he was alive. He married Andromache, by whom he had Astyanax. *Hom. passim.*; *Dictys. Cret.*; *Dares. Phryg.*; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 12, &c.; *Paus.* l. 3; *Quint. Smyrn.*

HECTOR (*Numis.*) the memory of this hero is preserved on some medals, particularly of Ilium, bearing the inscription ΕΚΤΩΡ ΙΛΕΩΝ, and a representation of the battle between Hector and Patroclus. *Mus. Albin.*

HECTOR, *Boethius* (*Biog.*) vide *Boethius.*

HECUBA (*Myth.*) Ἑκάβη, daughter of Dymas, a Phrygian prince, and wife of Priam, by whom she was the mother of Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Helenus, Troilus, Polydorus, Creusa, Laodice, Polyxena, and Cassandra, was carried away captive by Ulysses after the destruction of Troy, and is fabled to have been changed into a bitch. *Hom. Il.* l. 16; *Euripid. in Hec. et Troad.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 13; *Mela*, l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 111; *Juv. Sat.* 10; *Senec. in Troad.*; *Plin.* l. 4; *Quint. Smyr.* l. 14.

HEDELIN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1604, and died in 1676, leaving, 1. 'Pratique du Theatre,' 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1717; also 4to. Paris. 2. 'Zenobie,' a tragedy. 3. 'Macaride,' &c. a novel. 2 vols. 8vo. 4. 'Histoire du Tems, &c.' 12mo. &c.

HEDERIC, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Hedericus*, a scholar and lexicographer, was born at Hain, or Grossen-hayn, in Misnia, and died in 1748, leaving, 1. An edition of Empedocles' 'De Sphæra,' with his own notes, and the Latin version of Septimius Florens, 4to. Dresd. 1711. 2. 'Notitia Auctorum,' 8vo. 1714. 3. 'Lexicon Græcum et Latinum,' first published at Leipzic in 8vo. 1722, revised and enlarged by Young, Patrick, and Morell.

HEDIO, *Caspar* (*Biog.*) one of the early reformers, was born at Etlingen, in the marquisate of Baden, in 1495, and died in 1552, leaving a number of works, mentioned by Melchior Adam, on theological, historical, and philological subjects.

HEDLINGER, *John Charles* (*Biog.*) a Swiss engraver, whose medals are much admired, died in 1771, aged 80.

HEDWIG, *John* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born at Cronstadt, in Transylvania in 1730, and died in 1799, leaving, 1. 'Fundamentum Historiæ Naturalis Muscorum Frondosorum,' 4to. Lips. 1782. 2. 'Theoria Generationis et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnæi,' Petrop. 1784, and 1798. 3. 'Cryptogamia,' 4 vols. fol. 1787—1797. 4. 'Species Muscorum,' 4to. a posthumous work.

HEDWIGA (*Hist.*) daughter of Lewis, king of Poland, succeeded her father in 1382, and, having married Jagello, duke of Lithuania, that duchy became united to the crown of Poland.

HEEDE, *William*, and *Vigor Van* (*Biog.*) two brothers and painters, of Furnes, who excelled in historical painting. William, whose works are most esteemed, died in 1728, aged 68, and Vigor in 1708, aged 49.

HEEM, *John David de* (*Biog.*) a painter of Utrecht, who excelled in fruits and flowers, and died in 1674, at the age of 74.

HEEM, *Cornelius de*, son of the preceding, excelled his father in correctness.

HEEMSKERK, *James* (*Hist.*) a Dutch Admiral, of a considerable family in Amsterdam, was sent in 1596 on a voyage of discovery to find out a North-West passage, and returned safe with the vessels, but with the loss of his colleague and some others, who perished by the cold. He was afterwards engaged against the Spaniards in the Straits of Gibraltar, where both he, and the commander of the enemy's fleet, Alvarez Davila, fell in the engagement, but the Dutch came off victorious.

HEEMSKERK (*Biog.*) vide *Hemskirk*.

HEERBRAND, *James* (*Biog.*) a German divine, and one of the propagators of the reformation, was born in Nuremberg in 1521, and died in 1600, leaving several works on theological subjects, mentioned by Melchior Adam.

HEERE, *Lucas de* (*Biog.*) a painter of Ghent, was born in 1534, and died in 1584, leaving in England many specimens of his skill in portrait-painting, having taken, during his residence here, the portraits of lady Jane Grey, lord Darnly, husband to Mary queen of Scots, Frances duke of Suffolk, &c.; besides his painting of the Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, on the altar-piece in the church of St. Peter, at Ghent; and some other pieces, which have been much admired.

HEERKENS, *Gerard Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Groningen, in the last century, wrote, 1. 'De Valetudine Literatorum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1749. 2. 'Satyra de Moribus Parhisiorum et Frisiæ,' 4to. 1750. 3. 'De Officio Medici Poema,' 8vo. Groning. 1752. 4. 'Iter Venetum,' Venet. 1760. 5. 'Marii Curulli Groningensis Satyræ,' 8vo. Rom. 1760. 6. 'Notabilia,' 2 books 1764, and two other books in 1770. 7. 'Anni Rustici Januarius,' Groning. 1767. 8. 'Aves Frisicæ,' Rotterdam. 1787.

HEGELOCHUS (*Hist.*) Ἡγηλοχος, an Athenian general, sent to Mantinea with 6000 men to stop the progress of Epaminondas. *Diod.* l. 15.

HEGEMON (*Biog.*) a Thasian poet in the age of Alcibiades, who wrote a poem entitled 'Gigantomachia,' and other works. *Athen.* l. 4; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 8; *Gyrald. Poet. Hist.* l. 3.

HEGESIAS (*Hist.*) Ἡγησίας, a tyrant of Ephesus under the protection of Alexander. *Polyæn. Strat.* l. 6.

HEGESIAS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Cyrene, who recommended suicide, but was forbidden by Ptolemy to continue the propagation of his doctrines. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, c. 34; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Diogen. in Arist.*

HEGESIAS, an historian of Magnesia, commended as a great orator by Cicero. *Cic. Orat.* c. 67, &c.; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plut. in Alex.*

HEGESILOCHUS (*Hist.*) a magistrate of the Rhodians in the time of Philip and Alexander, who lost his power in consequence of his vices. *Athen.* l. 10.

HEGESILOCHUS, a Prytanis, or chief magistrate of the Rhodians, A. C. 171, who engaged his countrymen to prepare a fleet of 40 ships to assist the Romans against Perseus, king of Macedonia.

HEGESIPPUS (*Biog.*) Ἡγησίππος, an historian, quoted by Dionysius Halicarnassensis, and also a writer on cookery, quoted by Athenæus. *Dion. Hal. Ant.* l. 1; *Athen.* l. 9; *Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

HEGESIPPUS, an ecclesiastical historian in the second century, wrote an ecclesiastical history from the commencement of the Christian æra, to his own times, of which a few fragments remain in Eusebius; but the five books of the Jewish war ascribed to him, and inserted in the Bibl. Pat. and printed also separately at Cologne, in 8vo. 1559, are generally supposed to have been the production of a later writer.

HEGESISTRATUS (*Hist.*) Ἡγησίςρατος, natural son of Pisistratus, and a tyrant of Sigæum, in Troas, defeated the Mitylenians in battle, and, taking the arms of the poet Alcæus among the plunder, he hung them up in the temple of Minerva. *Herod.* l. 5, &c.

HEGESISTRATUS, a famous diviner of Elis, in Peloponnesus, who, being taken by the Lacedæmonians, and chained by one leg, contrived to make his escape by cutting off the limb. He took refuge in Tegeum, where he was made high-priest; but, falling a second time into the hands of the Lacedæmonians, he was put to death. *Herod.* l. 9.

HEGISISTRATUS, a native of Ephesus, who, being banished from his country for having killed his parents, went into Asia, and, according to an oracle, founded there Elea, &c. *Plut.*

HEGETORIDES (*Hist.*) Ἡγητορίδης, a Thasian who, when the Athenians were besieging the city, and it was forbidden by law on pain of death to speak of peace, went into the forum with a rope round his neck, and, surrendering himself to the mercy of his fellow citizens, boldly advised them to save themselves from destruction by entering into a treaty with their enemies. The Thasians, awakened by this to a sense of their danger, abrogated the law, and pardoned Hegetorides. *Polyæn.* l. 2, c. 33.

HEIDANUS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a professor of theology at Leyden, was born at Frankenthal in 1597, leaving, among other things, 'Corpus Theologiæ Christianæ in quindecim Locos digestum,' published after his death in 2 vols. 4to. 1686.

HEIDEGGER, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine of Switzerland, was born at Ursevellon, a village near Zurich, in 1633, and died in 1698, leaving, 1. 'Exercitationes Selectæ de Historiâ Sacrâ Patriarcharum,' 2 vols. 4to.; the first volume published at Amsterdam in 1667, and the second in 1671. 2. 'De Ratione Studiorum Opuscula Aurea,' 12mo. Tigur. 1670. 3. 'Tumulus Tridentini Concilii,' 4to. Tigur. 1690. 4. 'Historia Papatûs,' 4to. Amst. 1698; translated into French under the title of 'Histoire du Papisme;' besides 'Exercitationes Biblicæ,' &c. with a life of Heidegger, published in 1700.

HEIDELBERG (*Geog.*) *Heidelberga*, an ancient city of Baden, in Germany, situated on the Neckar, at the foot of a mountain called the Giesberg, 10 m. S. S. E. Manheim, 14 N. E. Spire. Lon. 8° 41′ E. lat. 49° 24′ N. Its University was founded in 1386, but suffered materially when the town was taken by the Bavarians in 1622, and all the books, together with a valuable collection of MSS. were carried away and presented to the pope, who deposited them in the Vatican. The foundation of a new library was laid by the celebrated J. G. Grævius, and had been gradually increased to 30,000 volumes, when, in 1815, the books and manuscripts carried to Rome were happily restored.

HEINECCIUS, *John Michael* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine and historian, was born at Eisemberg in 1674, and died in 1722, leaving, 1. 'Historiam Historiæ,' &c. 4to. Helmstad. 1703. 2. 'Anti-Goslariæ Tutelares,' 4to. Francof. 1706.

3. 'De Sigillis Veterum.' fol. Lips. 1709. 4. 'Eigentliche und Wahrhaftige Abbildung der alten und neuen Græchischen Kirche,' 4to. Leipsig, 1711. 5. 'Dissertatio de Ministris Cæsarum Gentilium Christianis,' 4to. Hal. and Magdeb. 1712, &c. &c.; besides the part which he took with Leuckfeldius in collecting and publishing 'Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum,' fol. Francof. 1707. *Fab. Bibl.*

HEINECCIUS, *John Gottlieb* a German lawyer, was born at Eisemberg in 1681, and died in 1741, leaving, 1. 'Antiquitatum Romanarum Jurisprudentiam illustrantium Syntagma,' 2 vols. 8vo. Argentor. 1741; the edition of 1777, which is the fifth, is reckoned the best. 2. 'Historia Juris Civilis Romani et Germanici,' &c. 8vo. 1751, or 1765, which is reckoned better than the edition of Leyden in 1740. 3. 'Elementa Juris Civilis secundum Ordinem Institutionum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1751, but several times previously printed; it has also been translated into French by M. Bertholet, and published in 4 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1805. 4. 'Elementa Juris Civilis secundum Ordinem Pandectarum,' 2 vols. 8vo. Trag. ad Rh. 1772. 5. 'Jurisprudentia Romana et Attica,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Lugd. Bat. 6. 'Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium,' which was translated into English by Dr. Turnbull; to these might be added other works, as 'Elementa Philosophiæ Rationalis et Moralis,' &c.; 'Fundamenta Styli Cultioris,' &c. &c. which have been often reprinted separately. His works, collectively, were published under the title of 'Heineccii J. G. Opera ad Univers. Jurisprudentiam, Philosophiam, &c. pertinentia,' 9 vols. 4to. Genev. 1765-68, or 71, or, according to some accounts, 8 vols. 4to. Genev. 1744. *Sax. Onom.* Vol. VI.

HEINECKEN, *Christian Henry* (*Biog.*) a child of wonderful prematurity in the development of his faculties, who was born at Lubeck in 1721, and died at the age of four, when he was enabled to speak German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch; besides which he is said to have been well acquainted with sacred and profane history, with the doctrines of divinity, and their proofs from the Bible, with geography, arithmetic, and a number of other subjects, which are scarcely to be credited.

HEINSIUS, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a scholar and a diplomatist, the son of Daniel Heinsius, mentioned under *Biography*, was born at Leyden in 1620, appointed in 1654, by the States of Holland, their resident at the court of Sweden, and in 1669 deputy extraordinary at the court of Muscovy, and died in 1681, leaving, besides his poems, notes and editions of Virgil, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, Prudentius, &c. His poems, which are very much admired, have been several times printed, but the edition of Amsterdam, 1666, is esteemed the best.

HEINSIUS, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a scholar and critic, was born at Ghent, of an illustrious family, in 1580, and died in 1655, after having displayed his talents as a critic upon the works of Silius Italicus, Hesiod, Seneca, Homer, Hesychius, Theophrastus, Clemens Alexandrinus, Ovid, Livy, Terence, Horace, Prudentius, Maximus Tyrius, &c.; besides which he published, 1. 'Poematum nova editio, accedunt ejusdem Libri IV de Contemptu Mortis,' 2 vols. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1621; other poems of his were also published by his son, under the title of 'Poemata auctiora, editore Nic. Heinsio,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1640. 2. 'Laus Asini, tertia parte auctior,' 24mo. Lugd. Bat. 1629; the edition of Amsterdam, of 1723, contained only the 'Laus Asini.' This work was translated into French by L. Coupé, 18mo. Paris. 1796. 3. 'Orationes,' 12mo. Amst. 1642, and 1657, &c. 4. 'De Tragœdiæ Constructione Liber,' &c. [Vide Plate XXIII]

HEISTER, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) a physician, surgeon, and botanist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1683, and died in 1758, leaving among his works, 1. 'Compendium Anatomicum,' 8vo. 1717; frequently reprinted, and translated into most modern languages. 2. 'Institutiones Chirurgicæ,' 2 vols. 4to. Amstel. 1750, but first published in German in 1718; it has since passed through numerous editions and translations. 3. 'De Collectione Simplicium,' 1722. 4. 'Meditationes et Animadversiones in novum Systema Botanicum Sexuale Linnæi,' an inaugural dissertation, in which he objected to the sexual system of Linneus. 5. 'De Nominum Plantarum Mutatione utili ac noxia,' 1741. 6. 'Systema Plantarum Generale ex Fructificatione, cui annectuntur Regulæ ejusdem,' &c. 1748. 7. 'Descriptio novi Generis Plantæ Africanæ ex Bulborum Classe, cui Nomen Brunsvigia,' fol. Brunsv. 1753.

HELDER (*Geog.*) a small town of North Holland, opposite the Texel, with a strong fortress to defend its entrance, 24 m. N. Alkmaar. Lon. 4° 43′ E. lat. 53° N. Admiral Van Tromp was killed in 1653 in a naval engagement near this place, which was taken in 1799 by the British forces under sir Ralph Abercrombie.

HELE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an Englishman by birth, but a French writer, was born in Gloucestershire about 1740, and died at Paris in 1780, leaving several dramatic pieces, as 'Le Jugement de Midas;' 'L'Amant Jaloux;' 'Les Evénemens Imprevus;' which met with extraordinary success.

HELENA (*Myth.*) Ἑλένη, the most beautiful woman of her age, is said to have sprung from one of the eggs which Leda, the wife of king Tyndarus, brought forth after her amour with Jupiter. She was the sister of Castor and Pollux, the wife of Menelaus, and the mistress of Paris, who, by carrying her away to Troy, occasioned the Trojan war, and the destruction of the city. She returned after this to live with her husband, but, at his death, was driven from Argos, after which she was honoured as a goddess by the Spartans, and murdered, as is said, by Polyxo, a native of Argos. Some mythologists, however, give a different account of her death. *Hom. Il. passim.; Pind. Nem. Od.* 10; *Herod.* l. 2; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Eurip. in Hec. et Troad.; Plat. de Rep.; Apollod.* l. 3; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3; *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 77; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 3; *Senec. in Troad.; Propert.* l. 2, el. 15; *Lactant.* l. 1; *Quint. Smyr.* l. 10; *Max. Tyr.* c. 27.

HELENA, a young woman of Sparta, frequently confounded with the preceding, who was going to be sacrificed, when an eagle came and snatched the knife from the hand of the priest, after which the barbarous custom of offering human victims was abolished. *Plut. de Hist. Ro. et Gr.* 35.

HELENA (*Hist.*) the sister and wife of Monobazus, king of the Adiabenians, a people of Arabia, became a convert to the Jewish religion; and during a famine which raged in Judæa, she bought up a store of corn, and, sending it to Jerusalem, distributed it among the poor inhabitants. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 20; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 2; *Adon. in Chron.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 44.

HELENA, *Flavia Julia*, wife of the emperor Valerius Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great, was repudiated by her husband in 291; but honoured much by her son, who, when he arrived at the empire, bestowed on her the title of Augusta. She died at the age of 80, A.D. 327, in the arms of her son, in whom she had instilled many of the Christian virtues, which she had practised herself. She is said to have assisted at the discovery of the cross of our Saviour, and to have executed a journey to the Holy Land just before her death. [Vide *Helena* under *Numismatics*] *Eusebius; Socrates; Sozomenes; Evagrius; Theodoret; Morin. Vit. Constant.; Usser. Antiq. Britan.*

HELENA, *Flavia Maxima*, daughter of Constantine the Great, and wife of Julian the Apostate, died in 360, after having been repudiated by her husband. It has been said by some that she died of poison, and by others of mortification. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 16, &c.

HELENA, the wife of Crispus, who is only known by a law of Constantine in the *Codex Theodosianus*, whereby he pardons

all criminals in consequence of the birth of a grandson, the son of Crispus and Helena.

HELENA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the first princess of this name, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions FL. HELENA AUGUSTA—FL. JULIA HELENA AUGUSTA—HELENA FL. MAX.; on the reverse, SECURITAS REIPUBLICÆ—PIETAS AUGUSTÆ—GLORIA EXERCITUS, &c. Some medals bearing the inscription HELENA N. F., i. e. *Helena nobilissima femina*, have been attributed to Helena, the wife of Crispus, but on doubtful authority. *Tristan. Hist. Comment.; Hard. Oper.; Du Cange, Byzant. Fam.; Band. Rom. Imp.*



HELENA (*Ecc.*) or *Selene*, a native of Tyre, was mistress to Simon, the magician, who gave out that she was divinely inspired, and was the same Helen as had caused the war of Troy, with other impieties of the like kind. *St. Iren.* l. 1, c. 20; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* c. 21; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 34.

HELENA, *St.* (*Geog.*) an island in the Atlantic, standing by itself, detached from any group, about 1200 miles from the nearest land. Lon. 15° 50′ S. lat. 5° 49′ W. The Portuguese discovered it on the 1st of May, 1501, and soon after formed a settlement upon it; but upon the decline of their Indian commerce, the Dutch took possession of it; they however withdrew their colony in 1651 to the Cape of Good Hope, when it was occupied by the English. The Dutch afterwards captured the island in 1665, but were speedily expelled by the gallant captain Minden, who moreover took three Dutch East Indiamen that were in the harbour. In 1673 the king granted this island in perpetuity to the East India Company, by whom it has ever since been retained as a landing and victualling place for their ships. Since that period the island has remained undisturbed, except by occasional internal commotion, as in 1689, when the governor was killed; and in 1811, when several of the ringleaders were put to death. In 1815 it acquired a celebrity by being chosen as the place of Bonaparte's confinement, during which period the India ships were allowed access to it only under particular limitations. St. Helena is 10½ miles long by 6¾ broad, and about 28 miles in circumference; and has but one place which can be called a town, situated in a narrow valley between lofty mountains, called *St. James's Valley.*

HELENOR (*Myth.*) a Lydian prince, who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and was killed by the Rutulians.

HELENUS (*Myth.*) Ἕλενος, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam and Hecuba, who, on the destruction of Troy, fell to the share of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, whose favour he gained by warning him to avoid a dangerous tempest. He was afterwards married to Andromache, the widow of Hector; and, at the death of Pyrrhus, reigned over a part of Epirus. *Hom. Il.* l. 6, &c.; *Eurip. in Hecub.; Sophoc. in Philoct.* l. 2; *Dictys. Cret.; Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

HELIADES (*Myth.*) Ἡλιάδες, the daughters of the Sun and Clymene, who were three in number, Lampetia, Phætusa, and Lampethusa; or, according to Hyginus, seven in number. They are sometimes called Phaetontiades, because they were the sisters of Phaeton, who were changed into poplars. *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2, v. 340; *Mart.* l. 4, ep. 32; *Senec. in Herc. Oet. &c.*

HELIADES (*Geog.*) a name for the first inhabitants of Rhodes, because, at the deluge, this island being covered with mud was warmed with the sun, and brought forth men. *Diod.* l. 5.

HELICAON (*Myth.*) Ἑλικάων, a Trojan prince, son of Antenor, and husband to Laodice, the daughter of Priam, whose form Iris assumed to inform Helen of the state of the rival armies before Troy. Helicaon was spared by Ulysses on the taking of Troy in consideration of the hospitality which he had received from his father Antenor. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Serv. in Æn.*

HELICON (*Geog.*) a mountain of Bœotia, now *Zagaro-Vouni*, on the borders of Phocis, which was sacred to the Muses, who had a temple there. *Strab.* l. 8; *Mela*, l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 9; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Serv. in Virg. Georg.* l. 3.

HELIGOLAND (*Geog.*) or *Helgoland*, in Latin *Heiligilandia*; a group of small islands in the North Sea belonging formerly to Denmark, now to Great Britain, and situated about 28 miles from the mouths of the Weser, Elbe, and Eyder. It was in former ages of much greater extent than at present, having been, it is said, the residence of a chief of the Sicambri, or North Frieslanders; and the seat of worship of the Saxon deity Phoseta, of which its name *Heilig Land*, signifying in the German Holy Land, is a memorial. It was occupied by the English during the late revolutionary war for the purpose of keeping up a communication with the continent.

HELIODORUS (*Hist.*) prime minister to Seleucus Philopator, king of Syria, attempted to plunder the temple of the Jews, A. C. 176, by order of his master, but it is related that he was prevented by a supernatural appearance. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 4.

HELIODORUS (*Ecc.*) a sophist of Emesus, in Phœnicia, in the age of Theodosius, who was made bishop of Tricca. He wrote a romance in his youth, entitled 'Ethiopica,' of which the best editions are that of Commelin, 8vo. 1596, and that of Bourdelot, Paris, 1619. According to Nicephorus, he was deposed because he would not disavow or cancel this work; but other ecclesiastical writers are silent on this point, which is generally discredited.

HELIODORUS (*Biog.*) a sophist, whose life is written by Philostratus; also a mathematician of Athens, mentioned by Pliny; and a friend of St. Jerome, to whom some of his epistles are addressed. *Plin.* l. 33, &c.; *S. Hieron. Epist. ad Heliodor.; Philostrat. in Vit. Soph.*

HELIOGABALUS (*Hist.*) Ἑλιογάβαλος, or *Elagabalus*; the name by which the emperor M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus is best known in history, being the name given to his father, Varius Marcellus, because he was the priest of the Sun in Phœnicia. He was invested with the imperial purple after the death of Macrinus; but having displeased the populace by the extravagance of his vices and his cruelties, he was killed in a sedition, and his head was severed from his body in the 18th year of his age, after a reign of three years, nine months, and four days, A. D. 222. [Vide *Heliogabalus* under *Numismatics*] *Herod. et Lamprid. in Vit.; Eutrop.* l. 8; *Aurel. Victor. Epit. &c.*

HELIOGABALUS (*Numis.*) or *Elagabalus*, a name used on some few medals; as IMP. CÆS. M. AUR. ANTO. ELAGAL. PIUS AUG.; or IMP. CÆS. M. AUR. ANTONINUS ELAGABAL. PIUS AUG.—SANCTO DEO SOLI ELAGAB. or ELAGABAL.: but, for the most part, the inscriptions are ANTONINUS PIUS AUG.—ANTONINUS PIUS FELIX AUG.—IMP. C. M. AUR. ANTONINUS, &c.; and in the Greek ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ ϹЄΒ.—Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ ΑΥΓΟΥ.—ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ CEB. &c.: on the reverse, ABUNDANTIA AUG.—ADVENTUS AUG.—ÆQUITAS AUG. &c.—ANNONA AUGUSTI—CONCORD. MILIT. or EXERCITUS, &c.—CONSERVATOR AUG.—FELICITAS AUG.—FELICITAS TEMP. &c.—FIDES EXERCITUS, &c.—FORTUNA REDUX, &c.—HILARITAS AUG.—INVICTUS SACERDOS AUG.—JOVI CONSERVATORI; VICTORI, &c.—JULIA SOEMIAS, &c. JUVENTA IMPERII—LÆTITIA PUBLICA—LIBERAL. AUG. &c.—MARS VICTOR.—MINERVA VICTRIX.—MUNIFICENTIA AUG.—PROVID. DEOR.

&c. SACER DEI SOLIS ELAGAB. &c.—SALUS ANTONINI AUG. &c.—SANCTO DEO SOLI ELAGAB. &c.—SPEI PERPETUÆ, &c.—SUMMUS SACERDOS AUG.—VICTORIA AUG. &c.; to which are added on some the titles of P. M. i. e. *Pontifex Maximus;* TR. P. I—V. i. e. *tribunitia potestate,* from one to five times; and COS. I—III, or *consul,* from one to three times, from A. D. 218 to 222. As the medals of Caracalla and Heliogabalus are both marked with the inscription M. AUR. ANTONINUS, they are to be distinguished by the effigy which they bear. [Vide Plate I] Heliogabalus is for the most part represented without a beard. *Vaill. Num. Gr. &c.; Patin. Num. Imp.; Tristan. Hist. Comm.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Morell. Thes. Imp. Numis.; Hard. Oper.; Pembr. Mus.; Oiscl. Num. Sel.; Eckel. Cat. &c.*

HELIOPOLIS (*Geog.*) Ἡλιόπολις, i. e. the city of the sun; the name of two celebrated cities, namely, 1. A city of Egypt, now *Matarea,* in which was a temple sacred to the Sun. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 36; *Ptol.* l. 4. 2. A city of Cœlo-Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, whither a colony being sent by Julius Cæsar, it was called *Julia;* and receiving afterwards an accession from Augustus, the name of *Augusta* was added. [Vide *Heliopolis* under *Numismatics*] *Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Sozom.* l. 1; *Zosim.* l. 1.

HELIOPOLIS (*Numis.*) some few medals are ascribed to the Heliopolis in Egypt, bearing the head of Sol, and Λ. ΙΔ, i. e. Anno 14, the date of Adrian's reign; or a mutilated inscription, ΛΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ for ΗΛΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ; but a far greater part are ascribed, without any doubt, to the town of Syria as a colony, struck in honour of Adrian, Septimus Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, Philippus sen. Otacilia, Philippus jun., Valerianus, sen., and Gallienus, bearing, for the most part, for its type the ordinary symbol of a colony; namely, a husbandman driving oxen, or a figure of Mercury, &c.; inscriptions, COL. HEL.—COLONIA JUL*ia* AUG*usta* FEL*ix* HEL*iopolis*—COL*onia* HEL*iopolis* LEG*ionum* V. MACED*onicæ* AUG*ustæ*—COL*onia* JUL*ia* AUG*usta* FEL*ix* HEL*iopolis* CERT*amen* SAC*rum* CAP*itolinum* OECU*menicum* ISEL*asticum* HEL*iopolitanum*. Medals bearing this and similar inscriptions have three urns with palm branches for their type to denote the celebration of games in the reign of Valerian; this game was called *sacrum et Capitolinum,* because they were celebrated in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus; *œcumenicum,* because celebrated not only by natives of Syria, but by all who resorted thither; *Iselasticum,* from εἰσελαύνω, because the victors were carried back to their homes. One inscription designates the situation of this place as ΗΛΙΟΠΟ. ΠΡΟϹ. ΛΙΒΑΝΟΝ. *Vaill. Col.; Hard. Oper. &c.*

HELL, *Maximilian* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, an astronomer, and a Jesuit, was born at Chemnitz, in Hungary, in 1720, and died in 1792, leaving, 1. A new edition of Crevellius' 'Arithmetica Numeralis et Literalis,' 1745. 2. 'Adjumentum Memoriæ Manuale Chronologico-Genealogico-Historicum,' 1750, which has passed through different translations and editions, the best of which is reckoned to be that of 1774. 3. 'Elementa Arithmeticæ,' 1752. 4. The 'Ephemerides,' which contained the result of his astronomical observations every year from 1757 to 1767.

HELLANICUS (*Hist.*) a brave officer, who was rewarded by Alexander. *Quint. Curt.* l. 5, c. 2.

HELLANICUS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian of Mitylene, who wrote an account of the founders of the most famous towns in every kingdom. He died, A. C. 411, in the 85th year of his age. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2, c. 53; *Aul. Gell.* l. 15; *Paus.* l. 2.

HELLANICUS, an historian of Miletus, who wrote a description of the earth. *Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 1.

HELLAS (*Geog.*) an ancient name of Thessaly.

HELLE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled from her father's house, with her brother Phryxus, to escape the oppression of her mother Ino, and was drowned in her way to Colchis in that part of the sea which was called after her, *Hellespont.* [Vide *Hellespont*] Phryxus, after having given his sister a burial on the neighbouring coasts, pursued his journey, and arrived safe in Colchis. *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. P. A.; Ovid. Her. &c.; Paus.* l. 9, &c.

HELLEN (*Myth.*) Ἕλλην, the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, who is said to have reigned in Phthiotis about 1495 years A. C., and gave the name of Hellenians to his subjects. His sons Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus, or rather his grandson Ion, the son of Xuthus, gave their respective names to the Æolians, Dorians, and Ionians. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 6.

HELLESPONTUS (*Geog.*) Ἑλλησπόντος, a narrow strait between Europe and Asia, near the Propontis, now the *Dardanelles,* which received its ancient name from Helle, who was drowned there. [Vide *Helle*] It afterwards became memorable by the death of Leander.

Ovid, in Epist. Leand.

Hoc mare cùm primum de virgine nomina mersi
Quæ tenet, est nactum, tale fuisse puto,
Et satis amissa locus hic infamis ab Helle,
Utque mihi pareat, crimine nomen habet.

It is called πλατὺς, by Homer.

Hom. Il. l. 7, v. 86.

Σῆμα τε οἱ χεύωσιν ἐπὶ πλατεῖ Ἑλλησπόντῳ.

Also Quintus Calaber.

Q. Calab. l. 9.

Μεσσηγὺς τε πόλησς ἰδ' εὐρέος Ἑλλεσπόντα.

Ovid calls it *longus.*

Ovid. Met. l. 13.

Longus in angustum quà clauditur Hellespontus

Homer gives it likewise the epithet of ἀγάῤῥοος.

Hom. Il. l. 2, v. 845.

Ὅσσους Ἑλλήσποντος ἀγάῤῥους ἐντὸς ἐέργει.

So Musæus.

Νήξομαι Ἑλλήσποντον ἀγάῤῥοον.

Catullus ascribes rapidity to it.

Catull. in Epith.

Quæ passim rapido diffunditur Hellesponto.

Xerxes built a bridge over it when he invaded Greece. *Herod.* l. 7; *Polyb.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 31; *Strab.* l. 13; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 8; *Ptol.* l. 5.

HELLESPONTUS, the name given to the country on the Asiatic coast, which runs along the Hellespont. *Cic. in Verr.* 1, &c.; *Strab.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 5.

HELLESPONTUS (*Numis.*) this strait is represented on a medal of Abydos, in allusion to the tale of Hero and Leander.

HELLOPIA (*Geog.*) a small country of Eubœa.

HELLOT, *John* (*Biog.*) a French chemist, was born in 1686, and died in 1766, leaving, 1. A translation of Schlutter's work, entitled 'De la Fonte des Mines,' &c. 2 vols. 1750—1753. 2. 'L'Art de la Teinture des Laines et Etoffes de Laines,' 12mo. 1750; besides having compiled the 'Gazette de France,' from 1718 to 1732, and made several contributions to the Memoires de l'Academie.

HELMICH, *Werner* (*Biog.*) a Dutch Protestant divine, and one of the early promoters of the reformation, was born at Utrecht in 1551, and died in 1608, leaving an Analysis of the Psalms, and 'Gladius Goliathi,' a controversial work against Coster the Jesuit.

HELMONT, *John Baptist Van* (*Biog.*) generally called *Van Helmont,* a natural philosopher, of a good family, so called from a castle in Brabant, was born in 1577, and died in 1644, leaving, 1. 'De Magnetica Vulnerum Naturali et Legitima Curatione contra Johannem Robertum, Soc. Jesu

Theologum,' 8vo. Paris. 1621. 2. 'De Spadanis Fontibus,' 8vo. Leod. 1624. 3. 'Febrium Doctrina inaudita,' 12mo. Antv. 1642. 4. 'Opuscula Medica inaudita,' 8vo. Colon. 1644. 5. 'Ortus Medicinæ,' &c. a posthumous work, published by his son in 4to. Amst. 1648. The above works, under the title of 'Opera Omnia,' have since been frequently reprinted; but the edition of Amsterdam, in 1652, is considered the most correct.

HELMONT, *Francis Mercurius Van*, son of the preceding, also a physician and chemist, died in 1699, leaving 'Alphabeti vere Naturalis Hebraici Delineatio;' 'Cogitationes super quatuor priora Capita Geneseos;' 'De Attributis Divinis;' 'De Inferno,' &c.

HELOISA (*Biog.*) the abbess of Paraclete, well known for her amour with Abelard, died in 1163, leaving some Letters addressed to her lover, and published in his works. The Letters of Abelard and Heloisa were published by the Sieur Francis d'Ambroise, in 8vo. 1616, and afterwards in London; also in Latin and French, 2 vols. 12mo. 1723, by Dom. Gervaise, abbot of La Trappe.

HELORIS (*Hist.*) Ἕλωρις a general, sent by the people of Rhegium to besiege Messena, which was defended by Dionysius the tyrant. His troops were defeated and he fell in battle. *Diodor.* l. 14.

HELORUM (*Geog.*) Ἕλωρος, or *Helorum*, now *Muri Ucci*, at the mouth of a river of the same name, now *Atellari*, in Sicily, at the north of the promontory of Pachynum.

Virg. Æn. l. 3, v. 697.

Exsupero præpingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni
Radimus.

Sil. Ital. l. 14, v. 270.

Sidonia et Drepane, et que unda clamosus Helorus.

HELOS (*Geog.*) Ἕλος, a town of Laconia, taken and destroyed by the Lacedæmonians, under Agis III, of the race of the Heraclidæ, because they refused to pay the tribute imposed upon them. The Lacedæmonians reduced the inhabitants to the most miserable slavery, and gave the name of *Helotæ* to all their slaves. *Thucyd.* l. 4; *Aristot. Polit.* l. 2; *Pollux. Onom.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 8; *Plut. in Lyc.*; *Paus. in Lacon.*

HELOTÆ (*Hist.*) the slaves of Sparta, so called from Helos, the inhabitants of which were reduced to slavery. [Vide *Helos*]

HELSHAM, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a physician, who died in 1738, was long known and remembered by a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, published after his death in an octavo volume, by Dr. Bryan Robinson, which passed through several editions.

HELST, *Bartholomew Vander* (*Biog.*) a Dutch artist, was born at Haerlaem in 1613, and died in 1670, after having obtained the reputation of being one of the best portrait painters in his time.

HELVETIA (*Geog.*) a country of ancient Gaul, now called *Switzerland*, the inhabitants of which were called Helvetii, who were conquered by Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, &c.; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1.

HELVETIUS, *John Frederic* (*Biog.*) a physician, descended from a noble family in the principality of Anhalt, was born about 1625, and died in 1721, leaving among his works 'Traité des Maladies de plus frequentes et des Remèdes specifiques pour les guérir,' 2 vols. 8vo.

HELVETIUS, *John Claude*, son of the above, was born in 1685, and died in 1755, leaving, 1. 'Idee Generale de l'Economie Animale,' 8vo. 1722. 2. 'Principia Physico-Medica, in Tyronum Medicinæ Gratiam conscripta,' 2 vols. 8vo.; besides some papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for 1718, 1719, and 1721.

HELVETIUS, *Claude Adrian*, son of the preceding, was born in 1715, and died in 1771, leaving some works, which, for their infidel cast, gained him some notoriety in his day.

HELVIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which sometimes filled the office of tribune of the people, ædile, and prætor, &c.

HELVIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) one of this family, namely, M. Helvius, a prætor, who obtained an ovation for his victories in Spain, is distinguished by an inscription on a coin commemorating his success, as M. ELVI*us* P. F. *Golz. in Fast.*; *Eckel. Num. Vet.*

HELVICUS, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born at Sprendlingen, near Francfort, in 1581, and died in 1616, leaving a chronological table, entitled 'Theatrum Historicum, sive Chronologia Systema Novum,' 1609, and frequently reprinted; besides a collection of poems, which was published with his funeral sermon, under the title of 'Cippus Memorialis.'

HELVIDIUS (*Ecc.*) a disciple of Auxentius, an Arian bishop of Milan, who was active in propagating the doctrines of his master. *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 56; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 382.

HELVII (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, who inhabited the place now called *Vivers*, along the Rhone. *Plin.*

HELVIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) vide *Helvia, gens.*

HELVIUS, *Cinna*, proposed a law, which did not however pass, to permit Cæsar to marry whatever woman he chose.

HELYOT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) known by the name of *Father Hippolyta*, a Franciscan, was born in 1660, of a good family at Paris, but of English extraction, and died in 1716, leaving 'Histoire des Ordres Monastiques,' &c. 4 vols. 4to. which were published after his death; besides some works of piety.

HEMATHION (*Myth.*) son of Aurora and Cephalus, or Tithonus. *Apollod.* l. 2.

HEMELAR, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar, who was born at the Hague, and died in 1610, published 'Expositio Numismatum Imperatorum Romanorum a Julio Cæsare ad Heraclium,' Antv. 1615, at the end of a work of Jances de Bie, and 4to. 1627. Bayle mentions a third edition of 1654; but this was only a collection of engravings of coins, described by Gevartius. The other works of Hemelar are some Latin poems and orations. He is sometimes called *Hamelar.*

HEMITHEA (*Myth.*) Ἡμιθέα, a daughter of Cycnus and Proclea, who was rescued from the violence offered her by Achilles, by the earth opening and swallowing her, at her own entreaty.

HEMMERLIN, *Felix* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Malleolus*, a canon of Zurich, was born of a good family in that city in 1389, but at what time is not known. Two of his works in folio, and in black letter, are much sought after by collectors of curiosities, namely, 1. 'Opuscula Varia,' without date; 2. 'Variæ Oblectationis Opuscula, nempe contra Validos Mendicantes Beghardos et Beghinos,' &c. fol. Basil, 1497.

HEMMINGFORD, *Walter de* (*Biog.*) a regular canon of Guisborough-Abbey, near Cleveland, in Yorkshire, who flourished in the 14th century, in the reign of Edward III, and died in 1347, was the author of a History, from the Norman conquest to the reign of Edward II, i. e. from 1066 to 1308; published by Gale in his 'Veteres Scriptores,' who enumerates five copies of this history which have been preserved, namely, two at Trinity College, Cambridge, one at the Herald's Office, and one in his own possession. Hearne published an edition in 2 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1731.

HEMSKIRK (*Biog.*) or *Heemskirk, Martin*, a peasant's son, and a painter, was born in 1498, and died in 1574. Most of his works were engraved, and Michael Angelo is said to have been so pleased with one of the prints that he wished to colour it.

HEMSKIRK, *Egbert*, surnamed the *Elder*, in distinction from the one that follows, obtained a distinguished reputation for his skill in painting grotesque figures.

Hemskirk, *Egbert*, a painter, surnamed the *Younger*, probably of the same family, was born at Haerlem in 1645, and died in 1704, after having also obtained great reputation for his skill in the same style of painting.

HEMON (*Geog.*) vide *Hæmon*.

HEMSTERHUIS, *Tiberius* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Hemsterhusius*, a scholar and critic, was born at Groningen in 1685, and died in 1766, leaving, 1. The last three Books of the 'Onomasticon' of Julius Pollux, to complete the edition of Lederlin, published at Amsterdam in 1706. 2. Select Colloquies of Lucian, and his Timon, Amst. 1708. 3. The Plutus of Aristophanes, with the Scholia, and various readings, &c. 8vo. Harling, 1744. 4. Part of an edition of Lucian, to complete that of Gesner and Reitzius, which appeared in 4 vols. 4to. 1743. 5. Notes and Emendations on Xenophon Ephesius, inserted in the 'Miscellanea Critica' of Amsterdam, Vol. III—VI, with the signature of T. S. H. S. 6. Some Observations upon St. Chrysostom's Homily on the Epistle to Philemon, subjoined to Raphelius's Annotations on the New Testament; besides his letters to J. M. Gesner, and others.

Hemsterhuis, *Francis*, son of the preceding, who was born in 1720, and died in 1790, was the author of several works, published under the title of 'Œuvres Philosophiques,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1792.

HENAO, *Gabriel de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit and doctor, of Salamanca, who died in 1704, at the age of 93, was the author of 'De Scientia Media historicè propugnata;' 'Biscaya Illustrata,' and some other works, Historical and Theological, which were published in 9 vols. folio.

HENAULT, *Charles John Francis d'* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1685, and died in 1771, leaving an historical work entitled 'Nouvel Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France,' which appeared in 1744, and has since been frequently reprinted and translated; the edition of 1768, in 2 vols. 4to. Paris, is considered the most complete. He also wrote some Tragedies, &c. besides a posthumous work published in 1800, entitled 'Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des François dans les Gaules.'

Henault, *John d'*, a French poet of Paris, who died in 1682, published in 1670 at Paris, a small collection of his works under the title of 'Œuvres Diverses,' containing Sonnets and Letters in verse and prose.

HENCKEL, *John Frederic* (*Biog.*) a mineralogist, was born at Friburg, in Misnia, in 1679, and died in 1744, leaving, 1. 'Pyritologia,' &c. which is known in England by a translation entitled 'History of the Pyrites,' 8vo. 1757, and in France by one entitled 'Pyritologie,' &c. 2 tom. in 1 vol. Paris, 1760. 2. 'Henckelius' Mineralogia rediviva,' a posthumous work translated into French. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1756, besides some other works mentioned in the Catalogue of the British Museum.

HENDERSON, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) one of the Scotch divines sent to meet Charles I at Newcastle, in 1646, is said to have been so overpowered by the weight of argument which the king had to offer in favour of episcopacy, that he died soon after, full of contrition at the violent part which he had taken against the introduction of the Liturgy into Scotland.

Henderson, *John* (*Biog.*) an actor of celebrity in his day, and a native of London, died in 1785, at the age of 38, after having been the popular representative of Falstaff, in Henry IV, and other difficult characters.

HENETI (*Geog.*) a people of Paphlagonia, who are said to have settled in Italy, near the Adriatic, and to have been afterwards called Veneti. *Liv.* I. 1.

HENGIST (*Hist.*) a Saxon chief, who came over to England to assist Vortigern against the Picts, and becoming the father-in-law of the British monarch by the marriage of his daughter Rowena, obtained the kingdom of Kent, where he died in 459.

HENICHIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a professor of divinity in the county of Hesse, was born in 1616, and died in 1671, leaving, 1. 'Dissertatio de Majestate civili,' 4to. Rintel. 1653. 2. 'De Cultu Creaturarum et Imagin. Dissert.' 4to. ibid. 1653. 3. 'De Libertate Arbitrii, imprimis de Concursu Causæ Secundæ cum Primis,' 4to. ibid. 1654. 4. 'Dissertatio de Pœnitentia Lapsorum,' 4to. ibid. 1659. 5. 'De Officio boni Principis piique Subditi,' 12mo. ibid. 1661. 6. 'De Gratiâ et Prædestinatione Dissertatio,' 4to. ibid. 1663. 7. 'Compendium S. Theologiæ,' 8vo. ibid. 1667, 1771. 8. 'De Veritate Religionis Christianæ,' 12mo. ibid. 1667. 9. 'Institutiones Theologicæ,' 4to. Brunsvig. 10. 'Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ et Civilis,' Pars I, 4to. Rintel. 1669; Pars II, 1670; Pars III, 1674. 11. 'Disputationes de Mysterio SS. Trinitatis,' &c.

HENIOCHI (*Geog.*) a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, descended from Amphytus and Telechius, who were said to be ἡνίοχοι, i. e. charioteers of Castor and Pollux, whence they derived their name. The country they inhabited is now called *Arregaria*, in Circassia.

HENLEY, *Morton Eden Baron* (*Hist.*) son of sir Robert Eden, bart. and brother of the first lord Auckland, was appointed in 1776 Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and Minister to the Diet at Ratisbon; in 1769 Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Copenhagen; in 1783 Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Dresden; in 1791 Minister Plenipotentiary to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha; in the same year, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin; in 1793 Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid; and the same year reappointed to the court of Vienna till 1799.

Henley, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title conferred in 1799 on Morton Eden, the above-mentioned diplomatist.

Henley, *Robert, Earl of Northington*, vide *Northington*.

Henley, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a gentleman descended from the Henleys, of Henley, in Somersetshire, and son of sir Robert Henley, died in 1711, after having distinguished himself by his patronage of learning. He also contributed to the 'Tattler,' and the 'Medley,' and wrote several poems for music, and an Opera entitled 'Alexander,' which he left unfinished. His second son Robert, rose to the dignity of the peerage. [Vide *Northington*]

Henley, *John*, well known by the name of "Orator Henley," was born at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, in 1692, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1756, after having miserably disgraced his profession by his buffoonery and low arts, leaving among his publications 'Oratory Transactions,' a work which contains some account of himself; also 'Universal Grammar;' 'Esther,' a poem; and a weekly paper of unintelligible nonsense, entitled 'The Hyp Doctor.'

HENNIKER (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been resident in the county of Kent from the time of Henry II, and enjoys, in different branches, the dignity of the peerage, as also the dignity and title of a baronet. Sir John Henniker, bart. was created in 1800 a peer of Ireland, by the title of lord Henniker, of Stratford upon Slaney, co. Wicklow; and his third son sir Brydges Trecotheck, a lieutenant-general in the army, was created a baronet in 1813. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *or*, on a chevron *gules*, between two crescents in chief, and an escallop shell *azure*, three estoiles *argent* for Henniker. 2d and 3d *azure*, three pillars of the Corinthian order, on the top of each a bull *or*, for Major.

Crest. On a wreath an escallop shell *or*, charged with an estoile *gules*.

Supporters. — — —

Motto. "Deus major columna."

HENNINGS, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) an historian of the 16th century, and a native of Germany, was the author of, 1. 'Genealogiæ Familiarum Saxonicarum,' fol. Hamb. 1596. 2. 'Theatrum Genealogicum omnium Ætatum et Monarchiarum Familias complectens,' 7 vols. fol. Magdeb. 1598.

HENNUYER, *John* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Lisieux, so justly celebrated for his humanity at the time of the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew, was born at St. Quentin, in Picardy, in 1497, made confessor to Henry II of France, and in 1557 bishop of Lodéve. In 1560 he was nominated to the see of Lisieux, and when the royal lieutenant of the province communicated to him the order to massacre all the Protestants in the diocese, he signed a formal and official opposition to the order. He died in 1577, universally respected.

HENRY (*Hist.*) the name of several emperors, kings, princes, and illustrious persons.

German Emperors of this Name.

HENRY I, surnamed the *Fowler*, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, succeeded Conrad, his brother-in-law, in 919, and died in 936, at the age of 60, after having strengthened the empire by his prudent measures. He was succeeded by Otho I. The effigy of this and the following emperors are given, as in the annexed figures.



HENRY II, surnamed the *Lame*, also the *Pious*, and the *Hungarian Apostle*, was born in 972, elected after his cousin Otho III, in 1002, and died in 1024, leaving many memorials of his piety and benevolence. He was succeeded by Conrad II.



HENRY III, duke of Franconia, surnamed the *Black*, succeeded his father Conrad III, in 1039, and died in 1056, after having made war in Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, and expelled Benedict IX, Sylvester IV, and Gregory VI, in the room of whom he elected Clement II, and was crowned by him. He was succeeded by



HENRY IV, his son, surnamed the *Aged*, or *Great*, who was then only five years old; after the prudent administration of the government by his mother Agnes, he begun to reign in 1062, and was deposed in 1097 by his sons, through whose unnatural rebellion he died at Liege in 1106, a wanderer and an outcast. Henry was embroiled with the pope Gregory VII, who aimed at increasing the papal power by the humiliation of the German emperor, for which he was deposed by Henry, and another pope elected in his place. This emperor is said to have been present at not less than 66 battles.



HENRY V, surnamed the *Young*, deposed his father in 1106, but pursued his measures in opposing the encroachments of the papal see. He compelled Pascal II to restore to him the power of ecclesiastical investitures, nevertheless he was in his turn obliged, by the force of ecclesiastical excommunications, to submit to the new pope Gelasius II, whose election he had opposed. Henry died at Utrecht in 1125. He was succeeded by Lotharius II.



HENRY VI, surnamed the *Severe*, succeeded his father Frederic Barbarossa, on the throne of Germany, in 1190, and was poisoned in 1197, aged 32, by his wife Constance, whose family he had treated with great cruelty. He was succeeded by Philip.



HENRY VII, was elected emperor after Albert in 1308, and died in 1313, at the age of 51; when after an interregnum, he was succeeded by Frederick III. He visited Italy, where the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins had spread devastation, and in the midst of these public disorders, he was obliged to enter Rome sword in hand, where he proceeded to be crowned.

HENRY, son of the emperor Conrad III, was associated with his father in the empire in 1148, when he led a powerful army to the Holy Land, at the same time as Lewis the Younger, and died shortly after in 1149.

HENRY, count of Raspenburg, and margrave of Thuringia, was named emperor on the deposition of Frederick II in 1246, but died the following year.

Emperor of Constantinople.

HENRY, one of the French emperors of Constantinople, succeeded his brother Baldwin VIII, count of Flanders, who had been elected emperor in 1204. He was placed on the throne in 1206, and died of poison in 1216, at the age of 40.

Kings of France.

HENRY I, succeeded his brother Robert in 1031, and died in 1060, at the age of 55, after having defeated his enemies by the assistance of Robert, father of William the Conqueror. He was succeeded by Philip I. His effigy, as also that of the following prince, are given, as in the annexed figures.



HENRY II, succeeded his father Francis I in 1547, and died of a wound accidentally given in a tournament by Montgomery, in 1559, at the age of 41, after having been engaged in wars with England, in which he was successful; and against the emperor Charles V, by whom he was severely beaten at the battle of St. Quentin, and elsewhere. He was succeeded by his eldest son Francis II.



HENRY III, third son of Henry II, was elected king of Poland in 1573, and quitted this dignity three months after to succeed his brother Charles IX, on the French throne. In 1575 he made peace at Blois, with the Huguenots, to whom he granted religious toleration; but this did not put an end to the intestine commotions which agitated France, through the violence of the two powerful parties, namely, that of the league with Henry, duke of Guise, at their head; and that of the Huguenots, headed by Henry of Navarre; which were no less opposed to the royal authority than to each other. After endeavouring in vain to destroy the league, by causing the assassination of the duke of Guise, Henry was stabbed by a fanatical priest, and died of the wound in 1589, aged 39, when he was succeeded by

HENRY IV, surnamed the *Great*, who succeeded to the kingdom of Navarre in 1572, and after placing himself at the head of the Huguenots, he, by making a profession of the Roman Catholic religion, ascended the throne of France in 1589, at the death of Henry III, as the descendant of Lewis IX, and perished by the dagger of the assassin Ravillac, who stabbed him in 1610 in his coach, in the streets of Paris. [Vide Plate V]

Kings of England.

HENRY I, duke of Normandy, and third son of William the Conqueror, succeeded to the crown on the death of William Rufus in 1100, during the absence of his elder brother Robert, in Italy, whom on his return he defeated and kept in confinement at Cardiff Castle. Henry died in Normandy in 1135, at the age of 68, after having relieved his English subjects from the galling oppressions laid upon them by his

father. He was succeeded by Stephen. The effigies of this and the following kings are given in Plates III and IV.

Henry II, son of Geoffry Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, by Matilda, daughter of Henry I, was born in 1132, made duke of Normandy in 1150, was acknowledged successor to the English throne, which he ascended at the death of Stephen, and died in 1189. His reign, which was marked by peculiar vigour and wisdom, has been rendered memorable by the murder of Thomas à Becket, who insolently and ungratefully set himself up in opposition to his royal master.

Henry III, the son and successor of John, begun his long, but unhappy reign, in 1216, which was terminated in 1272, at the age of 65, after his having experienced great vicissitudes during his struggle with his rebellious subjects. He was succeeded by

Henry IV, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and third son of Edward III, who ascended the throne in 1399, after the deposition of his brother Richard II, and by this usurpation gave rise to the civil wars which afterwards raged so long between the Houses of York and Lancaster. He died in 1413, at the age of 46, after a prudent reign, and was succeeded by his son

Henry V, who was as distinguished for his greatness as a monarch, as he had been for his debaucheries as a prince, died in 1422, at the age of 36, after a glorious reign, rendered memorable by his victories in France, which made him master of that kingdom.

Henry VI, son of Henry V, was only ten months old when he succeeded to the throne of his father, and after a desperate struggle with the House of York, in which the talent of his queen Margaret, of Anjou, for some time upheld the fallen fortunes of this prince, he fell at length into the hands of the victor, and being sent to the Tower, was soon after murdered in 1471, as is supposed, by the duke of Gloucester, Richard III.

Henry VII, son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, of the House of Lancaster, invaded England by the assistance of the duke of Britanny, and of Charles VIII, and by the defeat and death of the usurper Richard III, at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, secured to himself the English throne, on which he sat with distinguished honour, until his death in 1509, at the age of 52. His marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV, united the claims of the two rival Houses, and thus put an end to a contention which had deluged England with blood.

Henry VIII, son and successor to Henry VII, ascended the throne in 1509, at the age of 18, and wrote a book in defence of the papal power against Luther. but his attachment to the see of Rome soon after vanished, when the pope refused to grant him a divorce from his queen Catherine, that he might marry his new favourite Anne Bolyn. He then proclaimed himself head of the church, abolished all monasteries, and seizing the ecclesiastical funds, lavished them wantonly on his favourites. The death of his ill-fated queen Anne Bolyn, on the scaffold, was succeeded by his marriage the next day with Jane Seymour, who, dying the following year in childbed, he married Anne of Cleves, whom he shortly after divorced, that he might take for his fifth wife Catherine Howard, but she being beheaded on a charge of adultery, he married his sixth and last queen, Catherine Parr, who by her prudence, escaped the fate that awaited her, and survived him. He expired in 1547, at the age of 57, after having rendered his name odious to posterity by his lust, cruelty, and violence. Sir Thomas More, Fisher, and Cromwell, and other illustrious characters, were sacrificed to his caprice and his passions.

Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I, a promising youth, died in 1612, at the age of 18. [Vide Plate VIII]

Kings and Princes of Poland.

Henry, brother of Boleslaus IV, distinguished himself by his valour and piety in the crusades, and was afterwards killed in battle against the Prussians.

Henry, surnamed the *Honest*, succeeded Lechus VII in 1290, as duke of Poland, but was opposed by Uladislaus Locticus, and died of poison about five years after.

Henry, vide *Henry III of France.*

King of Bohemia.

Henry, duke of Carinthia, succeeded to the throne of Bohemia in 1307, after Rudolphus, and was deposed in the public assembly in 1320.

Kings of Castille.



Henry I, son of Alphonsus IX, succeeded his father at the age of seven or eight, in 1214, and died in 1217, in consequence of a tile falling on his head. The effigies of this and the three following princes are given, as in the annexed figures.



Henry II, count of Trastamare, natural son of Alphonsus XI, by his mistress Elenora de Gusman, opposed his brother, Peter the Cruel, in whose place he was proclaimed king in 1365, and notwithstanding the assistance which Peter received from Edward the Black Prince, he was at length defeated and killed in 1368. Don Henry died in 1379, after a vigorous reign of 14 years.



Henry III, son of John, and grandson of Henry II, succeeded his father at the age of 11, in 1390, and died at Toledo in 1406, after having remedied many abuses, and introduced good regulations into his state.



Henry IV, surnamed the *Impotent*, and the *Liberal*, succeeded his father John II, in 1454, and died in 1474.

Henry, *of Castille*, son of Ferdinand III, engaged in a war against his brother Alphonsus, king of Castille, and of Leon, in which he was aided by Charles I, king of Sicily, but proving ungrateful for the favours he had received, he was defeated in battle by the same Charles, and being taken prisoner, was carried about in a cage, with a chain about his neck.

King of Denmark.

Henry, vide *Eric.*

Kings of Jerusalem and Cyprus.

Henry, *of Champagne*, surnamed the *Younger*, succeeded his father Henry I, surnamed the *Rich*, as count of Champagne, and going to the Holy Land, he married Isabella, queen of Jerusalem, and died of a fall in 1197.

Henry *de Lusignan*, vide *Lusignan.*

Henry II, son of Hugh III, succeeded his brother John about 1283, as king of Jerusalem, and died without posterity.

Kings of Navarre.

Henry I, surnamed the *Fat*, king of Navarre, son of Theobald, surnamed the *Posthumous*, succeeded his brother Theobald II, as king, in 1270 or 1271, and died of suffocation from fat in 1274.

Henry, *d'Albret II*, was born at Sanguesse in 1503, and succeeded his father on the throne of Navarre in 1516, of which he was deprived by the usurper Ferdinand, of Arragon, in 1520, and died in 1544.

Henry III, vide *Henry IV of France.*

Kings of Portugal.

Henry I, *of Burgundy*, took Portugal from the Moors in 1089, and died at the siege of Astorga in 1112, at the age of about 50.

Henry, cardinal of Portugal, fifth son of king Emanuel, who was born in 1512, and created a cardinal in 1546, by Paul III, succeeded in 1578 his grand nephew Sebastian, who was killed in Africa, and died in 1580, at the age of 68, after a reign of a year and five months and five days.

Other Princes and Illustrious Persons of this Name.

Henry *of Bourbon*, vide *Conde*.

Henry *of Lorraine*, vide *Guise*.

Henry, *Prince of Wales*, vide *Henry* under *Kings*.

Henry, *Duke of Gloucester*, vide *Gloucester*.

Henry (*Ecc.*) patriarch of Constantinople for the Latins, was legate of the Holy See in that city in the time of Clement VI.

Henry, surnamed the *Pacific*, bishop of Liege, was the son of Frederick, count of Toul, nearly allied to Godfrey, duke of Boulogne, was nominated to the bishopric of Liege in 1075, and died in 1091, after having distinguished himself by his zeal in promoting the good order of his church.

Henry, an heresiarch in the 12th century, who died in prison about 1148, denied the necessity of any external church or fixed form of worship.

Henry, archbishop of Rheims, wrote two letters; namely, one to the pope Alexander III, and another to the cardinals in favour of Dreux, chancellor of the church of Noyen, who had fallen under the papal censure. These letters were published by M. Baluze in his 'Miscellanea.' The reply of the pope to the archbishop, containing a civil refusal of his request, is also in the same collection.

Henry, the name of three bishops of Nantes. Henry I was consecrated in 1228, and died in 1234. Henry II, surnamed of *Calestria*, was elected in 1292, and died about 1297. Henry III succeeded Henry II, and died in 1304, after having assisted at the council of Chateau-Gontier, and also signed the reply of the clergy to Philip the Fair as to the manner in which the differences between the king and the pope, Boniface VIII, might be terminated.

Henry *de Suze*, archbishop of Embrun, and cardinal bishop of Ostia, on that account surnamed *Ostiensis*, is well known for his knowledge in the canon and civil law, which he displayed in his work, entitled, 'Summa Ostiensis,' &c. Basil. 1537, 1575, and Lugd. 1588, 1597; besides a Commentary on the Decretals,' &c. Rom. 1470, &c.

Henry *of Huntingdon* (*Biog.*) an ancient historian, whose history of England to 1154 was published by Saville in 1576. He likewise wrote 'De Contemptu Mundi.'

Henry, *the Minstrel*, or *Blind Harry*, a Scotch poet of the 15th century, was the author of 'Actis et Deidis of Syr William Wallace;' the only manuscript of which that is known is in the Advocate's library at Edinburgh, and bears date 1688. The first printed edition was that of Edinburgh, 1570; but that of the Morisons of Perth, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1790, is reckoned the most complete.

Henry, *Philip*, a nonconformist, who is held in great repute by his party, was born at Whitehall in 1631, educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and at Christ-Church, Oxford, and died in 1696, after having spent the last 28 years of his life in preaching to his followers in a barn.

Henry, *Matthew*, son of the preceding, and a professed Dissenter, was born in 1662, and died in 1714, leaving numerous works written after the style of his party. He likewise published a life of his father.

Henry *de St. Ignace*, a Carmelite, died about 1720, at an advanced age, leaving several theological works, the principal of which is his 'Ethica Amoris,' 3 vols. fol. Leod. 1709.

Henry, *Nicholas*, a Hebrew scholar, was born at Verdun in 1692, and was killed by the fall of an entablature in the street in 1752, leaving a Hebrew Grammar in folio, and an edition of Vatable's Bible, in 2 vols. fol. which was considered as good.

Henry, *Robert*, author of a History of England on a new plan, and son of James Henry, of Muirton, in Sterlingshire, was born in 1718, and died in 1790. His History of Great Britain was first published in 1771, the second volume in 1774, the third in 1777, the fourth in 1780, the fifth in 1785, and the sixth, which was posthumous, in 1793, and has been published both in the 4to. and the 8vo. form. A history of England, 'from the Death of Henry VIII to the Accession of James VI,' was published by James Pettit Andrews as a Continuation of Dr. Henry's, and professedly on the same plan. [Vide Plate XXVI]

Henry, *Thomas*, a physician and chemist of Manchester, who died in 1816, at the age of 82, was a considerable practical chemist. His son William is the well known author of a work on that science, entitled 'The Elements of Experimental Chemistry,' which has passed through several editions.

HENRYSON (*Biog.*) or *Henderson, Robert*, a Scotch poet in the reign of Henry VIII, was the author of 'Fabils,' printed at Edinburgh in 1621, and 'Testament of Fair Creseide,' which is to be found in the common editions of Chaucer's works; besides other things mentioned by lord Hailes in his 'Ancient Scottish Poems;' Irving's 'Lives of the Scotish Poets;' and Ellis's 'Specimens.'

HEPBURN (*Her.*) the name of a family of Smeaton, co. Haddington, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir George Buchan Hepburn, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in North Britain. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, on a chevron *argent*, a rose between two lions rampant of the first for Hepburn; second *argent*, three lions' heads erased *gules* for Buchan; third *argent*, an anchor in bend *azure*; on a chief of the last three cranes *or*, for Beck.

Crest. A horse *argent*, furnished *gules*, tied to a yew tree *proper* for Hepburn; the sun in the dexter chief, with a sun-flower in full blow open to it *proper*, for Buchan.

Motto. "Domum antiquam redintegrare."

Hepburn, *James Bonaventura* (*Biog.*) a philologist, was born at Hamstocks, in Haddingtonshire, in 1573, and is supposed to have died about 1620, leaving among his works a Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar, 4to. Rom. 1591; besides translations from Hebrew MSS. most of legendary authority.

Hepburn, *Robert*, a miscellaneous writer, and a native of Scotland, was born in 1690, and died in 1712, leaving 'The Tatler, by Donald Macstaff of the North,' a periodical paper, which he made the vehicle of personal attack on living characters.

HEPHÆSTII (*Geog.*) mountains of Lycia, which, according to Pliny, were to be set on fire by the application of a burning torch.

HEPHÆSTION (*Hist.*) a Macedonian, well known as the friend and companion of Alexander the Great, who died at Ecbatana, A. C. 325. The king was so inconsolable at the loss of his friend that he ordered the sacred fire to be extinguished, which had never been done but at the death of a Persian monarch. *Arrian. Alex. Exped.* l. 7; *Q. Curt.* l. 3, &c.; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 7; *Plut. in Alex.*

Hephæstion (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Verus, from whose pen there remains a treatise, entitled 'Enchiridion de Metris et Poemate;' the best edition of which is said to be that of Pauw, 4to. Ultraj. 1726.

HEPHÆSTIUM (*Geog.*) Ἡφαιστίον, the name of four places; namely, a people of Acamantis; a town of Lemnos; an-

other of Lycia; and a small island between Melites and Gaulus.

Hephaestium (*Numis.*) some medals are extant bearing the inscription ΗΦΑΙ; but whether they belong to the town of Lemnos or Lycia is doubtful.

HEPHER (*Bibl.*) חפר, father of Zelophehad, head of a family. *Numb.* xxvi.

Hepher, a place in Canaan, the king of which was killed by Joshua. *Josh.* xii.

HEPHZIBAH (*Bibl.*) חפציבה, the mother of Manasseh, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xxi.

HERACLEA (*Geog.*) Ἡράκλεια, the name of very many towns called after Hercules, in honour of whom they were built; the principal of these are a town of Pontus, or Bithynia; of Acarnania; of Lucania; of Metapontus; of Lydia; of Macedonia; of Gallia Narbonensis; of Sicily; of Cœlosyria, of which a farther account may be found under *Numismatics*.

Heraclea (*Numis.*) many coins or medals are extant bearing the inscription ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ; but it is not possible to ascribe many of these with certainty to any particular city for want of some specific mark, except Heraclea of Bithynia, which is known by the inscription ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑC ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Ε. ΠΟΝΤΩ; and on a medal of Gordian, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΟ= ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ; i. e. *Heracliotarum Matris Coloniarum Civitatum vel Deductarum Urbium.* This town struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Commodus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Balbinus, Gordianus Pius, Gallienus. The figure of Hercules with his attributes is the common type on most medals struck by towns of this name. *Goltz. Sicil.; Vaillant. Num. Gr.; Parut. Sicil.; Hunt. Num. Vet. Urb. &c.*

HERACLEONAS (*Hist.*) vide *Constantine IV.*

HERACLEOTES (*Biog.*) a stoic of Heraclea, who professed to believe, according to the doctrine of his sect, that pain was no evil, but was compelled to acknowledge his error when attacked with a severe illness, accompanied by extreme pain. *Diog. in Vit.*

HERACLIANUS (*Hist.*) a general of Honorius, who, after having served the emperor faithfully, attempted to set himself up, but was killed at Carthage in 414 His effigy is given on a coin as in the annexed figure.



HERACLIDÆ (*Myth.*) Ἡρακλεῖδαι, a patronymic for the descendants of Hercules, who reigned in Peloponnesus. *Herodot.* l. 9, c. 26; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Aristot. de Rep.* l. 7; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 1; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 1.

HERACLIDES (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Heraclea, in Pontus, for some time a disciple of Aristotle, who wanted it to be believed that he was carried to heaven on the day of his death. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5; *Diog. in Pyth.*

Heraclides, an historian of Pontus, who flourished A. C. 177.

HERACLITUS (*Biog.*) a Greek philosopher of Ephesus, A. C. 500, who professed to mourn over the follies of mankind, and to shun human society. [Vide Plate XXI] *Diog. in Vit.; Clem. Alex.; Strom.* 5.

Heraclitus, an ecclesiastical writer in the second century, quoted by Eusebius and St. Jerome.

HERACLIUS, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) an emperor, and son of Heraclius, a governor of Africa, succeeded to the empire on the death of Phocas, whose head he caused to be cut off, in 610, and died in 641, after having made peace with the Persians, who had harassed the empire. [Vide *Heraclius* under *Numismatics*]

Heraclius II, another name for Constantine III.

Heraclius (*Numis.*) the medals of the first emperor of this name bear on the obverse his effigy, as in the annexed figure: inscription, D. N. HERACLIUS P. F. AUG; sometimes with the heads of the emperor and his son Constantine: inscription, D.D. N.N. HERACLIUS ET HERA. CONST.— on the reverse, VICTORIA AUGUST. or AUGUSTORUM.—DEUS ADJUTA ROMANIS, &c. *Du Cang. Fam. Byzant.*



HERALDUS, *Desiderius* (*Biog.*) in French *Didier Herault*, a scholar, who died in 1649, wrote 'Adversaria,' which appeared in 1599; besides notes on Tertullian's Apology, on Minutius Felix, Arnobius, and Martial, &c. which have been much esteemed.

HERBELOT, *Bartholomew d'* (*Biog.*) a distinguished orientalist, was born at Paris in 1625, and died in 1695, leaving his 'Bibliotheque Orientale,' which was published in folio, in 1697, and again at Maestricht in 1776—1780; but the best edition is that of 4 vols. 4to. Hague, 1777—1788.

HERBERT, *William* (*Hist.*) vide *Pembroke.*

Herbert, *Philip*, vide *Montgomery.*

Herbert, *Edward, Lord,* of Chirbury, in Shropshire, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1581, at Montgomery Castle, in Wales; entered as a gentleman commoner at University College, Oxford; distinguished himself in the service of the prince of Orange in 1609; was sent ambassador to Louis XIII of France in 1616, to mediate for the relief of the Protestants of that realm; but was recalled in 1621, on account of a dispute between him and the constable de Luines. At the commencement of the rebellion he adhered to the rebel party for some time; but growing dissatisfied with their measures, he returned to his duty, and died in 1648, a considerable sufferer in his fortune, from the vengeance of those whom he had left. He wrote, 1. 'De Veritate,' a deistical book, which was answered by Gassendi. 2. 'De Religione Gentilium Errorumque apud eos Causis,' the first part of which was printed in London in 1645, and completed in 1663; an English translation was published in 1705. 3. 'History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII,' published in 1649, a year after his death. 4. 'Expeditio Buckinghami Ducis in Ream Insulam,' published in 1656. 5. 'Occasional Verses,' published in 1665, by his son, Henry Herbert. 6. 'His own Life,' written by himself, which was printed by lord Orford, at Strawberry-Hill, in 1764; and reprinted in 4to. by Dodsley, in 1770.

Herbert, *Sir Thomas, Bart.* of the same family as the preceding, was born at York, where his grandfather was an alderman, and admitted of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1621. He joined the disaffected party on the breaking out of the rebellion; but being appointed by the usurping powers to attend his royal master while in confinement, he conducted himself so much to his majesty's satisfaction, that at the restoration he was made a baronet by Charles II, "for faithfully serving his royal father during the last two years of his life." He died in 1681, leaving, 1. 'Threnodia Carolina,' containing an historical account of the last two years of the life of Charles I. 2. An Account of the last Days of King Charles I, which was published by Wood in the second volume of his 'Athenæ Oxonienses.' 3. A translation of some parts of the 'India Occidentalis,' of his friend John de Laet, of Leyden; besides assisting sir William Dugdale in compiling the third volume of his 'Monasticon Anglicanum;' and several collections of his, which he made from the registers of the archbishops of York, given by sir William Dugdale to the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. In 1813 Mr. Nicol, of Pall-Mall, reprinted sir Thomas's 'Memoirs of the last two Years of the Reign of Charles I,' with the addition of 'A particular Account of

the Funeral of the King,' in a letter of sir T. Herbert to Dugdale.

HERBERT, *Sir Edward*, of the same family, who was commissioned by Charles I, as his Attorney-General, to accuse lord Kimbolton, and the five Commoners, of high treason, was on that account impeached by the Commons; but continued to serve the king as Lord Keeper of the Great Seal until his majesty found it needful to lay down the office.

HERBERT, *Edward, Lord*, eldest son of the marquis of Worcester. [Vide *Worcester*]

HERBERT (*Her.*) the name of a family descended from sir William Ap Thomas, of Ragland Castle, whose descendants took the name of Herbert, and have enjoyed the peerage in different branches. His eldest son, William Herbert, lord of Ragland, mentioned under *History*, was in 1467 advanced to the dignity of earl of Pembroke, which title became extinct at the death of his son Richard; but was revived in 1551 in the person of sir William Herbert, son of sir Richard Herbert, who was the natural son of William before-mentioned; and Philip, the fourth earl of Pembroke, was created in 1605 earl of Montgomery. [Vide *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*] Sir William Herbert, son of sir Edward Herbert, second son of the first earl of Pembroke, was created in 1629 lord Powis of Powis; his son Percy was created in 1674 earl of Powis; and William, the second earl, was created in 1676 marquis of Powis; and on following the fortunes of James II he was advanced to be duke of Powis. His son William, the second marquis, was restored to his titles, which at his death became extinct; but Edward Herbert, a descendant from sir Richard Herbert, younger brother to the first earl of Pembroke, was created in 1626 an Irish peer, by the title of lord Herbert of Castle-Island, co. Kerry, and advanced to the English peerage by the title of lord Herbert of Chirbury in 1629, which titles became extinct at the death of Henry, the fourth lord Herbert, in 1691; but were revived again about three years after in the person of Henry Herbert, nephew of the first peer, and became again extinct at the death of Henry, second lord Herbert, in 1738. But Henry Arthur Herbert, who was descended in the male line from the first lord Herbert of Chirbury, and on the female side from William Herbert, the last marquis of Powis, was elevated to the peerage by the title of lord Herbert of Chirbury in 1743, and advanced in 21 George II to the dignities of viscount Ludlow and earl of Powis, which titles became extinct in the Herbert family, on the male side, at the death of George Edward Henry Arthur, second earl of Powis; but was revived in the family of Edward, second lord Clive, who married the sister of this second earl, and was created in 1804 baron Powis of Powis Castle, baron Herbert of Chirbury, viscount Clive of Ludlow, and earl of Powis. Arthur Herbert, another descendant from Edward, first lord of Chirbury, was elevated to the peerage in 1689, by the titles of baron of Torbay and earl of Torrington; but dying without issue in 1716 his titles became extinct. Another branch of this family descended from major-general William Herbert, fifth son of Thomas, eighth earl of Pembroke, also enjoy the dignity of the peerage, conferred on his son Henry, who was created a peer in 1780, by the title of baron Porchester, co. Southampton, and further elevated to the title of earl of Caernarvon in 1793.

HERBERT, *Lord*, the title commonly enjoyed by the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

HERBERT, *George* (*Biog.*) an English divine, younger brother of lord Herbert of Chirbury, before-mentioned under *History* and *Heraldry*, was born in 1593, educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and died in 1632, leaving, 1. 'Oratio quà Auspicatissimum Serenis. Princ. Caroli Reditum ex Hispaniis celebravit G. H. Acad. Cantab. Orator,' 1623. 2. 'The Temple; sacred Poems and private Ejaculations,' 12mo. Cambridge, 1633. 3. A translation of Cornaro 'On Temperance.' 4. 'Herbert's Remains,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1652. There are some Latin poems by Herbert in the 'Epicedium Cantabrigiense,' 1612; and the 'Lachrymæ Cantabrigiences,' 1619; and a series of his letters are in the orator's book at Cambridge.

HERBERT, *Mary, Countess of Pembroke*, sister of sir Philip Sidney, was married to Henry, earl of Pembroke, in 1576; and died in 1601, leaving a high reputation for cultivation and superior talents, of which she gave specimens in some works. She translated from the Hebrew into English verse many of the Psalms, which are said to be preserved in the Library at Wilton; besides which, she translated and published 'A Discourse of Life and Death, written in French by Philip Mornay, done into English by the Countess of Pembroke, dated May 13, 1590, Wilton,' 12mo. Lond. 1600. Likewise 'The Tragedie of Antonie, done into English by the Countess of Pembroke,' 12mo. Lond. 1595. To these may be added, 'An Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney,' printed in Spenser's 'Astrophel,' 1595; and a 'Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astræa,' i. e. queen Elizabeth, published in Davison's 'Poetical Rhapsody,' 1602.

HERBERT, *William*, a typographical antiquary, was born in 1718, and died in 1795, leaving an edition of Ames' 'Typographical Antiquities,' greatly enlarged and improved, the first volume of which was published in 4to. in 1785, under the title of 'Typographical Antiquities; or, an Historical Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland, &c., begun by the late Joseph Ames, F. R. and A.S.S., and considerably augmented both in the Memoirs and Number of Books, by William Herbert of Cheshunt, Herts;' the second volume appeared in 1785, and the third and last in 1790.

HERBIN, *Augustus Francis Julian* (*Biog.*) an orientalist, was born in 1783, and died in 1806, leaving, 1. 'Developement des Principes de la Langue Arabe Moderne,' &c. 4to. and fol. Paris, 1803; the first part of which only was published. 2. A Treatise on Antient Music, and an Account of Hafiz the Persian Poet, &c. 1806; besides many MSS. which were considered valuable.

HERBINIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Bitschen, in Silesia, was born in 1632, and died in 1676, leaving, 1. 'De Admirandis Mundi Cataractis,' 4to. Amst. 1678. 2. 'Kiovia Subterranea.' 3. 'Terræ Motus et Quietis Examen.' 4. 'De Statu Ecclesiarum Augustinæ Confessionis in Polonia,' 4to. 1670. 5. 'Tragi-comœdia et Ludi innocui de Juliano Imperatore Apostata,' &c.

HERBITA (*Geog.*) Ἕρβιτα, a town of Sicily, now *Nicosia*, memorable for the stand which it made against Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, who, failing in his attempt upon this place, made peace with the inhabitants. *Cic. in Verr.* 3, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Fazell.* decad. 1, l. 4; *Cluv. Sicil. Antiq.* l. 2, &c.

HERBST, *John Andreas* (*Biog.*) a writer on music, and a musical composer, who was born at Nuremberg, and died in 1660, published, 1. 'Musica Poetica,' 1643. 2. A translation of the 'Arte Prattica e Poetica di Giov. Chiodino,' in ten books. 3. 'Musica Moderna Prattica overo Maniere del buono Canto,' Francfort. 1658; besides a small tract on Thorough Bass, and a Discourse on Counterpoint, &c. Of his musical compositions there are extant in print 'Meletemata sacra Davidis,' and 'Suspiria S. Gregorii ad Christum,' for three voices, 1619.

HERCULANEUM (*Geog.*) a town of Campania, swallowed up with Pompeii by an earthquake, occasioned by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, August 24, A. D. 79, in the reign of Titus. After being buried under the lava for more than 1600 years, these famous cities were discovered in the be-

ginning of the 18th century: Herculaneum in 1713, about 24 feet under ground, by labourers digging for a well; and Pompeii 40 years after, about 12 feet below the surface; which have afforded a rich harvest to the antiquarian, by the numerous remains of antiquity found among the houses in a state of wonderful preservation. The antiquities thus recovered are preserved in the Museum of Portici, a small town in the neighbourhood, and the engravings taken from them have been presented to the different learned bodies of Europe. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 7 ep. 3; *Senec. Nat. Quæst.* l. 6, c. 1, &c.; *Mela*, l. 2; *Paterc.* l. 2.

HERCULES (*Myth.*) Ἡρακλῆς, the name of several celebrated heroes, as the Egyptian Hercules, Phœnician or Tyrian Hercules, Cretan Hercules, Indian Hercules, the Græcian or Theban Hercules, which was also the Roman Hercules, who has given so much celebrity to the name, on account of his numerous exploits. He is said to have been the son of Amphitryon and Alcmene; to have been born A. C. 1280; to have performed a prodigy of valour and strength while in his cradle, by strangling two serpents, sent by Juno to destroy him; to have afterwards travelled and filled the world with admiration at his deeds of heroism; and to have perished by means of an enchanter's tunic, which his wife Dejanira, having received from Nessus, unconsciously sent to him. After being consumed in the flames caused by this tunic, he is said to have been carried up into heaven by Jupiter, in a chariot drawn by four horses; wherefore he was afterwards honoured in an especial manner by the Greeks as a god. A farther account of this deity may be found under the head of *Numismatics*, in the following article. *Hom. Il. &c.; Hesiod. in Scut. Herc. &c.; Theocrit. Idyl.; Pind. Olymp.* od. 3; *Herodot.; Eurip. in Herc.; Sophocl. in Trachin.; Callimach. Hym. in Dian.; Apollon. Argon.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Xenoph. Memorab.; Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 8; *Hor.* l. 2, ep. 1, &c.; *Senec. in Herc. Tur.; Hygin. Fab.* 29; *Mela*, l. 2; *Strab.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9, &c.; *Lucan.* l. 3; *Stat. Theb.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 4; *Lucian. Dial.; Paus.* l. 3; *Arnob.* l. 4; *Lactant. de Fals. Rel. &c.*

HERCULES (*Numis.*) no deity is more commemorated on medals, nor represented under a greater diversity of forms, than Hercules. He is commonly represented naked, having his club, his bow, and his lion's skin, either standing, sitting, or resting on his club, &c.; but the most interesting representations of him are those which depict his labours. Of these, the first in order is his strangling the two serpents, as in fig. 1; next to which is his killing a vast lion,

Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.


Fig. 3.


as in fig. 2. The labours imposed upon him by Euristheus, which are well known by the name of the "Twelve Labours," are given in the following order. 1. His killing the Cleonæan lion, as represented in fig. 3. 2. His conquest of the hydra, as in fig. 4. 3. His killing the Erymanthian

Fig. 4.


Fig. 5.


Fig. 6.


boar, as in fig. 5. 4. His engagement with the wild stag, as in fig. 6. 5. His shooting the stymphalides, as in fig. 7. 6. His cleansing the Augean stables, as in fig. 8. 7. His taking alive a wild bull, which desolated Crete, as in fig. 9.

Fig. 7.


Fig. 8.


Fig. 9.


8. His killing Diomed and his horses, as in fig. 10. 9. His combat with Geryon, as in fig. 11. 10. His conquest of

Fig. 10.


Fig. 11.


Fig. 12.


the Amazon, as in fig. 12. 11. His dragging Cerberus from Hell, as in fig. 13. 12. His killing the serpent, and

Fig. 13.


Fig. 14.


Fig. 15.


gaining the golden fruit, as in fig. 14. After this last labour he is represented, as in fig. 15, leaning on his club, and holding the apples in his hand. To these may be added some other of his labours, which he performed voluntarily, namely, his combat with Antæus, as in fig. 16, and his killing the monster Cacus, as in fig. 17. Hercules

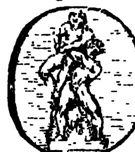
Fig. 16.


Fig. 17.


Fig. 18.


is, however, not only celebrated for his virtues, but his vices have also engaged the pencil of the artists, as his propensity for drinking, which is depicted in fig. 18; and his love of women, which was sometimes represented under the figure of Cupid stealing his club, or he himself bending to a little boy; and sometimes he is depicted, as in fig. 19,

Fig. 19.


Fig. 20.


Fig. 21.


dressed in woman's clothes, with one of his mistresses, supposed to be Omphale, holding his club; and also as the companion of the Muses holding a lyre, as in fig 20. His last agonies have also been depicted, both by the statuary and painter, as in fig. 21; and, according to Pliny, there was a famous picture of his assumption extant in his time. In Roman inscriptions Hercules is frequently mentioned by name, with some peculiar epithet, as HERCULI ARGIVO.—HERCULES ASSERTOR.—HERCULI LIBYCO.—HERCULI MUSARUM.—HERCULI COMITI.—HERCULI CONSERVATORI.—HERCULI CRETENSI.—HERCULI DEBELLATORI.—HER-

CULI ERYMANTIANO. — HERCULI GADIT. — HERCULI IMMORTALI. — HERCULI INVICTO. — HERCULI PACIF. or PACIFERO. — HERCULI ROMANO.—HERCULI ROM. CONDITORI.—HERCULI VICTORI, &c. *Goltz. Græc. &c.; Vaill. Num. Græc. &c.; Patin. Impp.; Trist. Hist. Comment.; Florez. Med. Espan.; Spann. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Gruter. Inscrip.; Spence. Polym.; Pemb. Mus. &c.*

HERCULES D' ESTE I (*Hist.*) duke of Ferrara, distinguished himself as a general of the Venetians and Florentines, and died in 1505.

HERCULES D' ESTE II, another duke of Ferrara, served as a general in the army of the church, and also in that of Henry II of France, against Philip of Spain, and died in 1559.

HERCULES (*Ecc.*) bishop of Aouste, and counsellor of Charles III, duke of Savoy, was sent to Rome to be present at the council of Lateran in 1512, and died in 1515.

HERCULEUM (*Geog.*) a promontory in the country of the Bruttii, now *Capo di Spartivento.*

HERCULEUM *Fretum,* now called *the Straits of Gibraltar,* the straits which form a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

HERCULIS *Columnæ* (*Geog.*) two lofty mountains, situate on the opposite extremities of Spain and Africa, otherwise called *Abyla* and *Calpe.* They received this name because they are supposed to have terminated the labours of Hercules, who severed them, as it is fabled, by his arm, and thus opened a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. *Strab.* l. 3; *Mela,* l. 2; *Dionys.* v. 64; *Sil.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3.

HERCYNIA (*Myth.*) a nymph, who accompanied Ceres as she travelled over the world. *Liv.* l. 65; *Paus.* l. 9.

HERCYNIA (*Geog.*) a forest of Germany, which, according to Cæsar, required nine days' journey to cross it. It extended over the modern countries of Switzerland, Basle, Spires, Transylvania, and a great part of Russia, part of which is now denominated the *Hartz,* and part the *Black Forest.* *Claudian. de Bell. Get.* v. 330.

—— *Sublimis in Arcton*
Prominet Hercyniæ confinis Rhætia silvæ.

Senec. in Med.

Lucis Suēvi nobiles Hercyniis.

Cæs. de Bell. Gall. l. 6; *Mel.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 4; *Senec. in Med.; Paterc.* l. 2; *Tacit. Ger.* c. 30; *Cluver. Antiq. Ger.* l. 3.

HERDONIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Appius.*

HEREFORD, *Walter, first Viscount of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Devereux mentioned under *Heraldry* [vide *Devereux*], distinguished himself in the service of Henry VIII during his wars in France, and died in 1558, after having been employed in a civil capacity on different occasions.

HEREFORD, *Walter, second Viscount, and first Earl of Essex,* vide *Essex.*

HEREFORD, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Devereux [vide *Devereux*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Devereux, viscount Hereford, premier viscount of England, and a baronet.

Arms. *Argent,* a fess *gules,* in chief three Torteaux.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or,* a talbot's head *argent,* eared *gules.*

Supporters. On the dexter-side, a talbot *argent,* eared *gules,* gorged with a ducal coronet of the second; on the sinister, a rein-deer of the last, attired, gorged with a ducal coronet, and chained *or.*

Motto. "Virtutis Comes Invidia."

HEREFORDSHIRE (*Geog.*) one of the western counties of England, on the borders of Wales.

Boundaries. This county is bounded on the N. by Shropshire, S. by Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, E. by Worcester, and W. by Brecknock and Radnorshire.

Towns. Besides Hereford, the capital, it has seven market towns; namely, Weobly, Leominster, Ross, Ledbury, Kington, Bromyard, and Pembridge.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Severne, the Wye, the Frome, the Lug, the Arrow, and the Munmow, &c.

History. The ancient inhabitants of this county were the Silures, and under the Saxons it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. Hereford, the capital, suffered during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, as also during the rebellion.

HERENNIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which rose to some distinction in the state. [Vide *Herennius*]

HERENNIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family is commemorated on a few coins which are extant, bearing the inscription M. HERENNI. — M. HERENN. C. F. &c. *Morell. Fam. Rom.*

HERENNIA, *Etruscilla,* was generally considered by antiquaries, on the authority of medals, to be the daughter of Decius, the sister of Herennius Etruscus, and the wife of the emperor Volusianus; but Seguin makes her to be the wife of Decius, according to a medal given by him, bearing the heads of Decius and Herennia, as in the annexed figure; inscription ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. ΜΕΣ. ΤΡΑ. ΔΕΚΙΟΣ ΣΕΒ ΕΡΕΝ. ΕΤΡΟΥΣΚΙΛΛΑ ΣΕΒ.; *Imperator Cæsar Caius Messius Trajanus, Decius Augustus, Herennia Etruscilla Augusta.*



HERENNIANUS (*Hist.*) the son of Odenathus and Zenobia, succeeded his father, at his death, as emperor of the East; but is said to have been killed by order of Aurelian in 273. *Trebel. Poll. de Trigint. Tyrann.* l. 26.

HERENNIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) an orator, who obtained the consulship against L. Philippus, U. C. 660.

HERENNIUS, an officer of Sertorius, was defeated by Pompey, &c.

HERENNIUS, a centurion sent in pursuit of Cicero by Anthony, cut off the orator's head. *Plut. in Cicero.*

HERENNIUS, *Etruscus Messius Decius* (*Numis.*) son of Decius and Herennia above-mentioned, is known to have shared his father's honours by inscriptions on medals, &c. bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure. He is entitled *Cæsar,* A. D. 249, and *Augustus,* A. D. 251. The Latin inscriptions are—Q. HERENNIUS DECIUS NOB. C.—Q. HERE. TRAJANUS DECIUS NOB. C. — Q. HEREN. ETR. MES. DEC. CAES. — Q. HER. MESS. DECIUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. C. HER. ETR. MES. DEC. AUG.: in the Greek ΕΡ. ΕΤΡΟΥ. ΔΕΚΙΟC ΚΑΙ. Α.—ΕΡΕΝΝ. ΕΤΡΟΥ. Μ. Ε. C. ΚΥ. ΔΕΚΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. On the reverse, ADVENTUS AUG. — CONCORDIA AUG. — GENIUS EXERC. ILLYRICANI.—MARTI PROPUGNATORI. — PRINC. JUVENT.—VERITAS AUG.—VICTORIA GERMANICA.



HERENNIUS (*Biog.*) the name of a person to whom four books on rhetoric are addressed, which are commonly inserted in Cicero's works, although attributed by some to Cornificius.

HERENNIUS, *Senecio,* an historian in the reign of Domitian. *Tac. Agric.* c. 2, &c.; *Plin.* l. 7; *Ep. ad Prisc.*

HERENNIUS, *Dexippus,* a philosopher and historian in the third century, whose history of the Scythians is quoted often by the writers of the Augustan history. *Lamprid. in Vit.; Alex. Seve. Capitolin. in Vit.; Max. Jun.*

HERENNIUS, *Modestinus,* a lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, with whom he was in great favour. He left several works which are not now extant. *Lampridius, Capitolinus, &c.*

HERIBERT (*Hist.*) archbishop of Cologne, and chancellor to Otho III, was with this prince at his death, and charged with the execution of his last will. He died in 1621 in the service of Henry, the successor of Otho.

HERICOURT, *Julian de* (*Hist.*) of a noble family of Soissons, who died in 1704, was entrusted by the French court with some important commissions, and wrote in Latin a History of the Academy of Soissons, which had taken its rise from meetings at his house. This account was printed at Montauban in 8vo. 1688.

HERICOURT, *Lewis de* (*Biog.*) grandson of the preceding, who died in 1753, was the author of, 1. 'Traité des Loix Ecclesiastiques mises dans leur Ordre Naturel,' fol. 1771. 2. An Abridgment of Father Thomassin's 'Discipline de l'Eglise,' 4to. 3. 'Traité de la Vente des Immeubles,' 4to. 4. Some Posthumous Works, in 4 vols. 4to.

HERITIER, *Marie Jeanne l'* (*Biog.*) daughter of Nicholas L'Heritier, a French dramatic writer of no great distinction, was born at Paris in 1664, and died in 1734, leaving several works in prose and verse; as, 1. A Translation of Ovid's Epistles, sixteen of them in verse. 2. 'La Tour ténébreuse,' an English tale. 3. 'Les Caprices du Destin,' another novel. 4. 'L'Avare puni,' a novel in verse; with some other poems of an elegiac kind.

HERITIER, *Charles Louis l', de Brutelle*, a French botanist, was born at Paris in 1746, and was murdered in the streets of Paris in 1801, and, as was suspected, by his own son, a child of the revolution. He wrote, 1. 'Stirpes Novæ,' the first fasciculus of which appeared in 1784, and was followed by five others. 2. 'Geraniologia,' &c. fol. Paris. 1787. 3. 'Sertum Anglicanum,' fol. Paris. 1788.

HERMAGORAS (*Biog.*) a rhetorician, who distinguished himself in the time of Cicero. *Cic. Br.* 70.

HERMANN, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a botanist, who was born at Halle, in Saxony, and died in 1695, was the author of, 1. 'Catalogus Horti Academici Lugduno-Batavi,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1687; reprinted in 1720, under the title of 'Index Plantarum quæ in Horto Leidensi aluntur;' to which Boerhaarve added a History of the Garden. 2. 'Paradisus Batavus,' 8vo.; a posthumous work, which was reprinted in 4to. 1705. 3. 'Musæi Indici Catalogus, continens varia Exotica Animalia,' &c. 8vo. 1711; besides which is ascribed to him 'Floræ Lugduno-Batavæ Flores,' though published under the name of Zumbach.

HERMANN, *James*, a mathematician of Berlin, was born at Basil in 1678, and died in 1733, leaving a work, entitled 'Phoronomia,' &c.; besides several mathematical and philosophical pieces in the Memoirs of the several academies.

HERMANN, *John*, a botanist and physician, was born at Strasburg in 1738, and died in 1800, after having collected one of the finest and richest cabinets of natural history in Europe. He also published numerous dissertations in the literary journals of Germany and France.

HERMANT, *Godfrey* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Beauvais in 1617, and died in 1690, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Les Vies de S. Athanase, de S. Basile, de S. Gregoire de Nazianze, de S. Chrysostom, et de S. Ambroise,' &c. 2. 'Clavis Disciplinæ Ecclesiasticæ,' &c. fol. 1693; besides some works on theological and controversial subjects.

HERMAS (*Bibl.*) Ἑρμῆς, a disciple whom St. Paul salutes in his epistle to the Romans (*Rom.* xvi. 14), generally supposed to be the same as the author of the 'Pastor,' or Shepherd. He was also ranked among the apostles, and 72 disciples, and is said to have been bishop of Philippi, in Macedonia. The original Greek of this work is lost, but a Latin version of it is extant; the best edition of which is that of 1698. It was also translated into English by archbishop Wake, and published with a large preliminary discourse relating to each father; the best edition of which translation is that of 1710.

HERMENGARDE (*Hist.*) the name of some empresses; as the first wife of Charlemagne, who was repudiated; also the first wife of Louis I, who died in 818; of Lotharius I, who died in 851, and of Louis II, who defended Vienne against the kings Louis and Carloman, and compelled them to raise the siege in 890.

HERMENGILDUS (*Hist.*) a Spanish prince, and son of Leuvigildus, king of the Goths, married in 579 Ingonda, daughter of Sigebert I, king of Austrasia, and by her persuasion was induced to renounce the Arian heresy, for which he was killed by order of his father in 586.

HERMES (*Bibl.*) another disciple whom St. Paul salutes in his epistle to the Romans (*Rom.* xvi. 14), who, according to the Greeks, was one of the 72. His festival is observed on April 8th.

HERMES (*Myth.*) the name of Mercury among the Greeks.

HERMES, *Trismegistus*, a priest and philosopher of Egypt, who is said to have taught his countrymen the art of cultivating the olive, and various other arts; whence he is supposed to have acquired the epithet of "Trismegistus," i. e. thrice great. Clemens Alexandrianus makes him to be the author of 36 books of divinity and philosophy, and six of physic, all of which are lost. The work entitled 'Pœmander,' which goes under his name, is generally admitted to be supposititious, and probably written by some platonizing professor of Christianity in the second century. This work was first published in Latin by Marsilius Ficinus in 1471; but the best edition is that of Roselli, fol. Colon. 1630. *Clemens. Strom.; Fabric. Bibl.* l. 1, c. 7; *Lambec. Prodr. Hist. Lit.; Brucker. Hist. Philos.*

HERMESIANAX (*Biog.*) an elegiac poet of Colophon, of whose works some fragments are quoted by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 6.

HERMIAS (*Hist.*) or *Hermeas*, Ἑρμείας, a tyrant of the Acarnanians, who revolted against Artaxerxes Ochus; but was dispossessed of his usurped power in the 107th Olympiad, A. C. 349. *Diodor.* l. 16; *Polyæn.* l. 6.

HERMIAS, a native of Caria, and minister to Antiochus the Great, with whom he was in great favour; but, by whose order he was finally put to death, on suspicion of treachery.

HERMIAS (*Biog.*) a Christian philosopher, supposed to have flourished in the reign of Commodus, who is known only by a work, entitled 'Irrisio Philosophorum Gentilium,' which was first published by Ralph Seiler, Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Basil. 1553; but the edition of Gale, with Seiler's version, Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Oxon. 1700, is reckoned the best.

HERMIAS, *Sozomenes*, vide *Sozomenes*.

HERMINIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman, who defended a bridge, with Cocles, against the army of Porsenna. *Liv.* l. 2.

HERMINIUS, a general of the Hermanni.

HERMIONE (*Myth.*) Ἑρμίονη, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. She was changed into a serpent with her husband. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

HERMIONE, a daughter of Menelaus and Helen, who was married to Pyrrhus; but being secretly attached to Orestes, assisted in the murder of her husband. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4; *Eurip. in Andr. et Orest.; Ovid. Heroid.* 8, &c.

HERMIONE (*Geog.*) a town of Argolis, where Ceres had a splendid temple. The sea on the neighbouring coast was called the *Sinus Hermionicus*. *Thucyd.* l. 2; *Virg. in Cir.* v. 472; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

HERMIONE (*Numis.*) this town is known by the inscription ΕΡΜΙΩΝΕΩΝ, or ЄΡΜΙΩΝЄΩΝ, on some medals of Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, and Plantilla.

HERMIPPUS, (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet, who wrote 40 theatrical pieces, and other poems, some of which are quoted

by Athenæus. He is said to have accused Aspasia, the mistress of Pericles, of impiety and prostitution.

Hermippus, a freedman and disciple of Philo in the reign of Adrian, with whom he was in great favour, wrote five books on dreams.

Hermippus, a peripatetic philosopher of Smyrna, who flourished, A. C. 210.

HERMOCRATES (*Hist.*) Ἑρμοκράτης, son of Hermon, a general of Syracuse against Nicias the Athenian, whose lenity towards his prisoners awakening the suspicion of his countrymen, he was banished without a trial, and murdered when he attempted to return, A. C. 408. *Thucyd.* l. 4, &c.; *Plut. in Nic.*

Hermocrates, a Rhodian employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the Grecian states.

Hermocrates, the father-in-law of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.

Hermocrates (*Biog.*) a sophist, preceptor to Pausanias, the murderer of Philip. *Diod.* 16.

Hermocrates, a sophist celebrated for his talents, who died at the early age of 28 in the reign of the emperor Severus.

HERMODORUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Ephesus, who is said to have assisted the Roman decemvirs in the composition of the ten tables of laws which had been collected in Greece. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5, c. 36; *Plin.* l. 34.

HERMOGENES (*Bibl.*) Ἑρμογένης, a false disciple, to whom St. Paul alludes. 1 *Tim.* i. 15.

Hermogenes (*Biog.*) an architect of Alabanda, who built a temple of Diana at Magnesia, and another of Bacchus at Teos; and composed a work on the subject of Architecture, containing his own inventions on the subject. Vitruvius speaks of him in high terms of commendation. *Vitruv.* l. 3, c. 1.

Hermogenes, a heretic, who broached his doctrines, consisting of a mixture of Platonism and Christianity, about A. D. 170, in Africa, and was answered by Tertullian in a treatise against him. *Tertull. cont. Hermog.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 170.

Hermogenes, an historian in the reign of Domitian, who was put to death for writing something which displeased the emperor. *Sueton. in Domit.* c. 10.

Hermogenes, a physician in the reign of Adrian, whose works are quoted by Galen. *Gal. de Med.* l. 1, c. 27, &c.; *Dio. in Hadrian.*

Hermogenes, a rhetorician in the reign of the emperor Antoninus, the philosopher, or, according to others, of Adrian, is said to have taught rhetoric at the age of 15, composed his works at the age of 18, and, at the age of 24, forgot all he knew. He died A. C. 161; and it is said that when his body was opened, his heart was found to be hairy, and of an extraordinary size. Of his book on oratory, which consisted of five parts, the first part only is lost; the four remaining parts are, 1. 'Ars Rhetorica.' 2. 'De Inventione Oratoria Libri IV.' 3. 'De Formis Oratoriis.' 4. 'Methodus apti et ponderosi dicendi.' These were first published by Aldus in his 'Rhetores Græci,' Gr. 2 vols. fol. Venet. 1508; but the best edition is that of Gaspar Lawrence, published under the title of 'Ars Oratoria absolutissima et Libri omnes Græcè cum nova Versione Lat. et Comment. &c. 8vo. Colon. Allobr. 1614.

HERMOGINIAN (*Biog.*) or *Hermogenes*, a lawyer in the reign of Constantine the Great, or his sons, wrote an abridgment of law in six books. Lampridius calls him *Hermogenes.*

HERMOLAUS (*Hist.*) a young Macedonian in the train of Alexander the Great, who conspired against his master; but the plot being discovered, he was put to death. *Q. Curt.* l. 8.

HERMON (*Bibl.*) חרמן, a very high mountain in Palestine, the northern boundary of the land beyond Jordan. *Deut.* iii. &c. It was called by the Sidonians *Sirion*, and by the Amorites *Shenir.*

Hermon, a mountain on this side of Jordan, in the tribe of Issachar, south of mount Tabor, which is distinguished by the name of the "Little Hill of Hermon" in the Psalms; but some are of opinion that this mountain, of which St. Jerome speaks, is not mentioned in Scripture. *Euseb. et Hieron. de Loc. Heb.; Boch. Itin.; Adrichom. Theat. Sanct. Terr.; Maundrell's Travels; Well's Sacred Geography, &c.*

HERMONDURES (*Geog.*) vide *Hermunduri.*

HERMOTIMUS (*Myth.*) a soothsayer of Clazomenæ, whose soul is said to have separated itself from his body; and that his wife, perceiving this separation, burnt his body, and deprived the soul of its receptacle. He received divine honours after his death. *Plin.* l. 7; *Apollon. in Hist. Mirab.; Tertullian. de Anim.* l. 2, c. 28; *Origen. contra Cels.*

HERMUNDURI (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, at the north of the Danube, who were subdued by Aurelius. *Vell. Pater.* l. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 13.

HERMUS (*Geog.*) a river of Asia Minor, now *Kedous*, or *Sarabat*, which took its rise near the Dorylaus, a town of Phrygia; and, receiving the waters of the Pactolus, fell into the Ægean Sea. Its sands, according to the poets, were mingled with gold.

Virg. Georg. l. 2, v. 37.

Nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus.

Mart. l. 8, ep. 78.

Non illi satis est turbato sordidus auro
Hermus.

Stat. Sylv. l. 1.

Et flavis Hermus transcurrere ripis,
Et limo splendente Tagus.

Claud. in Rufin. l. 1.

Non Tartessiacis illum satiaret arenis
Tempestas pretiosa Tagi, non stagna rubentis
Aurea Pactoli: totumque exhauserit Hermum,
Ardebit majore siti.

Lucan. l. 3, v. 209.

Passaque ab auriferis tellus exire metallis
Pactolon; quà culta secat non vilior Hermus.

Herod. l. 1; *Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5.

HERNANDEZ, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a naturalist and physician sent out by Philip II to the Indies to make observations on the natural productions of the country, did not live, as is supposed, to publish the result of his labours, which was edited at Rome under the title of 'Historia Naturalis novæ Hispaniæ, seu Mexicanæ, post Francis, Hernandez a Nardo Antonio Recchо digesta, cum Notis et Additamentis Joan. Terrentii, Joan. Fabri, et Fabri Columnæ,' 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1651. He is also said to have written other works; as a History of the Church at Mexico, &c.; all which were published together under the title 'Opera cum edita, tum inedita,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Matrit. 1790. *Anton. Bibl.: Ambros. Mor. in Antiq. Hispan.; Leo. Bibl. Jud.*

HERNE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a controversialist, and a native of Suffolk, was educated at Cambridge, became fellow of Merton College in 1718, and died in 1722, leaving 'Three Discourses on Private Judgment against the Authority of the Magistrate over Conscience,' &c. 1718; 'An Account of all the considerable Books and Pamphlets written in the Controversy concerning the Trinity,' from 1712 to 1720; 'Vindication of the Archbishop of Canterbury from being the Author of a Letter on the State of Religion in England, printed at Zurich,' Lond. 1719, &c.

HERNICI (*Geog.*) a people of Campania celebrated for their hostility to the rising power of Rome. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 8; *Liv.* l. 9; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Sil.* l. 4; *Juv. Sat.* 14, v. 180.

HERO (*Myth.*) a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, celebrated for her unfortunate love of Leander, a youth of

Abydos, who being drowned as he swam to her across the Hellespont, she threw herself in despair into the sea and perished. *Mus. de Leand. et Her.; Ovid. Heroid.* 17, &c.

HERO (*Numis.*) the tale of these two lovers is commemorated on some medals of Abydos. [Vide *Abydos*]

HERO (*Biog.*) the name of two mathematicians, distinguished commonly by the epithets of the *Elder* and the *Younger*.

HERO *the Elder*, was a native of Alexandria, and the disciple of Ctesias, who flourished in the reigns of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Evergetes I. He was the author of, 1. A treatise, 'De Constructione et Mensura Manubalistæ;' of which a fragment was published in Greek by Bernardino Baldi. 2. 'Spiralia;' published by Frederic Commandine in 4to. Urbin. 1585. 3. 'Beolpœcia, sive de Telis conficiendis jaculandisque Liber,' Gr. and Lat. 4to. Aug. Vind. 1616. 4. 'De Automatorum Fabrica. These are all to be found in the 'Mathematici Veteres,' Gr. and Lat. fol. Paris. 1693.

HERO *the Younger*, is supposed to have flourished under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. He wrote 'De Machinis Bellicis;' of which only a Latin version has been published by Barocius, 4to. Venet. 1572; 'Geodæsia;' which is annexed by Barocius to the former work; 'Liber de Obsidion Repellenda,' &c. Gr. inserted without the name of the author in the 'Mathematici Veteres;' 'De Vocabulis Geometricis,' &c. edited by Conrad Dasypodius in Gr. and Lat. separately in the first book of Euclid's Elements, 8vo. Argent. 1571. *Voss. de Scient. Math.* c. 28; *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* l. 3; *Montuc. Hist. Math. Tom.* 1.

HEROD (*Bibl.*) Ἡρώδης, the name of some kings of Judæa, who are mentioned in Scripture.

HEROD, surnamed the *Great*, or the *Ascalonite*, because he was a native of Ascalon, a city of Idumæa, was the son of Antipater, and was born A. M. 3932, A. C. 72. He followed the fortunes of Brutus and Cassius, and afterwards that of Anthony, by whose means he was made king of Judæa; and, by paying his devotions to Augustus, he was permitted to reign until his death, which happened in the 70th year of his age, and the 40th of his reign. His cruelties rendered him odious to his subjects, and have blackened his character in the pages of history; but the part which he acted at the birth of our Saviour, as narrated by the Evangelist, is that which has given a peculiar celebrity to the name in the christian world. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17.

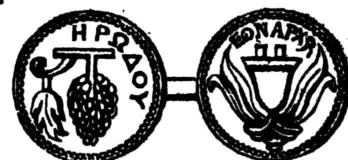
HEROD, who is called *Philip* by the Evangelists, *Mark* vi. 17, *Luke* iii, the son of the preceding by his wife Mariamne, was at first named by his father to be his successor; but the king having discovered that his mother, Mariamne, was implicated in Antipater's conspiracy, he substituted Archelaus in his stead. It was this Philip whose wife Herodias married his brother Antipas. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17.

HEROD, *Antipas*, son of Herod the Great and Malthace, was, in his father's last will, styled Tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa. He was reproved by John the Baptist for his incestuous marriage with Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, in consequence of which Herodias contrived his death, as narrated by *Matth.* xiv. and *Mark* vi. He fell into disgrace with the emperor Caligula, who deprived him of his tetrarchy, and banished him into Spain, where he died. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

HEROD, *Agrippa*, son of Aristobulus, brother to Herodias, and grandson to Herod the Great. [Vide *Agrippa*]

HEROD (*Hist.*) king of Chalcis, brother to Agrippa Herodias, the son of Aristobulus, and the grandson of Herod the Great, obtained the kingdom of Chalcis from the emperor Claudius A. D. 41. Three years after he obtained authority to inspect the temple and the sacred money, with a power of appointing or deposing the high-priests, and died A. D. 48. His first wife was Mariamne, daughter of Olympias; and afterwards he married Berenice, his niece. This prince is not mentioned in Scripture. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20; *de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

HERODES, vide *Herodianus*.



HERODES (*Numis.*) the coins or medals of the first Herod bear, instead of his effigy, a bunch of grapes: inscription — ΗΡΩΔΟΥ; and on the reverse, ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ; some are likewise inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. Some medals are also extant of his two sons, bearing the inscriptions —ΗΡΩΔ. ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΗΣ, and ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧ.; on the reverse, ΓΑΙΩ ΚΑΙ. ΓΕΡΜ. CEB.; i. e. *Caio Cæsari Germanico Augusto, &c.* Herodes, the brother of Agrippa, and king of Chalcis, testified his gratitude to Claudius by calling himself *Philo-Claudius* on his medals, as in the annexed figure bearing his effigy: inscription—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ φιλοκλΥΔΙΟΣ; on the reverse, ΚΛΑΥΔΙΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΕΤ. Ε; i. e. *Claudio Cæsari Augusto, Anno* 3; designating, as is supposed, the year of his reign, which commonly occurs on the medals of these kings. *Spanh. Dissert.; Hard. Num. Her.; Froel. Not. Elem.*



HERODES, *Agrippa*, vide *Agrippa*.

HERODES, *Atticus*, vide *Atticus*.

HERODIANUS (*Hist.*) a Greek historian, who flourished A. D. 247, was born at Alexandria, and served the Roman emperors in a public capacity; but he is now principally known by his history of the empire from the death of Marcus Aurelius to Maximinus, in which he professed to give an account of what passed under his own observation. This history was translated into Latin by Politianus, and appeared at Rome in folio, in 1490, but the first edition of the original is among the 'Res Gestæ,' of Xenophon, published by Aldus, fol. 1503. Politian's translation, which is highly esteemed, has since been frequently reprinted with the original; the best editions are, that of Louvaine, 4to. 1525; of Oxford, 8vo. 1708; and of Leipzig, 5 vols. 8vo. 1789. Suidas, Vossius, and Fabricius, speak of another Herodian, a grammarian, whom they make to be the son of Apollonius, surnamed *Discolus*, and to have lived prior to the historian. It is of him that Ammianus Marcellinus and Priscian speak in terms of commendation, and of whose works some fragments are to be found in the 'Grammatici Veteres' of Aldus, Gr. fol. Venet. 1496. *Auct. Vit. Apollon.; Prisc. de Art. Gramm.; Voss. de Art. Gramm.; Fab. Bibl. Græc.* l. 5, c. 7.

HERODIANUS, or *Herodes*, the son of Odenatus, and one of the thirty tyrants, was associated with his father in the empire, and was slain with him, A. D. 267. *Poll. de Trigint. Tyrann.*

HERODIANUS (*Numis.*) this prince is represented on his coins as in the annexed figure, bearing the inscriptions, IMP. C. HERODIANUS, or HERODES, P. F. AUG.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΗΡΩΔΙΑΝΟC CEB.; on the reverse, PAX AUGUSTI.—PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS.—SALUS AUGUSTI. *Spanh. Dissert.; Tristan. Hist. Comment.; Harduin. Oper. Sel.; Osel. Sel. Num.*



HERODIAS (*Bibl.*) Ἡρωδίας, daughter of Aristobulus and Berenice, sister to king Agrippa, and grand-daughter to Herod the Great, left her husband and uncle, Herod and Philip, to live with Herod Antipas, which John Baptist having censured as an incestuous marriage, she in revenge contrived his death; and, when her husband was banished by Caligula, she followed him in his banishment to Lyons. *Matth.* xiv; *Mark* vi; *Hieron. in Ruffin.* l. 3.

HERODICUS (*Biog.*) a physician, surnamed the *Gymnastic*, who flourished A. C. 443; also a grammarian, surnamed

Crateus, who flourished A. C. 123. *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 2; *Athen.* l. 5; *Voss. de Hist. Græc. &c.*

HERODION (*Bibl.*) Ἡρωδίων, St. Paul's cousin, *Rom.* xvi. 11, who is said to have been bishop of Patræ.

HERODIUM (*Geog.*) a castle built by Herod on the spot where he had defeated his enemies in his flight. This castle was sixty furlongs from Jerusalem. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. xiv.

HERODOTUS (*Hist.*) Ἡρόδοτος, the historian, whom Cicero calls the *Prince of Historians*, was a native of Halicarnassus, whose father's name was Lyxes, and that of his mother Dryo. He left his country and retired to Samos, whence he travelled over Egypt, Italy, and Greece; but on his return he assisted in the expulsion of Lygdamis the tyrant; which drawing upon him the resentment of his countrymen, he fled to Greece, where, at the Olympic games, he rehearsed the history which he had composed in the 39th year of his age, A. C. 445. This was received with universal applause, and, as a token of honour, the names of the nine Muses were given to the nine books into which it is divided. [Vide Plate XXV] The first edition of Herodotus was that of Aldus, in Greek, fol. 1502; but the best is that of Wesseling, fol. Amst. 1763; there is also a good Oxford edition in 3 vols. 8vo., and one of Strasburgh, by Schweighauser, in 8 vols. 8vo. 1814. The first Latin translation was published at Venice in folio, in 1474; and the second English translation was published by Mr. Beloe in 4 vols.; a French translation, by M. Larcher, was published in 7 vols. 8vo. 1786, and 9 vols. 8vo. 1802. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1, &c.; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Plut. de Mal. Herod.*; *Lucian. in Ætion.*

HERODOTUS, a Theban wrestler of Megara, in the age of Demetrius, son of Antigonus, who is reported to have eaten 20 pounds of meat, with bread in proportion, at his meals.

HERON (*Her.*) *Heroun*, or *Hern*, a name to be found in the Battle Abbey Roll of such noblemen and gentlemen of marque as came into England with the duke of Normandy. This family is one of the 270 most noble and ancient in the kingdom (the barons by tenure), some of the branches of which at length failed for want of male heirs, and others became united. Sir Richard Heron, a descendant, and chief representative of this family, was created a baronet in 1778, after having been sworn a Privy Councillor of Ireland in 1777, and held the office of Chief Secretary nearly four years under the viceroyalty of John, second earl of Buckinghamshire. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms of Heron, of Ford Castle. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three herons *argent*; second and third barry of six *argent* and *azure*, a bend *gules*, charged in the canton with an annulet *or*, for Grey, of Horton.

Crest. A heron, as in the arms.

Arms of Heron of Bokenfield, and of Newark. Gules, a chevron between three herons *argent*, quartered with Grey, of Horton, as above.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, a heron's head and neck *proper*.

Motto. "Ardua petit ardea."

HERON (*Biog.*) vide *Hero*.

HEROPHILUS (*Hist.*) an impostor in the time of Julius Cæsar, who pretended to be the grandson of Marius. He was banished from Rome for exciting a sedition, and afterwards strangled in prison.

HEROPHILUS (*Biog.*) a Greek physician of Chalcedon, who flourished above 500 years before Christ, was so skilled in anatomical dissections, as to have discovered the principal parts of the body, to which he gave the names that they still bear. *Cic. Quæst. Acad.*; *Plin.* l. 20, &c.; *Plut. de Plac. Phil.*; *Tertull. de Anim.*; *Neand. Syntag. de Med. Vet.*

HEROSTRATUS (*Biog.*) vide *Erostratus*.

HEROTIANUS (*Biog.*) vide *Erotianus*.

HERRERA, *Tordesillas Antonio de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish historian, was born in 1565, and died in 1625, leaving, 1. 'Historia de lo Sucedido en Escocia, y Ingalaterra, en Quarenta y Quatro Añosque vivio la Reyna Maria Estuarda,' Matrit. 8vo. 1589; Olisip. 1590. 2. 'Cinco Libros de la Historia de Portugal, y Conquistas de las Islas,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1591. 3. 'Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos, en las Islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano,' 4 vols. fol. Matrit. 1601; of which an English translation was published by capt. J. Stevens, in 6 vols. 8vo. 1725, 1726. 4. 'Historia General del Mundo del Tiempo del Señor Rey D. Felipe el Segundo,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Matrit. 1601—1612. 5. 'Comentarios de los Hechos de los Españoles Franceses, y Venecianos en Italia,' &c. fol. Matrit. 1624, &c.

HERRERA, *Ferdinand de*, a Spanish poet of the 16th century, published a collection of his works, entitled 'Obras en Verso,' &c. 4to. Hispal. 1582 and 1619; besides which he edited, 1. 'Relacion de la Guerra de Chipre,' &c. 2. 'Obras de Garcilaso de la Vega con Annotaciones,' 4to. Hispal. 1580. 3. 'Vida y Muerte de Thomas Moro,' 8vo. 1592 and 1625.

HERRICK, *Robert* (*Biog.*) one of the minor English poets, of considerable merit, was born in London in 1591, educated at Cambridge, and driven from his living during the rebellion, but the time of his death is not known. His poetical works are contained in a scarce volume, entitled 'Hesperides; or, the Works, both Humane and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq.' London, 8vo. 1648; to this volume was appended his 'Noble Numbers; or, his Pious Pieces.' In 1810 Dr. Nott, of Bristol, published a selection from the 'Hesperides.'

HERRIES, *John, Lord* (*Hist.*) was sent by Mary, queen of Scots, to Elizabeth, to testify her readiness to justify herself on the subject of her husband's murder; and was afterwards appointed one of the commissioners on the part of his queen to meet the English commissioners for the investigation of the king's murder, when he defended his royal mistress with great zeal and ability, and died in 1594, after having been in the service and confidence of her successor James VI.

HERRING, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1691 at Walsoken, in Norfolk; educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; and after various preferments was nominated to the see of Bangor in 1737; translated in 1743 to the metropolitan see of York; and in 1747 to that of Canterbury; and died in 1757. Besides a volume of Sermons, he also left some 'Letters,' which were published by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe. By his last will he left 1000*l.* to the Incorporated Society for the Relief of the Widows and Sons of Poor Clergymen, and to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; also the sum of 1000*l.* Old South Sea Stock, towards rebuilding or repairing the College.

HERSCHEL, *Sir William* (*Biog.*) an astronomer, and a native of Germany, was born in 1738, and died in 1822, after having acquired great celebrity by the discovery of the Georgium Sidus, or Uranus, &c. recorded in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

HERSE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, and the mother of Cephalus by Mercury, received divine honours after her death. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2: *Paus.* l. 1; *Fulgent.* l. 2.

HERSENT, *Charles* (*Biog.*) or *Hersan*, a French divine, who died in 1660, left a work on the supremacy of the pope, entitled 'Optati Galli de cavendo Schismate Liber Parænеticus,' 8vo. Paris, 1640. He concealed his name under that of Optatus Gallus, because his work was aimed at the cardinal Richelieu, and was in consequence condemned by the parliament of Paris, and burnt: it was also

answered by Isaac Habert, in his treatise 'De Consensu Hierarchiæ et Monarchiæ.' He likewise wrote a panegyric on St. Louis, in which he offended the Romish church on some doctrinal points.

HERSILIA (*Myth.*) one of the Sabine women, who is said to have been the wife of Romulus, was presented after her death with immortality by Juno, and was worshipped under the name of Ora, or Hora. *Liv.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met* l. 14; *Ital.* l. 13; *Plut. Quæst. Rom.*; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1.

HERTFORD, *Edward, Earl of* (*Hist.*) vide *Somerset*.

HERTFORD, *Edward, Earl of*, son of the first duke of Somerset, married lady Catherine Grey, the sister of lady Jane Grey, for which they suffered imprisonment for a long time. He died in 1621, after having been sent on an embassy to the Netherlands.

HERTFORD, *William, Marquis of*, grandson of the preceding, was married by stealth to lady Arabella Stuart, which was the cause of much trouble to them both; but on the death of the lady in 1615, his lordship came into favour, and steadfastly adhering to his sovereign during the rebellion, was restored to the honours which had been forfeited by the first duke of Somerset.

HERTFORD, *Francis, first Earl*, and *Marquis of*, of the second creation, mentioned under *Heraldry*, [vide *Seymour*] was in 1763 sworn of his majesty's Privy Council, and sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to the court of France; and after having held several high posts in his majesty's government, he died in 1794.

HERTFORD, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a branch of the family of Seymour; [Vide *Seymour*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Conway Seymour, marquis and earl of Hertford, earl of Yarmouth, viscount Beauchamp, lord Conway, baron of Ragley, co. Warwick, and baron of Killultagh, co. Antrim, in Ireland. Title of the eldest son, earl of Yarmouth.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *sable*, on a bend cotised *argent*, a rose between two annulets *gules*, for Conway; second and third quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a pile *gules*, between six fleurs-de-lis *azure*, three lions passant gardant *or*, being a coat of augmentation; second and third *gules*, two wings conjoined in lure *or*, for Seymour.

Crest. On a wreath, the bust of a Moor, side-faced, couped *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *azure*.

Supporters. Two Moors habited; each wreathed as in the crest, holding in their exterior hands a shield *azure*, garnished *or*; the dexter charged with the sun in its glory; the other with a crescent *argent*.

Motto. "Fide et amore."

HERTFORD (*Geog.*) the capital of Hertfordshire, situated on the river Lea, 21 m. N. London. Lon. 0° 4′ W. lat. 51° 48′ N.

History of Hertford.

Hertford, in Latin *Hertfordia*, is a town of considerable antiquity, where a synod was held by the Saxons in 673. The castle, which is now the property of the marquis of Salisbury, and rented by the East India Company as a preparatory school for the college, is said to have been built about the time of Alfred, and was afterwards the occasional residence of the kings John, of France, and David, of Scotland, during their captivity.

HERTFORDSHIRE (*Geog.*) one of the midland counties of England.

Boundaries and Extent.—It is bounded on the N. by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, E. by Essex, S. by Middlesex, and W. by Buckinghamshire, being about 32 miles long and 16 broad.

Principal Towns.—Hertford, St. Alban's, Ware, and Royston.

Principal Rivers.—The Lea, Stort, Colne, and the artificial stream called the New River.

History.—The original inhabitants of this county were the *Cassi*, whose chief, Cassivelaunus, is supposed to have resided at St. Alban's, the ancient *Verulam*. It was afterwards divided between the kingdoms of East and West Mercia. The Romans had several stations in this part of the country.

HERTIUS, *John Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a civilian, was born in Oberklee, near Giessen, in 1651, and died in 1710, leaving, 1. 'Notitia Veteris Francorum Regni,' 4to. 1710. 2. 'Commentationes et Opuscula ad Historiam et Geographiam antiquæ Germaniæ spectantia,' 4to. 1713, &c.

HERTSBERG, *Edward Frederick Von* (*Hist.*) a Prussian statesman, who rose by his merits to the post of prime minister, died in 1795, leaving some state papers and memorials, which were much esteemed.

HERVET, *Gentain* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Olivet, near Orleans, in 1499, and died in 1584, leaving a number of translations or original works on controversial subjects, of which Niceron has given a list. He also acquired such a knowledge of English during his stay in England, that he translated into this language Xenophon's 'Treatise of Householde,' 8vo. 1532; and a sermon from the Latin of Erasmus, 'De immensa Dei Misericordia,' 8vo. Lond. 1533, and reprinted in 4to.

HERVEY, *Count* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a famous soldier, and governor of the Castle of Devizes in the reign of king Stephen, which he held out against the earl of Gloucester, and powerfully assisted that king in his wars with the empress Maud, but was at length forced to retire beyond the seas with a few attendants.

HERVEY, *de Yuon*, accompanied king Henry in his conquest of Ireland.

HERVEY, *Henry*, son of the preceding, embarked for the Holy Land with Richard I, where he distinguished himself at the capture of the island of Cyprus, &c.

HERVEY, *Sir George*, a descendant of the preceding, signalized himself in the service of Henry VII and Henry VIII, by which latter prince he was knighted for his valiant conduct at the battle of the Spurs in 1513. He afterwards attended his sovereign in the meeting between the king and the emperor Charles V, who came over to England, and landed at Dover; also at the meeting which took place between the kings and queens of France and England, and died in 1526.

HERVEY, *Thomas*, of Ickworth, in Suffolk, brother of the preceding, and chief heir male of the family, served Henry VIII in the wars in France, and was one of the council of the city of Tournay under the earl of Bedford, the governor, at the time of the delivery of it to Francis I. in 1519.

HERVEY, *Sir Nicholas*, second son of the above-mentioned Thomas, was so much in favour with his sovereign, Henry VIII, that he was one of those gentlemen who were appointed to furnish the days of justs, when the king, and seven whom he had selected, challenged the French king and as many on the part of France. He was also one of the challengers on the occasion of another just, given by Henry VIII, when he received the honour of knighthood for his valour, and was afterwards sent as ambassador to the emperor's court, at Ghent.

HERVEY, *William, Lord*, grandson of sir Nicholas, signalised himself in 1588, in the memorable engagement with the Spanish Armada, wherein he was principally concerned in boarding one of the Spanish galleons. He afterwards behaved valiantly at the taking of Cadiz, and the town of

Fyal; and going over into Ireland he rendered essential service in reducing the rebels, for which eminent services he was honoured with the peerage, and died in 1642.

HERVEY, *John*, descended from the elder branch of the Herveys at Ickworth, was a particular favourite with the earl of Leicester, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and, concurring heartily in the restoration, he was in the peculiar esteem and constant attendance of his majesty Charles II.

HERVEY, *John*, vide *Bristol*.

HERVEY, *John, Lord*, eldest son of the first earl of Bristol, was born in 1696; appointed Vice-Chamberlain to king George I in 1730; created a Peer in 1733; constituted Lord Privy Seal in 1740; and died in 1743, before his father. He is particularly distinguished by having been the subject of Pope's scurrilous attack, under the name of Sporus, which he drew down upon himself by condescending to write verses against the poet. He wrote many political pieces, particularly in defence of sir Robert Walpole, of which lord Orford has given a list in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

HERVEY (*Ecc.*) of the same family as the preceding, was successively bishop of Bangor and Ely, of which last see he was the first bishop in 1109, and died in 1131.

HERVEY (*Her.*) or *Harvey*, a surname anciently written with Fitz, i.e. the son of Harvey, is derived from Robert Fitz-Harvey, a younger son of Harvey, duke of Orleans, who accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition into England. From him descended the Herveys of Ickworth above-mentioned, of whom, in the eldest male line, was John Hervey, who was created a peer of this realm by the title of lord Hervey of Ickworth; and in 1714 was advanced to the dignity of earl of Bristol. [Vide *Bristol*] William Hervey, of a junior branch of the same family as above-mentioned, was created in 1619 a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron of Ross, co. Wexford; and in 1627 a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Hervey of Kidbrook, which titles became extinct at his death in 1642. Another junior branch of the same family also enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir Felton Ellwill Bathurst Hervey, a descendant from Felton Hervey, eighth son of John, the first earl of Bristol. The arms, &c. of this branch of the family are as follow:

Arms. First and fourth for Hervey [vide *Bristol*]; second and third for Bathurst [vide *Bathurst*]

Motto. "Je n' oublierai jamais."

HERVEY, *Lord*, the title commonly enjoyed by the eldest son of the earl of Bristol.

HERVEY, *James* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Hardingstone, about a mile from Northampton, in 1713, entered of Lincoln College, Oxford, at the age of 17, and died in 1748, leaving, 1. 'Meditations and Contemplations,' &c. 8vo. 1746. 2. 'Contemplations on the Night and Starry Heavens,' &c. 8vo. 1747. 3. 'Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History,' &c. 8vo. 1753. 4. 'Theron and Aspasio,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1755; besides some other things included in the genuine edition of his whole works, published in 6 vols. 8vo. In 1811 appeared for the first time what may be considered a seventh volume, entitled 'Letters, Elegant, &c. illustrative of the Author's amiable Character,' &c. which were edited by colonel Burgess.

HERULI (*Geog.*) one of the savage tribes of the North, who attacked the Roman empire. According to Procopius and Jornandez, they were a Gothic tribe, and first dwelt in Scandinavia; but, being expelled by the Danes, they wandered as far as the Palus Mæotis, whence they made incursions into the empire. A large body settled in Pomerania, and afterwards removed into North Dacia. They were subsequently subdued by the Ostrogoths, the Hunns, and the Lombards, and mingled with their conquerors.

HERWART (*Biog.*) or *Hervart, John*, a chancellor of Bavaria, of a noble family, at the beginning of the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Chronologia Nova et Vera,' 4to. 1622 and 1626. 2. 'Admiranda Ethicæ Theologicæ Mysteria propalata,' &c. 4to. Monach. 1626. 3. An Apology for the Emperor Louis of Bavaria against the Falsehoods of Bzovius.

HESHAM, *Ebn Abdalmelec* (*Hist.*) succeeded his brother in the khalifate, in the year of the Hegira 105, A. D. 715, and died in the 125th year.

HESHBON (*Bibl.*) חשבון, a celebrated city, which was given to Reuben, but was transferred to Gad, and by Gad to the Levites. It had been conquered from the Moabites by Sihon, and was taken by the Israelites a little before the death of Moses. *Josh.* xiii. 17; *Cant.* vii. 4, &c. It was called by the Latins and others Essebon, Chesbon, Chasphon, &c. Pliny and Ptolemy assign it to Arabia. Eusebius says it was 20 m. E. from Jordan; and St. Jerome says it was in his time a very considerable city, situated in the mountains of Arabia. *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Euseb. et Hieron. de Loc. Heb.*

HESHUSIUS, *Tillemannus* (*Biog.*) a German Protestant, was born at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, in 1526, and died in 1588, leaving several theological works.

HESIODUS (*Biog.*) an ancient Greek poet, of Ascra, in Bœotia, supposed to have been contemporary with Homer, and, according to Varro and Plutarch, is said to have obtained a poetical prize in competition with him. Quintilian however, and others, maintain that Hesiod lived before the time of Homer. His father's name was Dius, and his mother's Pycemede; but of his personal history nothing further is related, except that he was murdered by the sons of Ganyctor of Naupactum, and his body thrown into the sea. To this it is added, that some dolphins brought the body to the shore, which being immediately known, the murderers were discovered by the poet's dogs, and thrown into the sea. The best editions are those of Grævius, Gr. and Lat. Amst. 1667; of Robinson, 4to. Oxon. 1737; and of Loesner, 8vo. Lips. 1778. His 'Works and Days' have been translated by Chapman, 4to. 1618; and by Cooke, 1729 and 1740. The effigy of this poet has been preserved, as in Plate XXVII, taken from a gem; but, according to Ursinus, there is still remaining a brass statue of him in the public College at Constantinople.

HESIONE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and sister of Priam, was exposed to a sea-monster, from which she is said to have been delivered by Hercules. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 157; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2, &c.

HESKETH (*Her.*) the name of a family in Lancashire, derived probably from the lordship of Hesketh, or Heskaythe, which has been in their possession from the Conquest. Of this family was sir Thomas Hesketh, who in 1761 was created a baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads *proper*.

Crest. A garb *proper*.

HESPERIA (*Geog.*) a name common to Italy and Spain. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 1, &c.

HESPERIDES (*Myth.*) Ἑσπερίδες, the daughters of Hesperus, the brother of Atlas, were three in number, namely, Ægle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa, who, according to mythologists, were appointed to guard the golden apples, given by Juno to Jupiter on the day of their nuptials, in a delightful garden, which was moreover guarded by a dragon that never slept. It was one of the labours of Hercules to procure some of these apples, which he effected by killing the dragon. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 215; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 30; *Ovid. Met. &c.*

HESPERIDES (*Numis.*) these nymphs are represented on a medal of Hercules.

HESPERUS (*Myth.*) the father of the Hesperidæ.

HESSE (*Hist.*) one of the most ancient and illustrious Houses in Germany, which derives its origin from the House of Brabant.

Hesse, *William, Landgrave of,* who was born in 1533, and died in 1592, was distinguished, not only by the wisdom of his government, but also by his skill in astronomy. He built an observatory at Cassel, and left some astronomical observations, which were published at Leyden in 1618.

HESSELS (*Ecc.*) or *Hesselius, John,* a divine, was born in 1522, and died in 1566, after having been sent to the council of Trent, where he distinguished himself by his learning. He left several works against the Protestants, besides Commentaries, &c.

HESUS (*Myth.*) a god of the ancient Gauls, answering to the Mars of the Romans.

HESYCHIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Egypt, whom Eusebius speaks of as a very illustrious martyr. *Euseb.* l. 8.

Hesychius, a patriarch of Jerusalem, succeeded Hamos in 601, and died in 609. *S. Gregor. Ep.* l. 9; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 601.

Hesychius (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Alexandria, supposed to have flourished about the third century; is well known as the author of a Greek Lexicon, the first edition of which was published by Aldus, fol. Venet. 1513, in Greek only; but the best is that of Alberti, 2 vols. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1746.

HETH (*Bibl.*) חת, Χέθ, father of the Hittites, was the eldest son of Canaan, and dwelt south of the promised land, near Hebron. *Gen.* ix.

HETRURIA (*Geog.*) or *Etruria,* a celebrated country of Italy, west of the Tiber, consisting originally of 12 different people, namely, the Veientes, Clusini, Perusini, Cortonenses, Arretini, Vetuloni, Volaterrani, Rusellani, Volsinii, Tarquinii, Falisci, and Cæretani, who were all powerful enemies to infant Rome, and were not conquered without the effusion of much blood.

HEVELIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) or *Hevelke,* an astronomer, and a mathematician, was born at Dantzig in 1611, and died in 1687, leaving, 1. 'Selenographia, sive Lunæ Descriptio,' Dantsic. 1647. 2. Two Epistles, one to Ricciolus, 'De Motu Lunæ Libratorio;' and one to Bulialdus, 'De utriusque Luminaris Defectu,' 1654. 3. 'De Natura Saturni Faciei, ejusque Phasibus certa Periodo redeuntibus,' 1656. 4. 'Mercurius in Sole visus,' 1661. 5. 'Historiola de nova Stella in Collo Ceti,' 1662. 6. 'Prodromus Cometicus,' &c. 1664. 7. The History of another Comet, which appeared in 1665, 1666. 8. 'Cometographia; Cometarum Naturam, et omnium a Mundo condito Historiam exhibens,' 1668. 9. 'Machina Cœlestis,' the first part in 1673, and the second in 1679. 10. 'Firmamentum Sobiescianum,' and 'Prodromus Astronomiæ et Novæ Tabulæ Solares,' &c. both posthumous works, were published in 1690. [Vide Plate XXXIV.]

HEURMIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Utrecht in 1543, and died in 1601, leaving, among other things, 'Praxis Medicina nova,' &c. 4to. 1590, and reprinted several times since; besides publishing an edition of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, the fourth reprint of which was in 12mo. Amst. 1688.

HEUSINGER, *John Michael* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Sunderhausen, in Thuringia, in 1690, and died in 1778, leaving Observations on the Electra of Sophocles, and an edition of Plutarch on Education, &c.

HEWET (*Her.*) the name of a family of ancient extraction in Yorkshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1621 on sir John Hewet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* a chevron engrailed between three owls *argent.*

Crest. On a stump of a tree *proper,* a falcon standing *or.*

Motto. "Ne te quæsiveris extra."

HEWETT (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Nethersal, co. Leicester, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on the right hon. sir George Hewett, a general in the army; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* on a chevron, embattled between three owls *argent;* on the head of each an eastern coronet *or,* as many bombs fired *proper.*

Crest. On a wreath, out of a mural crown *or,* the stump of an oak tree, with branches thereon; an hawk *proper,* gorged with an eastern coronet, and belled gold.

HEWITT (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Lifford. James Hewitt, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was created in 1763 a peer, by the title of baron Lifford; and in 1787 was advanced to the dignity of viscount Lifford.

HEWSON, *William* (*Biog.*) an anatomist, was born at Hexham, in Northumberland, in 1739, and died in 1774, leaving, 1. 'Experimental Enquiries into the Properties of the Blood,' 1771 and 1772. 2. 'Lymphatic System,' 1774. 3. His Papers, which had been published in the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 28th volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, were collected together and published after his death.

HEXAPLA (*Bibl.*) vide *Origen.*

HEXAPYLUM (*Topog.*) a gate at Syracuse. *Diodor.* l. 11; *Liv.* l. 24.

HEXHAM, *Roger, of* (*Biog.*) vide *Roger.*

Hexham (*Geog.*) a town of Northumberland, a county of England, situated near the top of the Vale of the Tyne, 20 miles W. Newcastle, and 285 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 5′ W., lat. 54° 58′ N.

History of Hexham.

Hexham, which is a place of great antiquity, is presumed to have been a Roman station, from the numerous inscriptions, altars, and other vestiges, which are found in its neighbourhood. The cathedral dates its foundation as early as 674, and is described as having been the most magnificent of any in its time. It was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Henry I; but the nave being burnt by the Scots in 1296, the choir has since been used as the parish church. A battle was fought near this town between the Houses of York and Lancaster, in which Henry VI was completely defeated by the army of Edward IV, under John Neville, marquis of Montacute, and brother of the earl of Warwick.

HEYLIN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an English divine, descended from an ancient family at Pentre-Heylin, in Montgomeryshire, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1600, entered at Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1613, and died in 1662, leaving, 1. 'Microcosmus, or Description of the World,' 1621 and 1624, and was afterwards reprinted several times in folio. 2. 'History of that most famous Saint and Soldier of Jesus Christ, St. George, of Cappadocia,' &c. 1631, to which he subjoined 'The Institution of the most noble Order of St. George, named the Garter,' &c. 3. 'An Help to English History,' &c. 8vo. 1641, under the name of Robert Hall, gent., but reprinted in 1670, with his name; and again in 1709 and 1773, to which Captain Beatson's 'Political Index,' may be considered a continuation. 4. 'History of the Sabbath,' 4to. 1636. 5. 'Theologia Veterum; the Sum of the Christian Theology, contained in the Creed according to the Greeks and Latins,' &c. fol. Lond. 1654 and 1673. 6. 'Ecclesia vindicata; or the Church of England justified,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1657. 7. 'Short View of the Life and Reign of King Charles the First, Monarch of Great Britain, from his Birth to his Burial,' 8vo. London, 1658, which is supposed to be the same as he prefixed to 'Reliquiæ Sacræ Carolinæ,' printed at the Hague in 8vo. 1649. 8. 'Examen Historicum, or a Discovery and Examination of the Mistakes and Defects in some Modern

Histories,' &c. 8vo. 1658. 9. 'Historia Quinquarticularis; or a Declaration of the Judgment of the Western Churches, and more particularly of the Church of England, in the five controverted Points, reproached in these last times by the name of Arminianism,' &c. 4to. London, 1660. 10. 'History of the Reformation of the Church of England, from the first Preparations to it made by King Henry VIII, until the legal settling and establishing of it under Queen Elizabeth,' &c. fol. London, 1661, 1670 and 1674. 11. 'Cyprianus Anglicus, or the History of the Life and Death of William (Laud) Archbishop of Canterbury,' &c. fol. Lond. 1668 and 1671. 12. 'Aerius Redivivus, or the History of the Presbyterians; containing the Beginning, Progress, and Successes of that Sect,' &c. fol. 1670 and 1672. Many of his small pieces were published together in a folio volume in 1681, with a Life of the author, by the Rev. George Vernon, which, having given offence to his relations, a new Life was published by his son-in-law Dr. Barnard, in 12mo. 1682.

HEYNE, *Christian Gottlieb* (*Biog.*) a critic, and native of Glogau, in Silesia, was born in 1729, and died in 1812, leaving, as specimens of his critical skill, editions of Homer, Virgil, and Tibullus, &c.; besides his Opuscula Academica.

HEYWOOD, *John* (*Biog.*) a poet, and one of the oldest English dramatic writers, who died in 1756, wrote among other things, 1. 'A Play between Johan the Husband, Tyb the Wife, and Sir Johan the Priest,' 4to. 1533. 2. 'A merry Play between the Pardoner and the Friar, the Curate, and Neighbour Prat,' 4to. 1533. 3. 'The Play called the four PP.' &c. 4to. 4. 'A Play of Genteelness and Nobility,' N. D. Int. 4to. 5. 'A Play of Love,' Int. 4to. 1533. 6. 'A Play of the Weather,' &c. 4to. 1553. 7. 'A Parable of the Spider and the Fly,' 4to. 1556, printed in black letter, &c.

HEYWOOD, *Ellis*, the eldest son of the preceding, who died a Jesuit about 1572, wrote a book in the Italian, entitled 'Il Moro,' 8vo. 1556.

HEYWOOD, *Jasper*, younger son of John Heywood, who was chosen fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1558, and died in 1598, translated three tragedies of Seneca, and wrote 'Various Poems and Devices,' some of which are printed in 'The Paradise of dainty Devices,' 4to. 1573.

HEYWOOD, *Thomas*, an actor and writer in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, is said to have composed not less than 220 plays, of which only 24 remain; besides which, he wrote the 'Actor's Vindication;' 'A Life of Merlin;' 'The Hierarchy of Angels;' 'Life of Queen Elizabeth;' 'The Lives of Nine Worthies;' 'The Lives of Nine Women Worthies;' A general History of Women,' &c. &c.

HEYWOOD, *Oliver*, a nonconformist, was born at Bolton, in Lancashire, in 1629, educated at Cambridge, ejected for nonconformity after the restoration, and died in 1702, leaving 'Heart Treasure,' 'Closet Prayer,' &c.

HEYWOOD, *Eliza*, a female writer, whose maiden name was Fowler, was born in 1693, and died in 1756, leaving 'The Female Spectator,' 'Epistles for the Ladies,' &c.

HEZEKIAH (*Bibl.*) חזקיה, king of Judah, son of Ahaz and Abi, was born A. M. 3251, succeeded his father Ahaz, A. M. 3277, A. C. 726, and died after an exemplary reign, A. M. 3306, A. C. 698. 2 *Kings* viii; 2 *Chron.* xxxii; *Isaiah* xxxviii; *Ecclesias.* xlvii; *Usser. Annal*, &c.

HEZEKIAH, second son of Neariah, was a descendant of Zerubbabel. 1 *Chron.* iii. 23.

HEZEKIAH, son of Shallum, opposed the Israelites, and obliged them to set at liberty a great number of their brethren of Judah, whom they had carried into captivity. 2 *Chron.* xxviii.

HEZEKIAH, an Israelite, returned from Babylon with 98 of his family.

HIARBAS (*Hist.*) vide *Iarbas*.

HIBERNIA (*Geog.*) a large island at the west of Britain, now called *Ireland*, which by Juvenal is called *Juberna*. *Juv. Sat.* 2, v. 160.

> *Littora Jubernæ promovimus et modo captas*
> *Orcadas.*

Orpheus calls it Ἰερνὶς νῆσος. *Orph. Argonaut.* v. 1179.

> Πὰρ δ' ἄρα νῆσον ἄμειβαν Ἰερνίδα.

So likewise Claudian, Jerne. *Claudian. de Laudib. Stil.*

> *Me juvit Stilicho, totam cum Scotus Jernen*
> *Movit.*

By others it is called *Iris, Ogygia, Hiernia, Ivernia*, &c. *Diod.* l. 4; *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Plut. de Fac. in Lun.*

HICETAS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Syracuse, who believed that the earth moved, and that all the heavenly bodies were stationary. *Cic. in Acad.* l. 4, c. 29; *Diog. in Phil.*

HICKES, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) brother of Dr. George Hickes, mentioned hereafter, was ejected from his living in Devonshire in 1662, and joining, in 1685, the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, was, for this disloyal act, seized and executed.

HICKES, *George* (*Ecc.*) an English divine, and a distinguished nonjuror, was born at Newsham, in Yorkshire, in 1642, sent to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1659, promoted to a prebend of Worcester in 1679, to the deanery of Worcester in 1683, was deprived of all his preferments in 1689, for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance, and died in 1715, leaving, 1. 'Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Mæso-Gothicæ,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1689. 2. 'Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Libri duo,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1705. 3. 'A Letter sent from beyond the Seas to one of the chief Ministers of the Nonconforming Party,' &c. 1674, afterwards reprinted in 1684, under the title of 'The Judgment of an Anonymous Writer concerning these following Particulars; first, a Law for disabling a Papist to inherit the Crown; secondly, the Execution of Penal Laws against Protestant Dissenters; thirdly, a Bill of Comprehension; all briefly discussed in a Letter sent from beyond the Seas to a Dissenter Ten Years ago;' this letter was in reality an answer to his elder brother Mr. John Hickes, a Dissenter, whom he in vain endeavoured to recal from his errors. 4. 'Ravillac Redivivus, being a Narrative of the late Trial of Mr. James Mitchel, a Conventicle Preacher, who was executed Jan. 18, 1677, for an Attempt on the Person of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's,' &c. 5. 'The Spirit of Popery speaking out of the Mouths of fanatical Protestants, or the last Speeches of Mr. John Kid, and Mr. John King, two Presbyterian Ministers who were executed for High Treason at Edinburgh, on Aug. 14, 1679;' these two pieces were published in 1680. 6. 'Jovian, or Answer to Julian the Apostate,' 8vo. printed twice in 1683; a tract in defence of passive obedience and non-resistance, against Samuel Johnson, the author of 'Julian.' 7. 'The Case of Infant Baptism,' 1689, printed in the second volume of the London Cases, 4to. 1685. 8. 'Speculum beatæ Virginis,' &c. 9. 'An apologetical Vindication of the Church of England, in Answer to her Adversaries, who reproach her with the English Heresies and Schisms,' 4to. 1686, reprinted with many additions, &c.; and an appendix of 'Papers relating to the Schisms of the Church of Rome,' 8vo. 1706. 10. 'The celebrated story of the Theban Legion no Fable; in answer to the objections of Dr. Gilbert Burnet's Preface to his Translation of Lactantius' 'De Mortibus Persecutorum,' with some remarks on his Discourse of Persecution, written in 1687, but not published till 1714, for reasons given in the preface. 11. 'Reflections upon a Letter out of the Country to a Member of this present Parliament,' &c. 1689. 12. A

Letter to the Author of a late Paper entitled ' A Vindication of the Divines of the Church of England, &c. in Defence of the History of Passive Obedience,' 1689. The author of the ' Vindication,' was Dr. Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, though his name was not to it. 13. ' A Word to the Wavering, in Answer to Dr. Gilbert Burnet's Inquiry into the present State of Affairs,' 1689. 14. ' An Apology for the new Separation in a Letter to Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York,' &c. 1691. 15. ' A Vindication of some among ourselves against the false Principles of Dr. Sherlock,' &c. 1692. 16. ' Some Discourses on Dr. Burnet and Dr. Tillotson, occasioned by the late Funeral Sermon of the Former upon the Latter,' 1695. 17. ' The Pretences of the Prince of Wales examined and rejected,' &c. 1700. 18. A letter in the Philosophical Transactions, entitled ' Epistola Viri Rev. D. G. Hickesii S. T. P. ad D. Hans Sloane, M. D. et de varia Lectione Inscriptionis quæ in Statua Tagis exaratur per quatuor Alphabeta Hetrusca.' 19. ' Several Letters which passed between Dr. G. Hickes and a Popish Priest,' &c. 1705; the person on whose account this book was published, was the lady Theophila Nelson, wife of Robert Nelson, Esq. 20. A second collection of controversial Letters relating to the Church of England, and the Church of Rome, as they passed between Dr. G. Hickes and an honourable Lady,' 1710; this lady was the Lady Gratiana Carew, of Hadcomb, in Devonshire. 21. ' Two Treatises; one of the Christian Priesthood, the other of the Dignity of the Episcopal Order,' against a book entitled ' The Rights of the Christian Church,' the third edition in 1711, enlarged in two volumes, 8vo. 22. ' A seasonable and modest Apology in Behalf of the Rev. Dr. Hickes, and other Nonjurors, in a Letter to Dr. Thomas Wise,' 1710, which was followed by a farther ' Vindication of Dr. Hickes,' &c. 23. ' Two Letters to Robert Nelson, Esq. relating to Bishop Bull,' published in Bull's Life. 24. ' Some Queries proposed to Civil, Canon, and Common Lawyers,' 1712, printed after several editions in 1714, with another title, ' Seasonable Queries relating to the Birth and Birthright of a certain Person.'

HICKMAN, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, and a native of Worcestershire, was first educated at Cambridge, then removed to Oxford in 1647, ejected from his fellowship at Magdalen College at the Restoration, and died in 1692, leaving several controversial works, written principally against Mr. Thomas Pierce, Mr. Durell, Dr. Heylin, Mr. Scrivener, and others, who supported the cause of the established church; among others, of which Wood has given a list, is one entitled ' Apologia pro Ministris in Anglia vulgo Nonconformistes,' &c.

HICKS (*Her.*) the name of a family of Beverston, in Gloucestershire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1619 on William Hicks, a descendant of John Hicks, of Tolworth, co. Gloucester, of whom mention is made as early as Henry VII. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a fess wavy, between three fleurs de lis *or*.

Crest. A buck's head couped at the shoulders *or*, gorged with a chaplet of roses *gules*.

Hicks, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a scholar and native of Worcestershire, was born in 1566, and died in 1630, leaving a translation of ' Lucian,' published in 4to. 1634, by his son Thomas Hicks, Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, who also presented to the library of that college, manuscript translations by his father of ' Thucydides,' and ' Herodian.' The Life of Lucian and the notes were written by this son, who died young in 1634.

Hicks, *William*, son of Nicholas Hicks, a Cornish gentleman, and a captain of the train-band during the rebellion, who died in 1659, wrote a folio volume entitled ' Revelation revealed; being a Practical Exposition on the Revelation of St. John,' London, 1659, and published with a new title page, and a portrait of the author, in 1661.

Hicks, *William*, the first compiler of a jest book, under the title of ' Oxford Jests,' was a captain in the recruiting service in the reign of Charles II, who owed nothing to Oxford for his education, as Wood informs us, notwithstanding the connection which he claimed with the place by the title of his book.

HIDALGO, *Don Joseph Garcia* (*Biog.*) a Spanish artist in the 17th and 18th centuries, was made painter to the court, and knight of St. Miguel by Philip V. He likewise wrote ' Principios para estudiar el Nobilissimo Arte de la Pintura,' 1691.

HIEL (*Bibl.*) חִיאֵל, of Bethel, rebuilt Jericho, notwithstanding the predictive curse of Joshua against the person who should attempt it, of which Hiel experienced the effects. 1 *Kings* xvi. 4.

HIEMPSAL (*Hist.*) a king of Mauritania, who was an ally of the Romans. *Cic. Agrar.* l. c. 4.

Hiempsal, a son of Misipsa, who was murdered by Jugurtha. *Sallust. in Jug.* c. 12.

HIERA (*Myth.*) a woman who married Telephus, king of Mysia, and was said to surpass Helen in beauty.

HIERAPOLIS (*Geog.*) the name of several towns; as two in Cilicia; one in Phrygia, now called *Bambukkalasi*, famous for its baths; and one in Syria, near the Euphrates, now *Membeg*. *Plin.* l. 4 and 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Steph. Byz.*

Hierapolis (*Numis.*) medals are extant of three of the above-mentioned towns; namely, Hierapolis, in Cilicia, which is known by the inscription ΙΕΡΑΠΙΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΠΥΡΑΜΩ; i. e. *Hierapolitarum qui sunt ad Pyramum;* which determines its situation near the river Pyramus. This town struck coins or medals as an independent state; and also in honour of Diadumenianus and Heliogabalus.

Hierapolis, in Phrygia, is known to have been situated near the Mæander by the inscription ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΗϹ ΠΡΟϹ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΝ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΝ. This town struck coins or medals as an independent state; and also in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Agrippina, Trajan, Marciana, Antinous, who is inscribed ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ, M. Aurelius, Faustina junior, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla, Plautilla, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Tranquillina, Philippus senior, Otacilia, Philippus junior, and Gallienus; bearing the title of Neocori; as, ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ; also giving the name of their prætors, as, Μ. ΣΥΙΛΛΙΟΣ ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; or ΕΠΙ ϹΤΡ ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; and marking their alliances with other cities, as ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.—ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΚΕΡΕΤΑΠΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ; i. e. *Hierapolitarum et Cereptacorum Concordia.*—ΙΕΡΑΡΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ϹΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ, &c. They bore for their types the figures or heads of Jupiter, Diana, Lunus, Apollo, Cybele, Proserpine, Bacchus, Minerva, an Amazon, &c.; also a figure of the river Chrysorhoas, or *Pactolus*, whom they worshipped as a deity, and distinguished by the inscription on one medal, ΧΡΥΣΟΡΟΑΣ.

Hierapolis, in Syria, most commonly inscribed Hieropolis on medals, is known by the inscription ΘΕΑϹ ϹΥΡΙΑϹ ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛ, ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛ, or ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. This town struck coins or medals as an independent state; and also in honour of Alexander I, king of Syria, and the Roman emperors Trajan, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Philippus senior, and Philippus jun. *Vaill. Num. Gr.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Harduin. Oper.; Hunt. Num. Urb. &c. &c.*

HIERAPYTNA (*Geog.*) a town of some distinction, formerly in Crete, now *Giera Petra*, which derived its name from Pytna, a hill near mount Ida, on which this town was built. It had a temple of Minerva and Æsculapius, as may

be learnt from inscriptions. *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 5; *Steph. Byz.*

HIERAPYTNA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the above-mentioned town in Crete, bearing the inscription, ΙΕΡΑΠΥ. ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤΝΙ; with the name of their magistrates, as ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤΝΙΩΝ ΑΚΡΥΠΑΝΝΙΣ.—ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕ.—ΕΠΙ ΑΥΓΟΥΡΕΙΝΟΥ.—ΕΠΙ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΥ, &c. This town struck medals as an independent state; and also in honour of Caligula. *Vaill. Num. Gr.; Patin. Thes. Imp.; Spanh. Dissert.; Morell. Thes. Parut. Sicil. Discrit. &c.*

HIERAX (*Myth.*) Ἱέραξ, a youth, who awoke Argos to inform him that Mercury was stealing Io, for which he was changed into a bird, called the hawk. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 1; *Anton. Lib.* l. 3.

HIERAX (*Hist.*) the surname of Antiochus, king of Syria, and brother to Seleucus, so called on account of his rapacity. *Justin.* l. 37.

HIERICHUS (*Geog.*) the ancient name of Jericho, in the Holy Land, called the *City of Palm-trees*, from its abounding in dates. *Plin.* l. 5.

HIERO (*Hist.*) Ἱέρων, the name of two kings of Sicily.

HIERO I, son of Deinomenes, succeeded his brother Gelo in the 75th Olympiad, A. C. 480, and died at Catana in the 11th year of his reign, after having conquered Theron, tyrant of Agrigentum, and obtained three different crowns at the Olympic games. [Vide *Hiero* under *Numismatics*] *Pind. Olymp. Od.* 30, &c.; *Herod.* l. 7; *Plut. Ep. ad Dionys.; Diodor.* l. 11; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Plut. in Apoph.; Athen.* l. 14.

HIERO II, a descendant of Gelo, who, from an unsuccessful enemy, became one of the firmest and most devoted allies of the Romans, died in the 94th year of his age, about 225 years before the Christian æra, after a reign of 54 years, in which he had acquired the love of his subjects. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 15, &c.; *Val. Max.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 23; *Flor.* l. 2; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 4.

HIERO (*Numis.*) coins or medals were struck of these two kings in their lifetime, bearing their effigies, as in the annexed figures: inscription, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΟϹ; and on those of the first Hiero sometimes the addition of Δ. Υ.; i. e. Δεινομένυ Ὑιὸ, *Deinomenis Filii*; on those of the second Hiero sometimes ΙΕΡΩΝΟϹ ΙΕΡΟΚΛΕΟϹ. Instead of their effigies their medals frequently bear the head of Arethusa; or a chariot with two horses; or half the body of the river Gelas, &c. *Goltz. Sicil.; Haverkamp. Parut. Sicil. Descrit.; Beg. Thes.* t. i; *Dorville. Sicul; Froel. Notil. &c.*

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



HIEROCÆSAREA (*Geog.*) Ἱεροκαισαρεία, a town of Lydia, which was among the number of the cities of Asia rebuilt by Tiberius after an earthquake, wherefore the senate decreed a temple to him. It was a bishop's see in the early periods of Christianity. *Tac Annal.* l. 3; *Paus. Eliac.* c. 27; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Notit. Imp.*

HIEROCÆSAREA (*Numis.*) this town is known by some medals bearing the inscription, ΙϾΡΟΚΑΙϹΑΡϾΩΝ; with the addition sometimes of ΔΗΜΟϹ; i. e. *Populus:* ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; i. e. *Sacer Senatus;* or ΠΕΡΣΙΚΗ; i. e. *Persica Diana*, who was held in particular honour; frequently with the name of their magistrates; as, ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΙΑ ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗ ΥΠΑΤΩ.—ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΟΝ ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝ. ΕΠΙ ϹΤΡ. ΑΥΡ. ϹΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ; i. e. *Hierocæsariensium, Sacer Senatus, sub Prætore Aurelio Stratonico.* The æra marked on their medals is dated from the restoration of their liberty by Tiberius. *Vaill. Num. Gr.; Harduin. Oper.; Span. Dissert.*

HIEROCLES (*Ecc.*) a bitter persecutor of the Christians under Diocletian, was at first president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, in both which situations he displayed his animosity towards the professors of Christianity. He likewise wrote two books on this subject, entitled, λόγοι φιλαλήθεις πρὸς Χριςιανὺς; i. e. 'Sermones Veri Amantes ad Christianos,' in which he endeavoured to prove that the Holy Scripture is false, by showing it to be inconsistent with itself; and also drew a parallel between the miracles of our Saviour, and the feigned miracles of Apollonius Tyaneus. Eusebius answered the latter part of this work; but Lactantius, though not in a direct, yet in a more complete manner answered not only all his objections, but those which had been advanced by any of the heathens against Christianity. The remains of Hierocles were collected into one volume by bishop Pearson, and published in 8vo. Lond. 1654, with a dissertation on him and his writings.

HIEROCLES (*Biog.*) a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, who flourished A. D. 485, philosophized at Alexandria, and wrote a book on Providence and Fate, fragments of which are preserved by Photius; besides a Commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras. The best edition of Hierocles is that of Asheton and Warren, 8vo. Lond. 1742; from which an English translation was published by the Rev. William Rayner, vicar of Calthorpe, 8vo. Norwich, 1797.

HIERON, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1572, educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, and died in 1617, leaving some sermons and theological works, which were printed separately, both in 4to. and 8vo. and afterwards published collectively by himself in fol. 1614, and reprinted in 1620, with an additional volume, edited by Doctor Hill, rector of St. Bartholomew, with an account of his life prefixed.

HIERONYMUS (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Sicily, who succeeded his grandfather Hiero II when only 15 years of age, but, having rendered himself odious to his subjects by his oppressions, and abjured the alliance of the Romans, which Hiero had observed with so much honour to himself, and advantage to his country, he was assassinated, and all his family perished with him, A. C. 214. *Liv.* l. 24; *Sil.* l. 14.

HIERONYMUS, or *Hiero*, an Athenian, set over the fleet while Conon went to the king of Persia. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 2.

HIERONYMUS, was left with Demophon, Timotheus, and others, in Judæa, after the agreement made between the Jews, and the young king Antiochus Eupator, where they endeavoured by their ill-treatment to oblige the Jews to break the treaty. 2 *Macc.* vii. 2.

HIERONYMUS (*Numis.*) the coins or medals of the king of Syracuse of this name are known by the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ, sometimes with the addition ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ; bearing also his effigy, as in the annexed figure, or the head of Proserpine or Ceres; the figure of winged thunder, emblematical of Jupiter, &c. *Goltz. Sicil.; Haverkamp. Parut. Sicil.; Dorville. Sicul.; Beger. Thes. Brand.*



HIERONYMUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) or *St. Jerome*, an illustrious father of the church, and a Christian writer, was born of Christian parents at Stridon, a town situated upon the confines of Pannonia and Dalmatia in the year 331. His father, Eusebius, being a man of rank and substance, gave him a liberal education, when he travelled over various parts of the world; and, having stored his mind with a diversity of knowledge, he employed the remainder of his life in the improvement of mankind, and in the advancement of Christianity, and died A. D. 420, in the 91st year of his age. He wrote Commentaries on the Prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, &c.; a Latin version known by the name of the Vulgate; polemical Treatises; an Account of Ecclesias-

tical Writers who lived before him; an Account of Hebrew Places, Epistles, &c. The first edition of his works is that of Erasmus, who wrote his life, in 6 vols. folio, 1516—1526; but the best is that of Paris by father Martiany, a Benedictine monk of the congregation of St. Maur and Anthony Pouget, in 5 vols. fol. 1698—1706; there is, however, a more recent edition by Vallarsius in 11 vols. fol. Veron. 1734-42. [Vide Plate XX]

HIERONYMUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Rhodes, who wrote an Account of the Actions of Demetrius Poliorcetes, by whom he was set over Bœotia, A. C. 254.

HIEROPHILUS (*Biog.*) a Greek physician, who taught his daughter Agnodice the art of midwifery. [Vide *Agnodice*]

HIEROSOLYMA (*Bibl.*) ירושלים, anciently called *Jebus*, or *Salem*, in the Greek Ἱεροσόλυμα, and in modern times *Jerusalem*, the celebrated city of Judæa; was given by Joshua to Benjamin after he had slain its king in the famous battle of Gibeon, and became the metropolis of the Jewish nation, when God made choice of it for the place of his habitation, and his Holy Temple. The city of Jerusalem was built on hills, and was encompassed with mountains, having, in its neighbourhood, the fountains of Gihon and Siloam, and the brook Kidron; also the waters of Ethan, which Pilate conveyed through aqueducts into the city. The ancient city Jebus, which David took from the Jebusites, was not large, and stood on a mountain south of that whereon the temple afterwards stood. Here David built a new city, which he called the *City of David*, wherein was the royal palace. Between these mountains lay the valley of Millo, which David and Solomon filled up to join the two cities. The Maccabees considerably enlarged Jerusalem on the north by inclosing a third hill. The fate of this city was involved in that of the Jewish nation, and exposed to its different vicissitudes. Amaziah, king of Israel, having defeated Joash, king of Judah, and taken him prisoner, entered Jerusalem, and carried away the treasures of the temple, and of the royal palace, A. M. 3178, A. C. 826; Necho, king of Egypt, entered Jerusalem, A. M. 3394, A. C. 610; Nebuchadnezzar besieged and took the city, A. M. 3398, A. C. 606, when he carried the Jews captive to Babylon. This same prince took the city three several times afterwards, when he also carried its treasures to Babylon. After the captivity, Jerusalem was rebuilt and repeopled, A. M. 3468, A. C. 536; and the walls were rebuilt, A. M. 3550, A. C. 454; but it fell into the hands of Alexander the Great, A. M. 3672, A. C. 332; and, after the death of that prince, it remained under the kings of Egypt, but it suffered much from Antiochus Epiphanes, who pillaged it and the temple, A. M. 3834; and two years after Apollonius, the collector of his revenues, fell upon the inhabitants, of whom he made great slaughter, and after getting a great booty, he burnt most of the houses, and put a stop to the sacrifices in the temple, which were, however, restored by Judas Maccabæus three years after, when he had defeated Nicanor, Gorgias, and Lysias. Jerusalem suffered another siege from Antiochus Sidetes in the time of Hyrcanus, but the brave resistance made by this prince prevented its capture. It was, however, exposed to a more grievous assault from Pompey, who profaned the temple by entering the sanctuary, A. M. 3490, A. C. 64; and, finally, after experiencing divers vicissitudes under the Roman emperors, it was besieged, taken, burnt, and demolished in such a manner that those who had never seen it before could scarcely persuade themselves that it had ever been inhabited, whereby the prophesy of our Saviour was fulfilled, 'That not one stone should be left on another.' The emperor Adrian began to rebuild this city, A. D. 132, and gave it the name of *Ælia Capitolina*, but he forbad the Jews from having access to it. The subsequent account of this city may be found under the modern name of *Jerusalem*. *Josh.* xviii.; 1 *Kings* ix.; 2 *Kings* xiv.; 2 *Chron.* xxiv. &c.; 1 *Maccab.* i. &c.; *Joseph. de Bell.*; *Antiq.* l. 14; *Judg.* l. 2, &c.; *Euseb. Demonstrat. Evang.* l. 6; *Hieron. in Zach.* c. 8; *Rel. Hist. Palæst.*

HIEROSOLYMA (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on a medal of Vespasian by the inscription HIEROSOLYMA CAPTA. *Morell. Thes. Impp.*

HIGDEN, *Ranulph* (*Biog.*) or *Ralph*, the author of an old chronicle, and a Benedictine of S. Werberg's monastery, died in 1360, at the age of between 80 and 90. His work, entitled 'Polychronicon, was published by Dr. Gale, or at least as much of it as relates to the Britons and Saxons, among his 'Quindecem Scriptores;' but the English translation of the 'Polychronicon,' by John de Trevisa, which was printed by Caxton in folio in 1482, in seven books, and to which Caxton added an eighth, is an object of curiosity among book collectors. The 'Chester Mysteries,' exhibited in that city in 1328 at the expense of the several trading corporations, have been ascribed to Higden.

HIGFORD, *William* (*Biog.*) a writer who was born in 1580, educated at Oxford, and died in 1657, was the author of 'Institution, or Advice to his Grandson,' of which an abridgment was published by Barksdale in 12mo. 1660; besides several other things which remained in MS.

HIGGINS (*Biog.*) or *Higins*, *John*, one of the principal writers in the fourth edition of the 'Mirror for Magistrates,' was educated at Oxford, and was living at Winsham, in Somersetshire, in 1602, but the period of his death is not known. He compiled, 1. The 'Flosculi of Terence.' 2. 'Holcot's Dictionnaire,' &c. fol. 1572. 3. 'The Nomenclator of Adrian Junius,' 8vo. 1585. 4. 'An Answer to a Work of Controversy by one William Perkins concerning Christ's Descent to Hell,' Winsham, 1602. The former editions of the 'Mirror for Magistrates' were published in 1563, 1571, and 1574; his appeared in 1587.

HIGGONS, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a diplomatist, and a native of Shropshire, was born in 1624, and died suddenly of an apoplexy in the court of King's Bench, whither he had been summoned as a witness in 1691, after having been sent in 1669 as envoy-extraordinary to invest John George, duke of Saxony, with the order of the Garter; and, about four years after, as envoy to Vienna. His works, as an author, are, 1. 'Oratione Funebri a Marito ipso, More prisco laudata fuit,' an oration delivered at the funeral of his lady, widow of Robert, earl of Essex, 1656. 2. 'A Panegyric to the King,' fol. 1660. 3. 'The History of Isoof Bussa,' 1684. 4. A Translation into English of 'The Venetian Triumph.'

HIGGONS, *Bevil*, younger son of sir Thomas Higgons by Bridget, his second wife, was born in 1670, educated first at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, and died in 1735, leaving, 1. A Poem 'On the Peace of Utrecht.' 2. 'Historical and Critical Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times,' the second edition of which appeared in 8vo. 1727. 3. 'A short View of the English History, with Reflections Political and Historical,' &c. 1727.

HIGGS, *Griffin* (*Biog.*) or *Griffith*, descended from a considerable family in Gloucestershire, was born at Stoke Abbot, near Henley, in Oxfordshire, in 1589, and died in 1659, deprived of all his preferments by the usurping powers, leaving, among his published works, 1. 'Problemata Theologica,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1630. 2. 'Miscellaneæ Theses Theologicæ,' ibid. 1630.

HIGHMORE, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) a physician and anatomist, was born at Fording-bridge, in Hampshire, in 1613, and died in 1684, leaving, 1. 'Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica,' fol. Hag. 1651. 2. 'History of Generation,' 8vo. 1651. 3. 'Exercitationes duæ, quarum prior de Passione Hystericâ, altera de Affectione Hypochondriacâ,' Oxon. 1660.

Highmore, *Joseph*, a painter, was born in London in 1692, and died in 1780, after having acquired a high reputation in portrait-painting. He also left, among his works as an author, 'A Critical Examination of the two Paintings by Rubens in the Banquetting House at Whitehall,' 4to.; 'The Practice of Perspective,' &c.; 'Essays Moral, Religious, and Miscellaneous,' &c.

HILARION, *St.* (*Ecc.*) founder of the monastic life in Palestine, was born about 291 at Tabatha, near Gaza, of a pagan family; but, having embraced Christianity, he went afterwards to join St. Anthony in the desert, whence he returned into his own country, and founded several establishments, over which he exercised a vigilant superintendance, and died in the island of Cyprus, at the age of 80. *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, &c.; *Baillet. Vies des Saintes.*

HILARITAS (*Myth.*) Cheerfulness, a virtue of the mind, which was deified by the Romans, and represented under the form of a female with a sprig of myrtle (the plant of Venus, the goddess of gaiety), which is her distinguishing mark, and a cornucopia. *Spence. Polym.; Vaill. Præst.* tom. i.; *Harduin. Aper.* &c.

HILARIUS (*Ecc.*) or *Hilary*, the name of one pope, and two bishops, &c.

Hilarius, *St.*, the Roman pontif, originally of the island of Sardinia, was elected in 461, and died in 467, after having assembled a council at Rome for the re-establishment of ecclesiastical discipline. He also wrote a circular, in which he condemned afresh the heresies of the Eutychians and Nestorians.

Hilarius, *St.*, an ancient father of the Christian church, bishop of Poictiers, his native city, was ordained to that see about 350, strenuously supported the orthodox faith at the councils of Milan in 355, and that of Beziers in 356, whence he was banished through the arts of Saturninus of Arles, an Arian. He however again maintained the truth at the council of Nice in 359; and, after labouring with indefatigable zeal in repairing the injuries which schism and heresy had produced, he died in 368. The works of St. Hilarius have been published several times, but the best edition of them was given by the Benedictines in fol. Paris, 1693; that of the Marquis de Maffei, in 2 vols. fol. Veron. 1730, although it contains some additions is not so much esteemed; but there has since appeared an edition, in 4 vols. 8vo. by Oberthur at Wurzberg. 1785—1788. The principal articles are the twelve Books on the Trinity, Treatise on the Synods, Commentaries on St. Matthew, &c. To this Hilarius, the great church at Poictiers is dedicated, and in the midst of the city is a column erected to him, with an inscription expressive of their admiration of his virtues.

Hilarius, another Romish saint of that name, and bishop of Arles, was born in the year 401, of rich and noble parents, succeeded St. Honoratus in the see of Arles, where he held several councils, and presided at that of Rome in 441. In consequence of some false accusations, he was for a time degraded by pope Leo; but his merit was afterwards acknowledged before his death, which took place at the age of 48, when he left some Homilies, the Life of St. Honoratus, and some smaller works, of which however no collection has been made. *Prosper. in Chron.; Adon. Vienn. et Isidor. in Chron.; St. Marth. Gall. Christ.* &c.

Hilarius, a deacon of the church of Rome, was sent to the emperor Constantius by pope Liberius, during which legation he defended the orthodox faith at the council of Milan with so much zeal that the emperor ordered him to be whipped, and sent into exile. He was aftewards engaged in the schism of the Luciferians. *S. Athan. Epist. ad Solit.; S. Hieron. adv. Lucif.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 354; *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccles.*

HILARY (*Ecc.*) vide *Hilarius.*

HILDA (*Hist.*) a princess of Scotland, grand-daughter of Edwin, king of Northumberland, distinguished herself by her piety, and knowledge of the Scriptures. She wrote a book on the Observance of Ancient Customs, &c. and died in 685, after having been abbess of the convent she had founded 23 years.

HILDEBERT (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Mentz, said by some to have been brother to the emperor Conrad II, was raised to this dignity in 931, and crowned Otho the Great in 938; but, having afterwards fomented some disturbances between Otho and his father, Henry, he was banished to Hamburg. He wrote the Lives of some Saints. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

Hildebert *de Lavardin*, archbishop of Tours, succeeded Hugh de Cluni as bishop of Mans in 1097, was imprisoned by William Rufus, of England, on account of the part he took in favour of the count of Mans, with whom that king was at war; was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Tours in 1125; and died in 1136, after having governed the see of Mans 39 years, and that of Tours 10 years and some months. He left 83 letters on moral and religious subjects.

HILDEBOLD (*Hist.*) archchaplain of the palace of Charlemagne, was afterwards chancellor of France, and died in 818.

HILDEBRAND (*Hist.*) king of the Lombards, succeeded his uncle Luitprand in 744, but was obliged to renounce his throne seven months after. *Paul. Diac. de Reb. Gest. Longobard.; Sigon. de Regn. Ital.*

Hildebrand (*Ecc.*) vide *Gregory VII.*

HILDEGARDE (*Hist.*) second wife of Charlemagne, was, according to some, daughter of Childebrand, duke of Suabia. She was married in 772, and died in 783.

HILDERSHAM, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) an English divine, descended from the royal family of England, was the son of Thomas Hildersham, a gentleman of an ancient family, by Anne Pole, or Poole, his second wife. Mr. Hildersham, was born at Stechworth, in Cambridgeshire, in 1563, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1631, leaving several theological works, among others, 'Lectures on John IV,' fol. 1628; and 'Lectures on Psalm XXXIV,' &c. fol. 1632. His son Samuel was ejected for nonconformity in 1674.

HILDERIC (*Hist.*) called by some *Huneric*, nephew to Genseric, king of the Vandals, succeeded Thrasimond in 523; but, being of a nature too easy for his subjects, he was compelled to resign his throne to Gilimer after a reign of seven years.

HILDESHEIM (*Geog.*) in Latin *Hildesia*, or *Heildesheimia*; a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. Hanover, 20 W. by S. Wolfenbuttel. Lon. 9° 55′ E lat. 52° 9′ N. The district of Hildesheim was, for a long time, an independent state, having been formed into a bishopric by Charlemagne in 822, after which it was governed by a succession of warlike bishops, one of whom engaged in a contest with the dukes of Brunswick and Hanover, which terminated in the loss of his states. They were afterwards partially restored in 1643; but the treaty of Westphalia placed the bishopric of Hildesheim under the protection of Hanover. During the French revolution this district was annexed to the kingdom of Prussia; and in 1815 it was annexed by the Congress of Vienna to that of Hanover.

HILDESLEY, *Mark* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1698 at Murstone, near Sittingbourne, in Kent, educated at the Charter House, whence he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of 19, where he took his degrees, A. B. in 1720, and A. M. 1724. In 1731 he was presented by his college, of which he was fellow, to the living of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, which he held for 30 years; in 1755 he was promoted to the see of Sodor and Mann on the death of bishop Wilson; and died in 1772. He had

his predecessor's translation of the Bible completed and printed under his direction; besides that of the 'Book of Common Prayer,' 'The Christian Monitor,' 'Mr. Lewis' Exposition of the Catechism,' and bishop Wilson's 'Form of Prayer,' for the use of the herring fishery. He is known as an author only by a small tract published without his name, entitled 'Plain Instructions for Young Persons in the Principles of the Christian Religion.

HILDUIN (*Hist*) abbot of St. Dionysius, rendered himself very distinguished during the reigns of Louis le Debonnaire and his son Lothaire. He also wrote a 'Life of St. Denys, or Dionysius, Bishop of Paris,' whom he confounded with Dionysius the Areopagite. *Sigibert*, c. 2; *Bellarmin*, *Trithemius*, *Vossius*, &c.

HILDUIN (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Verdun in the reigns of Louis le Debonnaire and his son Lothaire, who is said to be distinct from the preceding. He attached himself to the cause of Charles the Bald, which drew upon him the resentment of Lothaire.

HILKIAH (*Bibl.*) חלקיה, father of Eliakim. 2 *Kings* xviii.

HILKIAH, son of Amaziah, a Levite of Merari's family. 1 *Chron.* vi. 45.

HILKIAH, father of Jeremiah. *Jer.* i. 1.

HILKIAH, the high-priest, grandson to Shallum, and father of Azariah, who succeeded him. During his pontificate, the book of the law was found in the treasury of the temple. 2 *Kings* xxii. &c. His father, Hilkiah, lived in the reign of Hezekiah. *Baruch* i.

HILL, *Moyses* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself under the earl of Essex in Ireland during the rebellion of O'Neile, to the suppression of which he greatly contributed; and, for his many services, was constituted in 1606 the first Provost-Marshal of the forces at Carickfergus, and died in 1629, in the 76th year of his age.

HILL, *Peter, Esq.*, son of the preceding, was in 1641 sheriff of the county of Downe, and Provost-Marshal thereof at the first breaking out of the rebellion, for the suppressing of which he did many acceptable services for his majesty until 1644, when he was driven from his dwelling, and compelled to seek his safety by flight.

HILL, *Arthur, Esq.* a younger son of sir Moyses, was also active in his endeavours to suppress the rebellion in Ireland; and at the restoration, which he contributed to bring about in that country, he was sworn a member of his Majesty's Privy Council.

HILL, *William of Hillsborough, Esq.* of the same family, was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Downe, and was of the Privy Council successively of Kings Charles II, James II, and William III, after which he died in 1693.

HILL, *Sir Rowland, Knt.*, of the second family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was twice Lord Mayor of London in the time of Henry VIII, and the munificent founder of many churches, schools, and other works of public utility.

HILL, *Rowland, of Hawkstone, Esq.*, of the same family, suffered much for his loyalty during the rebellion, as did also his father, who was detained a prisoner at his house in Hawkstone.

HILL, *Richard*, second son of the preceding, and a distinguished statesman, was Envoy-Extraordinary at the court of Brussels in the reign of king William; and again in the reign of Queen Anne at the court of Turin, and several others of the Italian princes. He likewise held the post of Lord Admiral of England, as he had done previously that of Lord High-Treasurer of England; but, retiring from all his public employments, he became a fellow of Eton, which he retained until his death in 1727.

HILL (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity, worth, and distinction, in the counties of Devon and Stafford, and from the reign of queen Elizabeth of considerable note in the counties of Downe and Antrim, as has been already noticed under *History*. [Vide *Hill* and *Hillsborough*] The first of this family that was ennobled was Trevor Hill, esq. who was created in 1717 a peer of Ireland, by the style and titles of baron Hill of Kilwarlin, and viscount of Hillsborough. His second son, William Hill, was created in 1751 viscount of Kilwarlin and earl of Hillsborough, and in 1761 was promoted to the peerage of Great Britain, by the style and title of lord Harwich, baron Harwich in Essex; in 1772 advanced to the dignity of viscount and earl of the said kingdom, by the style and title of viscount Fairford, and earl of Hillsborough. His son Arthur, second earl of Hillsborough, was farther advanced to the dignity of marquis of Downshire, in Ireland, in 1789. [Vide *Downshire*] The barony of Sandys, which became extinct in 1797, was revived in the marquis's family, in the person of Mary, the niece of the last lord Edwin Sandys, who married Arthur, the second marquis of Downshire.

HILL, the name of a family in Shropshire, originally written *Hull*, from the place of their residence in that county. Of this family, which has also distinguished itself in *History*, as above-mentioned, two branches have been ennobled, the elder of which also enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1726 on Rowland Hill of Hawkstone, nephew of Rowland Hill, the statesman. Noel Hill, his grand-nephew, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of baron Berwick of Attingham, in Shropshire [vide *Berwick*]; and Rowland Hill, fourth son of sir John Hill, the third baronet, was, for his distinguished services as a general under the duke of Wellington, created in 1815 baron Hill of Almarez, and of Hawkestone and Hardwicke, co. Salop. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, on a fess *sable*, a castle triple-towered, *argent*.
Crest. A tower *argent*, surmounted with a garland of laurel *proper*.

HILL, *William* (*Biog.*) an annotator on Dionysius Periegetes, was born in 1619 at Cudworth, in Warwickshire; educated at Oxford; ejected from his fellowship of Merton at the restoration, in consequence of the part he took during the rebellion; and died in 1667, leaving 'Dionysii Orbis Descriptio Annotationibus Eustathii et Hen. Stephani, nec non Gul. Hill, Commentario Critico et Geographico, ac Tabulis illustrata,' 8vo. Lond. 1658; reprinted in 1659, 1663, 1678, and 1688, which last is considered by Harwood as a valuable edition.

HILL, *Joseph*, a nonconformist, and a lexicographer, was born at Bromley, near Leeds, in 1625, educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow until 1663, when he was obliged to give up his fellowship on account of his principles, and died in 1707. He is particularly known as the editor of Schrevelius's Lexicon, which he enlarged by very considerable additions.

HILL, *Aaron*, an English poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1685, and died in 1750, leaving, 1. 'History of the Ottoman Empire,' 1709. 2. 'Elfrida,' a tragedy, 1709. 3. 'Rinaldo,' an opera, the music of which was the first piece of composition of Handel, after his arrival in England. 4. 'Art of Acting,' a poem; and a number of other pieces, which were collected and published in 4 vols. 8vo. after his death. [Vide Plate XXXI]

HILL, *Abraham*, a gentleman, and a scholar, who was fellow and treasurer of the Royal Society, and died in 1721, is still remembered by a volume of his 'Familiar Letters,' published in 1767.

HILL, *Sir John*, an English writer, was born in 1716, and died in 1775, bearing the reputation of a literary quack, who turned his pen to any subject by which he could get money. He vented his spleen against the Royal Society,

in a quarto volume, entitled 'A Review of the Works of the Royal Society,' &c.

HILL, *Robert*, a tailor by trade, and a self-taught scholar, who, in the time that he could spare from his business, is said to have acquired a knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, was born at Miswell, near Tring, in Hertfordshire, and died in 1777, leaving, 1. Remarks on Berkeley's 'Essay on Spirit.' 2. 'The Character of a Jew.' 3. 'Criticisms on Job.'

HILLAH (*Geog.*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province called Irak Arabi, or the Pachalic of Bagdad, which is supposed by some to be the site of Babylon, the ruins of which consist at present of immense heaps of earth, bricks, and rubbish, which at first view are scarcely distinguishable from natural mountains.

HILLARY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Danbury Place, co. Essex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1805 on sir William Hillary; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* three fleurs-de-lis *sable,* between six cross crosslets *azure,* within a bordure of the second.

Crest. Out of a mural crown *gules,* a cubit arm armed and gauntleted *proper,* holding a cheval-trap *or.*

Motto. "Virtuti nihil invium."

HILLEL (*Bibl.*) הלל, father of Abdon, judge of Israel.

HILLEL (*Biog.*) a famous Rabbin, who, according to St. Jerome, lived a little before the time of our Saviour. He was a disciple of Sameas, or Schamaï, and became the head of one of the most celebrated schools of the Jews. He is supposed to be the same as is mentioned by Josephus, under the name of Pollio. An ancient MS. of the Bible bearing his name is ascribed to him, part of which is among the MSS. of the Sorbonne. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 17; *Hieron. Isai.* viii. l. 3.

HILLEL, the name of another famous Rabbin among the Jews in the fourth century, who is thought to be the person that fixed their epoch of the creation of the world. *Bartolocci. Bibl. Rabbin.* t. ii. &c.; *Prideaux, Hist. of the Jews,* t. ii.; *Basnage, Hist. des Juifs.*

HILLIER, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Stutgard in 1646, and died in 1725, leaving, 1. 'Sciagraphia Grammaticæ Hebrææ,' Tubing. 1674. 2. 'Institutiones Linguæ Sanctæ.' 3. 'Lexicon Latino-Hebraicum.' 4. 'Onomasticum Sacrum,' 1704. 5. 'Matthæi Hilleri Hierophyticon,' &c. 4to. Ultraj. 1725, &c.

HILLIARD, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an English artist, was born at Exeter in 1547, and died in 1619, leaving a high reputation for skill in his art. He executed a portrait of Mary, queen of Scots, and also of queen Elizabeth.

HILLSBOROUGH, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Downshire.

HIMELLA (*Geog.*) now *Aia,* a small river of the Sabines.

HIMERA (*Geog.*) Ἱμέρα, now *Termine,* a town of Sicily, near a river of the same name, now called *Fiume di Termini.* This town was built by the people of Zancle, and destroyed by the Carthaginians about 240 years after. It was once a place of some importance. Not far from this town were the Θερμαὶ Ἱμεραὶ, *Thermæ Himerenses,* which Pindar designated Θερμὰ νυμφᾶν λουτρὰ. *Thucyd.* l. 4; *Polyb. Legat.*; *Scylax. in Perip.*; *Diodor.* l. 13; *Cic. in Varr.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3, &c.

HIMERA (*Numis.*) this town is known by many medals, bearing the inscription, IMEPAION, or HIMEPAION, and the type of a faun bathing in the waters, or the water flowing out of the mouth of a lion, as in fig. 1, in allusion to the celebrated Thermæ Himerensis. Sometimes a chariot with two or three horses is depicted, in reference to the victories gained by the inhabitants at the Olympic Games, and sometimes they represented the dice or pebbles, as in fig. 2, which were thrown by the ancients into the waters for the purpose of divining. Gruterus has also given an inscription, showing that the Thermæ Himerenses became a colony, COL. AUG. HIMERÆORUM THERMIT. *Goltz. Sicil.*; *Haverkamp. Parut.*; *Sic. Descrip.*; *Hunt. Num. Urb. Vet.* &c.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



HIMERIUS (*Biog.*) a Greek sophist and grammarian of Prusias, in Bithynia, in the reigns of Constantius and Julian, employed himself in declamations against the Christians. A copy of his declamations has been found, of which an edition was published by Wernsdorf, under the title of 'Himerii Sophistæ Eclogæ et Declamationes,' 8vo. Gr. and Lat. Gotting. 1790.

HIMILCO (*Hist.*) a celebrated general of the Carthaginians, son of Amilcar, was sent with a formidable army against the Syracusans, but was totally defeated, and himself killed in battle by Gelo, in the 75th Olympiad, A. C. 480, or, according to some, he died of the plague. *Diodor. Sicul.* l. 2; *Justin.* l. 19.

HIMILCO, a Carthaginian, who was sent by the senate on a voyage of discovery, of which he afterwards gave an account. *Fest. Avien.*

HINCHLIFFE, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in London in 1731; educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected in 1750 to Trinity College, Cambridge; took his degrees of A. B. and A. M in 1754 and 1757; was elected master of Trinity College in 1768; raised to the see of Peterborough in 1769; and died in 1791. A volume of his Sermons was published after his death.

HINCKLEY, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Warwickshire, was born in 1617, and died in 1695, leaving, 1. 'Epistola Veridica ad Homines φιλοπρωτεύοντες,' 4to. 1659; reprinted in his 'Fasciculus Literarum.' 2. 'Oratio pro Statu Ecclesiæ fluctuantis.' 3. 'A Persuasive to Conformity, by Way of Letter to the Dissenting Brethren,' 8vo. 1670. 4. 'Fasciculus Literarum,' or Letters on several Occasions; besides some Sermons.

HINCHENBROOK, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Sandwich.

HINCMAR (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Rheims, and one of the most learned men in his time, was appointed to that see in 845, and died in 882 at Eparnay, whither he had fled to escape from the Normans. Several of his works remain, the best edition of which is that by Sirmond, in 2 vols. fol. 1645; in which he has treated of matters connected with ecclesiastical history, theology, and jurisprudence. There is also something more of his in Labbe's Councils, and in the Council of Douzi, 4to. 1658.

HINCMAR, nephew of the preceding, by whose interest he was raised to the see of Laon, was guilty of such irregularities, that he was accused at the council of Verberie, by Charles the Bald; and, although he escaped punishment through the interference of the pope, he was accused again at the council of Douzi in 871; and being convicted of sedition and disobedience, he was banished, confined in irons, and his eyes put out, his uncle having pronounced sentence against him. He was, however, reinstated in 878, and died soon after. His vindications may be found in the Council of Douzi. 4to. 1658.

HINDOSTAN (*Geog.*) or *Hindoostan,* that part of ancient India which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N., Bootan, Assam, and Cassay on the E., the Indian Ocean on the S., and the same ocean with Persia on the W.

Division. Hindostan comprehends Hindostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindostan Proper includes

the provinces of Bengal, Baha, Agra, Allahabad, Cashmere, Delhi, Guserat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rotulcund, Sindy, &c. The Deccan comprehends properly Candeish, Dowlatabad, Berar, Orissa, the Circars, the chief part of Golconda, Visiapour, and Concan, &c. The Peninsula includes the Mysore, the Carnatic, and Madura, with some smaller districts.

Towns. The principal towns are Madras, Calcutta, Seringpatam, Delhi, Allahabad, Oude, &c.

Rivers and Mountains. The principal rivers are the Brahmapootra, Pudda, Kistna, Mahanudda, Soane, &c.; but there are no lofty mountains except the Himmaleh, and those which divide Bengal from Ava.

History. This region has from time immemorial been inhabited by an idolatrous people, generally known by the name of Hindoos, who are divided into a number of principalities, whose princes, called rajahs, were mostly independent of each other. The first important change which took place in modern times in the political state of this country, was the introduction of some Scythian tribes, who afterwards assumed the name of Afghans, and by degrees spread themselves along the mountainous regions lying between Persia and the Indus; this was followed by the invasion of the Arabs, who changed the religion of the inhabitants from the Hindoo worship to that of Mahomet. A part of this country afterwards fell into the hands of the Persians, who made many conquests during the reign of Ilek Khan, Sabektcken, and particularly the famous sultan Mahmoud; but the most important revolution was brought about in 1389, when the Mongul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindostan; the entire conquest of which was effected in 1525, by sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who became the founder of the Mongul dynasty; and hence Hindostan has been called the Mogul empire, and its chief the Great Mogul. From the year 1555 till 1707 the throne of Hindostan was occupied by Akbar, Jehan Ghir, Shah Jehan, and Aurengzeb, whose territories, by continual conquests, extended from Candahar to Arracan, a distance in a straight line of not less than 2000 miles. About 50 years after the death of Aurengzeb, this empire began to decline. The attacks of the Mahrattas, the Rajpoohs, and the Sciks, joined to domestic dissensions, shook the throne, which was filled in succession till the year 1719 by Shah Azem, Jehander Shah, and Mohammed Furrukhsir, besides two princes of the same family, who both died in the same year. They were succeeded in 1720 by Mohammed Shah, in whose inauspicious reign the Persian usurper Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, and gave a finishing blow to the tottering throne by taking and sacking Delhi, and by separating from Hindostan all the countries to the west of the Indus. After an unfortunate reign of 27 years Mohammed died, and was succeeded by Ahmed Shah, who being deposed and blinded was succeeded by Alum Shah, who died in 1806, after a nominal reign of 44 years, under the protection of the Mahrattas, during which time Delhi was taken by the British. With this prince the Mogul dynasty may be said to have terminated; for, although the British have conferred on his son Akber the title of emperor, and permitted him to reside in the palace of his ancestors, yet he is entirely dependant upon them for his support.

HINTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Poulet.

HIPPARCHIA (*Biog.*) a woman of Maronea, in Thrace, who, falling in love with Crates, the Cynic philosopher, avowed her passion to him, and became his wife. She is also said to have written 'Hypotheses Philosophicæ,' &c. and some other things in Greek. *Diog. in Vit. Suidas.*

HIPPARCHUS (*Hist.*) Ἵππαρχος, a son of Pisistratus, who succeeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hippias, but was assassinated by a band of conspirators, at the head of which were Aristogiton and Harmodius, A. C. 513. He is said to have first arranged the poems of Homer, but Cicero attributes this work to his father. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 55; *Thucyd.* l. 6; *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 2; *Cic. Orat.* l. 3; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 8.

HIPPARCHUS, the name of the first person who was banished by the ostracism at Athens.

HIPPARCHUS, an Athenian, conspired against Heraclides, who kept Athens for Demetrius. *Polyæn.* l. 5.

HIPPARCHUS (*Biog.*) a mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa, in Bithynia, who divided the heavens into 49 constellations, gave name to the stars, found out the time of eclipses, of which he made a calculation for 600 years; and rendering other essential services to the science of astronomy, and publishing several treatises, he died 125 years before the Christian æra. His 'Commentary upon Aratus' Phænomena,' is still extant, and was first published by Peter Victorius, under the title of 'Hipparchi in Arati et Eudoxi Phænomena, et Asterismorum Liber,' Gr. fol. Florent. 1567. Petavius published a more correct edition, with a Latin version by himself, which is inserted in the third volume of his works, fol. 1630.

HIPPARINUS (*Hist.*) a son of Dionysius, who, expelling Calipus from Syracuse by a stratagem, seized the sovereign power, which he held for two years. *Polyæn.* l. 5.

HIPPARIS (*Geog.*) a river of Sicily, now *Fiume di Camerina*, which empties itself into the sea on the South coast.

HIPPARIS (*Numis.*) this river received divine honours from the inhabitants of Camarina, and was represented on medals under the form of a youth's head with the horns of a bull: inscription, ΙΠΠΑΡΙΣ.

HIPPASUS (*Biog.*) a disciple of Pythagoras, who maintained that every thing was produced from fire.

HIPPIAS (*Hist.*) Ἱππίας, a son of Pisistratus, who succeeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hipparchus, whose death he wished to revenge, but, being driven from Athens, he fled to the court of Darius, and fell at the battle of Marathon fighting against the Athenians, A. C. 490. He had five children by Myrrhina, the daughter of Callias. *Herod.* l. 6; *Thucyd.* l. 6; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 9, ep. 11.

HIPPIAS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Elis, who made all virtue to consist in making oneself independent of men. He boasted at the Olympic games that the tunic cloak and shoes which he then wore, as also the ring upon his finger, were all the work of his own hands. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, &c; *Quintil.* l. 12; *Apul. in Flor.* l. 2.

HIPPIS (*Biog.*) an historian and poet of Rhegium, in the reign of Xerxes. *Ælian. Hist. An.* l. 8.

HIPPIUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Neptune, so called from his having raised a horse from the earth in his contest with Minerva. *Paus. Eliac.*

HIPPIAS (*Geog.*) a town of Thessalia; also called *Phalauna* by Strabo. *Strab.* l. 9.

HIPPIAS (*Numis.*) this town is known by one medal, bearing the inscription ΙΠΠΙΑΣ.

HIPPISLEY (*Her.*) or *Hippesley*, the name of a family of considerable antiquity in Somersetshire, of which mention is made as early as Edward III. One branch of this family, settled at Warfield Grove, co. Berks, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1796 on sir John Coxe Hippesley, a gentleman who has been employed both at home and abroad on many occasions as a diplomatist. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *sable*, three mullets of the first between two bendlets *or*, with a besant in chief for difference, for Hippesley; second, those for Coxe;

third, for Webbe, of Clifford; the whole surmounted with an escutcheon of the arms of Ulster.

Crest. A hind's head erased, gorged with a collar *sable*, with three mullets *or*, issuant from a ducal collar.

Supporters. On either side an eagle regardant rising *sable*, the interior of the wings peaned, beaked and membered *or*; on the breast pendant by a chain from the neck gold, a shield, thereon the arms of Wurtemberg, being a grant by letters patent of his Serene Highness Frederick Eugene, duke of Wurtemberg, and confirmed by his majesty's sign manual.

Motto. "Amicitiæ virtutisque fœdus," being the inscription of the great order of Wurtemberg; the family motto of the Hippesleys of Yallon, "Non mihi sed patriæ."

HIPPO (*Hist.*) a daughter of Scedasus, who, upon bein ravished by the ambassadors of Sparta, killed herself, cursing the city that gave birth to such men. *Paus.* l. 9.

Hippo (*Geog.*) a celebrated town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, at the West of Carthage. According to Strabo there were two towns of this name, one of which was by distinction called *Hippo regius.*

Sil. l. 3.

Tum vaga et antiquis dilectus regibus Hippo.

Liv. l. 29; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mela,* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Solin.* c. 29.

Hippo, or *Vibo,* now *Monte Leone,* a town of the Brutii, in Calabria.

Hippo (*Numis.*) the town called Regius was made a colony by Julius Cæsar, as we learn from medals which it struck in honour of Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Caracalla, Gordianus Pius, Philippus, sen. Valerianus, sen. Gallienus, Valerianus, jun. bearing the inscription, C. G. J. H. P. A.; i. e. *Colonia Gemella Julia Hippo Pia Augusta.*

HIPPOBOTUS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, who composed a treatise on philosophers. *Diog. in Pyth.*

HIPPOCOON (*Myth.*) Ἱπποκόων, a son of Œbalus, and brother to Tyndarus, was put to death by Hercules, because he had driven his brother from the kingdom of Lacedæmon. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 173.

HIPPOCRATES (*Biog.*) the prince of physicians, was born in the island of Cos in the first year of the 80th Olympiad, A. C. 460. He is said to have been descended from Æsculapius through a line of physicians, who had all promoted the fame of the Coan school; and by his mother's side he is reported to have been the 18th lineal descendant from Hercules. He spent a great part of his time in travelling, but took up his abode very much in the provinces of Thessaly and Thrace, especially at Larissa, where, after a long life spent in the successful practice of his art, he died at the age of 99, or, as some will have it, of 102. The books attributed to Hippocrates amount to 72 in number, of which, however, a considerable part are regarded as spurious. The following, however, are generally deemed the genuine productions of his pen: 'De Aeribus, Aquis, Locis;' 'Popularium, Lib. I et II;' 'Prænotiones;' 'Prædictorum, l. I, II;' 'Aphorismi;' 'De Victu Acutorum,' &c.; 'De Capitis Vulneribus;' but the rest which are ascribed to him will likewise be found included in his works, of which innumerable editions and versions, with commentaries, &c. have been made at different times. The principal Greek editions are those of Aldus, fol. Venet. 1526; of Frobenius, fol. Basil. 1538. The Latin editions are those of Cratander, fol. 1526, from the version of different writers; of M. F. Calous, translated from the MSS. in the Vatican by order of pope Clement VII, Rom. 1525, and 1549, which has been frequently reprinted; and the version of Fœsius, 8vo. Francof. 1596. The principal Greek and Latin editions are those of Mercurialis, fol. Venet. 1578: of Zwinger, with the version of Cornarius, fol. Basil. 1579; of Anutius Fœsius, Francof. 1595, and several times reprinted; of J. A. Vander Linden; also with the Latin version of Cornarius, 2 vols. 8vo. 1665, and 2 vols. 4to. Venet. 1757; of Renatus Chartrier, with the works of Galen, 14 vols. fol.; and of Stephen Mack, in 2 vols. fol. 1743, 1749, and 1759. The memory of Hippocrates is still held dear in the island of Cos, where the inhabitants point out a house in which it is said he once dwelt. [Vide Plate XXXII] *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, &c.; *Plin.* l. 7; *Cels. in Præf. Galen, &c. &c.; Fab. Biblioth. Græc. &c.*

HIPPOCRENE (*Myth.*) a fountain of Bœotia, near mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

HIPPODAMIA (*Myth.*) Ἱπποδάμεια, a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, in Elis, who, fearing that, according to an oracle, he should be slain by one of her children, refused to marry her to any one, except to him who should conquer him in the chariot-race, on condition that the suitor if defeated should die. After the defeat and death of many candidates, Pelops ensured himself success by bribing Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, who provided his master with a chariot that broke down in the course and killed him. Hippodamia, or Hippodame, as he is called by Virgil, was the mother of Atreus and Thyestes.

Virg. Geog. l. 3, v. 7.

Hippodameque, humeroque, Pelops insignis eburno.

Propert. l. 1, el. 2, v. 19.

Nec Phrygium falso traxit candore maritum
Avecta externis Hippodamia rotis.

Ovid. Epist. Helen.

An fera Centauris indicere bella coegit
Atracis Œmonios Hippodamia viros.

Apollon. Arg. l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 84; *Plut. in Parall.; Paus.* l. 5; *Lucian. in Char.*

Hippodamia, a daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos, who married Perithous, king of the Lapithæ. *Hygin. Fab.* 33; *Eustath. in Hom. Odyss.*

HIPPODAMUS (*Hist.*) Ἱπποδάμος, a man of Miletus, who formed a republic without any previous knowledge of government. *Arist. Polit.* l. 2.

Hippodamus, an Athenian archon in the second year of the 101st Olympiad, A. C. 375.

Hippodamus, an Athenian, who gave his house to the state for the improvement of the Piræus. *Suidas.*

HIPPODORUS (*Hist.*) an Athenian of the family of Codrus, who, to gain the reputation of a just prince, exercised great severity towards his own family. *Ælian. Var. Hist.*

HIPPODROMUS (*Biog.*) a Thessalian, who was at the head of a school at Athens in the age of M. Anthony *Philostrat.*

HIPPOLOCHUS (*Myth.*) a son of Bellerophon, father to Glaucus, who commanded the Lycians during the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 6.

HIPPOLYTE (*Myth.*) Ἱππολύτη, called also *Antope*, a queen of the Amazons, was given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Eurystheus.

Propert. l. 4, el. 3.

Felix Hippolyte nudâ tulit arma papillâ.

Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp. l. 2.

Qualis Amazonidum peltis exultat aduncis
Pulcra cohors, quoties Arcton populata virago
Hippolyte niveas ducit post prælia turmas.

Virg. Æn. l. 11, v. 660.

Pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis,
Seu circum Hippolyten, seu cùm se Martia curru
Penthesilea refert.

Apollod. l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 30; *Justin.* l. 2

Hippolyte, vide *Astyochia.*

HIPPOLYTUS (*Myth.*) Ἱππολύτος, a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, was accused by his step-mother Phædra of offering her violence, because he would not gratify her

passion; and, flying from his father's presence, he was torn in pieces by sea-calves, whom Neptune at the desire of Theseus had purposely placed in his way.

Ovid. Fast. l. 3.

Hic jacet Hippolytus loris distractus equorum,
Unde nemus nullis illud aditur equis.

Propert. l. 4, el. 5.

Docta vel Hippolytum Veneri mollire negantem.

Martial. l. 14.

Tam tremulum crissat, tum blandum prurit, ut ipsum.
Masturbatorem fecerit Hippolytum.

Horat. l. 4, od. 7.

Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
Liberat Hippolytum.

HIPPOLYTUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop, martyr, and celebrated writer of the third century, suffered martyrdom in the reign of Alexander Severus, after having been a bishop of Arabia, or, according to others, of Portus Urbis, or *Augusti*, which was a suffragan of the metropolitan see of Rome. He is well known to have been the author of many works, but whether he wrote all that are ascribed to him is doubtful. Fabricius published an edition of his works in Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. fol. Hamb. 1716 and 1718. *Euseb. in Chron. Hieron. Catal.*; *Nicephor.* l. 15; *Anastas. in Collect.*; *Georg. Syncell. in Chron.*; *Gelas. de Duab. Natur.*; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 6; *Photius, in Bibl.*

HIPPOLYTUS, *d'Este*, son of Hercules, duke of Ferrara, and one of the most celebrated cardinals in his age, died in 1520. His life or eulogy was written by Paul Jovius, Ciaconius, Victorel, Garimbert, Ughel, Sainte Martha, and many others.

HIPPOLYTUS, *d'Este*, son of Alphonso I, was successively archbishop of Milan, of Auch, Arles, and Lyons, and died in 1572, after having been employed in different embassies. He was a great patron of learning and learned men; above all of Paul Manutius, Muretus, and others.

HIPPOLYTUS, *de Medicis*, a cardinal, and nephew of Leo X and Clement VII, was archbishop of Avignon, and legate to the emperor Charles V, and died in 1535.

HIPPOMACHUS (*Biog.*) a musician, who rebuked one of his pupils for being praised by the multitude, which he held to be a certain proof of his ignorance. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2.

HIPPOMEDON (*Myth.*) son of Nisimachus, and one of the seven leaders who went against Thebes, was killed in a combat with Ismenus. *Hygin. Fab.* 69; *Stat. Theb.* l. 1.

HIPPOMENES (*Myth.*) a son of Macareus and Merope, who, by the assistance of Venus, outran his mistress Atalanta, and obtained her as the prize of his victory; but, having neglected to acknowledge the favour of the goddess, he and Atalanta were changed into lions by the goddess of Cybele, whose temple they defiled. *Ovid. Met.*

HIPPOMENES (*Hist.*) an Athenian archon, who was deposed by the people for having exposed his daughter to be torn by horses because she had given herself up to her lover. *Dio. Chrysostom. Orat.* 23; *Suidas.*

HIPPOMOLGI (*Geog.*) Ἱππομόλγοι, a people of Scythia, so called from their living on the milk of horses. *Hom. Il.* l. 13; *Hippocrat. Deliq.*; *Strab.* l. 7, &c.

HIPPONA (*Myth.*) a goddess, who presided over horses. *Plut. in Par.*; *Tertull. Apoll.* c. 16; *Juv. Sat.* 8; *Apul. Met.* l. 3.

HIPPONAX (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Ephesus, who flourished 540 years before the Christian æra. Being deformed in his person, two brothers, Buphalus and Anthermus, of Chios, made a statue so correct in its resemblance as to make his deformity exceedingly striking; for which he wrote such a keen and bitter satire against them that they hanged themselves in despair. Hipponax is said to be the inventor of the Scazontic verse, which is an iambic terminating with a spondee instead of an iambus. *Cic. Orat.* c. 56; *Plin.* l. 36; *Athen.* l. 12.

HIPPONIUM (*Geog.*) or *Hippo*, a town of the Bruttii, where Agathocles built a dock. *Scylax. in Perip.*; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3.

HIPPONOUS (*Myth.*) the father of Peribœa and Capaneus, was killed by the thunderbolts of Jupiter before the walls of Thebes. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 70.

HIPPONOUS, a son of Hercules, who burnt himself to death in consequence of an unfavourable answer he received from an oracle. *Hygin. Fab.* 242.

HIPPOTADES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Æolus, grandson of Hippotas, and also of Amastrus, his son. [Vide *Æolus*]

HIPPOTHOON (*Myth.*) a son of Neptune and Alope, who was bred by mares, and ascended the throne of his grandfather Cercyon by the friendship of Theseus. *Hygin. Fab.* 187; *Paus.* l. 1.

HIRAM (*Bibl.*) חירם, king of Tyre and son of Abibal, is well known in Scripture for his alliance and friendly intercourse with the kings David and Solomon. *2 Kings* v. &c.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. viii; *Cont. App. &c.*

HIRAM II, an excellent artificer, son of a Tyrian father and of a Jewish mother, of the tribe of Naphthali according to *1 Kings* vii. 13; or of the tribe of Dan according to *2 Chron.* ii. 14.

HIRCANUS (*Hist.*) vide *Hyrcanus.*

HIRE, *Philip de la* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician and astronomer, was born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1718. His principal works are, 1. 'Nouvelle Methode en Geometrie pour les Sections des Superficies Coniques et Cylindriques,' 4to. 1673. 2. 'De la Cycloide,' 12mo. 1677. 3. 'Nouveaux Elemens des Sections Coniques,' &c. 12mo. 1679. 4. 'La Gnomonique,' &c. 12mo. 1682. 5. 'Sectiones Conicæ in novem Libros distributæ,' 1685. 6. 'Tabulæ Astronomicæ,' 4to. 1687, and 1702. 7. 'Veterum Mathematicorum Opera Græce et Latinè, pleraque nunc primum edita,' fol. 1693; besides his papers in the 'Memoires de l'Academie,' &c.

HIRPINI (*Geog.*) a people of the Samnites, who inhabited the country now called the Ulterior Principality, a province of Naples. Their chief town was Hirpinum, now *Arpaia*, a small village; their other towns were Beneventum, Abellinum, Compsa, &c. *Liv.* l. 22, &c.; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Sil.* l. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Leand. Descript. Ital.*; *Cluv. de Ant. Ital. &c.*

HIRTIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, supposed to be plebeian, although some of that name arrived at the consulship. [Vide *Hirtius*]

HIRTIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family occurs on some coins, as, A. HIRT. A. F.—A. HIRTIUS PRÆTOR, &c.

HIRTIUS, *Aulus* (*Hist.*) a consul with Pansa, who assisted Decimus Brutus when besieged at Mutina by Anthony. They defeated the latter, but were both killed in battle, A. C. 43. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 14, ep. 6, &c. &c.; *Sueton in Aug* c. 7.

HIRTIUS, supposed to be the same as the preceding, Cicero's pupil and Cæsar's lieutenant, is supposed to have been the author of the supplementary part of Cæsar's commentaries, which are always published with Cæsar's work.

HISLOP (*Her.*) a family of Tothill, co. Devon, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir Thomas Hislop, Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George, Madras; the arms, &c. of which are as follow;

Arms. *Argent*, on a mount *vert*, a buck courant *or*, under a tree *proper*.

Crest. Out of a mural crown, a buck's head couped *proper*.

HISPALIS (*Geog.*) one of the largest, most ancient, and beautiful towns of Hispania Bætica, now called by the

Spaniards *Sevilla*; by the Italians *Seviglia*; by the French and English *Seville*. It is said to derive its name from Hispalis, a son of Hercules, its founder; and, being restored by Julius Cæsar, it was made a Roman colony, under the name of Romulensis. [Vide *Seville*] *Strab.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3, &c.

HISPANIA (*Geog.*) *Spain*, a peninsula of Europe, called by the poets *Iberia*, *Hesperia*, or *Hesperia Ultima*.

Boundaries and Extent.—It was bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees, which separated it from Gaul, and on the other sides by the Mediterranean, the Sinus Gaditanus, or *Bay of Cadiz*, the Fretum Herculaneum, or *Streights of Gibraltar*, the Western Ocean, and Sea of Cantabria. It extended from East to West about 13°, and from North to South about 9°.

Division.—It was divided by the Romans into three provinces; namely, Hispania Bætica, Hispania Tarraconensis, and Lusitania.

Principal Towns.—The following list contains the principal towns, with the ancient and modern names:

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Asturica,	*Astorga.*
Barcino,	*Barcelona.*
Bilbilis,	*Calatayud.*
Brigantia,	*Braganza.*
Cæsar Augusta,	*Saragossa.*
Carthago nova,	*Carthagena.*
Complutum,	*Alcala de Henares.*
Corduba,	*Cordova.*
Dertosa,	*Tortosa.*
Gades,	*Cadiz.*
Hispalis,	*Seville.*
Ilerda,	*Lerida.*
Legio,	*Leo.*
Malaca,	*Malaga.*
Olyssipo,	*Lisbon.*
Pax Julia,	*Beza.*
Matritum,	*Madrid.*
Saguntus, or Saguntum,	*Morviedro.*
Salmantica,	*Salamanca.*
Segebriga,	*Segorbe.*
Tarraco,	*Tarragonia.*
Toletum,	*Toledo.*
Valentia,	*Valencia.*
Pax Augusta,	*Badajoz.*
Pompelon,	*Pampeiuna.*
Granata,	*Granada.*

Rivers.—The principal rivers are as follow:

Iberis,	*Ebro.*
Bætis,	*Guadalquiver.*
Anas,	*Guadiana.*
Durius,	*Douro*, or *Duero.*
Minius,	*Minio.*
Sicoris,	*Segre.*
Tagus,	*Tago*, or *Tagus.*

Promontories or Capes.—The principal promontories were,

Calpe,	*Gibraltar.*
Promontorium Sacrum,	*Cabo de S. Vincente.*
Promontorium Barbarium,	*Cabo de Espichel.*
Promontorium Cuneum,	*Cabo de S. Maria.*
Promontorium Celticum,	*Cabo Finisterra.*
Promontorium Saturni,	*Cabo de Palos.*
Promontorium Magnum,	*Cabo de Rocca Cintra.*

Islands.—The principal islands were:

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Baleares,	*Majorca and Minorca.*
Ebusus,	*Yvica.*
Ophiusa,	*Formentera.*
Capraria,	*Cabrera.*
Gades,	*Cadiz.*

History.—The Celtes are generally admitted to have been the first inhabitants of Spain, which derived its name, according to the accounts of Spanish writers, from Hispan, the son of Hercules, or *Hispalis*, one of their fabulous kings, but the more probable derivation is that given by Bochart from the Phœnician, שפניה, *Sphanija*, or שפן, a rabbit; because the country abounded in rabbits. Its poetical names of Hesperia, &c. are derived from its western situation. Of this country, previous to, and during its occupation by the Carthaginians, little is known. It was taken from them at the conclusion of the second Punic war, and remained a part of the Roman empire till about the fourth century, when it came into the hands of the Goths. [Vide *Spain*]

Writers on Hispania.

Justin; Plutarch; Florus; Berosus; Polybius; Diodorus; Livy; Strabo; Pomponius Mela; Pliny; Seneca; Tacitus; Dio Cassius; Ptolemy; Antonini Itinerarium; Eusebius; Epiphanius; Priscian; Avienus; Merula; Cluverius; Cellarius; Sanson; Du Val; Baudrand, &c.

HISPANIA (*Numis.*) the medals of this country bear for their type the rabbit, to denote the abundance of those animals, as in fig. 1, which represents a female sitting and resting

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



her left arm on a rock, symbolical probably of the Pyrenees, and holding in her right hand an olive-branch, to denote its fertility. Sometimes the horse is depicted, to denote their prowess and martial spirit, as in fig. 2; but still more frequently their arms, as in fig. 3; inscriptions, HISPANIA HISPANORUM.—HISPANIA RECEPTA, on a medal of Augustus, to denote that it was taken under the protection of the emperor.—ADVENTUI AUG. HISPANIAE.—ADVENTUS AUG. HISPANIAE.—RESTITUTORI HISPANIAE, &c. on the medals of Adrian, to commemorate his journey into Spain, and benefactions to the country. *Vail. Col.*; *Florez. Med. de Espan.*

HISTASPES (*Hist.*) a kinsman of the last Darius, and commander of an army, was killed in battle. *Q. Curt.* l. 6.

HISTIÆOTIS (*Geog.*) or *Estiæotis*, a country of Thessaly, anciently called Doris. [Vide *Doris*]

HISTIÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἱστιαῖος, a tyrant of Miletus, who stimulated the Greeks to take up arms against Persia. *Herod.* l. 4, &c.

HISTRIA (*Geog.*) vide *Istria*.

HITTITES (*Bibl.*) חתים, Χεττὶμ, the descendants of Heth. *Gen.* xxiii. 3, 7; *Judg.* v. 26; *Josh.* xi. 3.

HIVITES (*Bibl.*) עוים, a people descended from Hevæus, son of Canaan. *Gen.* xxxiv; *Josh.* xi; *Deut.* ii.

HOADLY, Benjamin (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, celebrated for his controversial talent, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676, admitted a pensioner of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1691, promoted to the see of Bangor in 1715, and translated successively to that of Hereford, Salisbury,

and Winchester, of which last see he continued bishop more than 26 years, and died in 1761. A complete edition of his works, comprehending his controversies with Calamy, Warburton, and others, as also his work on 'Civil Government,' &c. were published in 3 vols. folio in 1773, with a Life of the author, published by his son Dr. John Hoadley.

HOADLEY, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) a physician, and eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1705, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1757, leaving, 1. 'Three Letters on the Organs of Respiration,' read at the Royal College of Physicians, London, 1737, &c. 4to. 1740. 2. 'Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Coll. Med.' Lond. &c. 1742. 3. 'The Suspicious Husband,' a comedy, 1747. 4. 'Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments, by Dr. Hoadley, and Mr. Wilson, F. R. S.

HOADLEY, *John*, youngest son of the bishop, was born in 1711, and died in 1776, leaving among his works, 1. 'The Contrast,' a comedy, acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1731, but not printed. 2. 'Love's Revenge,' a pastoral, 1737. 3. 'Phœbe,' another pastoral, 1748. 4. 'Jephtha,' an oratorio. 5. 'The Force of Truth,' another oratorio, 1764. He also revised Lillo's 'Arden of Feversham,' and wrote the fifth act of Miller's 'Mahomet.'

HOARE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Barn Elms, co. Surrey, descended from the Hoares of Wiltshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1786 on sir Richard Hoare. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, an eagle displayed with two heads *argent*, charged on the breast with an ermine spot, all within a bordure of the second.

Crest. An eagle's head and neck erased *argent*, charged with an ermine spot.

HOARE, *William* (*Biog.*) an English artist, was born at Eye, in Suffolk, in 1707, and died in 1792. A copy of Guido's 'Aurora,' painted by him at the age of 70, the figures nearly as large as life, was finished with great firmness and precision of pencil.

HOBAB (*Bibl.*) חבב, son of Jethro, and brother-in-law to Moses. *Numb.* x.

HOBAH (*Bibl.*) חובה, a place in Canaan. *Gen.* xiv.

HOBART, *Sir James* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, a lawyer and statesman, in the time of Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII, was in the particular favour of the latter, to whom he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and died in 1507. He built the church of Loddon, in Norfolk, and performed many other acts of munificence for the public good.

HOBART, *Sir Henry*, his descendant, and the first baronet, applied himself to the study of the law, in which he made such proficiency, that he rose by the several gradations of office to the post of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which he held with great credit to himself, and benefit to the public, until his death in 1625. He was the author of some Reports, which were first printed in 4to. in 1641, and reprinted in 1650, 1671, 1678 or 1683. The last, or fifth edition, was published in 1724, by Edward Chilton, esq.

HOBART, *Sir Miles*, brother of the preceding, joined the faction which afterwards overturned the state, but died in 1647, before the ruin was completed. He distinguished himself in the parliament of 1627, when a protestation was published against any change in the religion of the state.

HOBART, *Sir Henry*, the fourth baronet, took an active part in the revolution, which brought William III on the throne of England, but was killed in a duel in 1699.

HOBART (*Her.*) a family of Norfolk, which derives its distinction from sir James Hobart above-mentioned, whose descendant, sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was created a baronet in 1611; and John, the fifth baronet, was created a peer in 1728, by the title of lord Hobart, baron Hobart, of Blickling, co. Norfolk, and was further advanced in 1746 to the dignity of an earl, by the title of earl of Buckinghamshire.

HOBART, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

HOBBES (*Biog.*) or *Hobbs, Thomas*, a mathematical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Malmsbury, in Wiltshire, in 1588, sent to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1603, and died in 1679, leaving, 1. English Translation of the History of Thucydides, fol. Lond. 1628, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1634. 2. 'De Mirabilibus Pecci,' a Latin poem, 8vo. Lond. 1636, 4to. 1666. 3. 'Elementa Philosophica de Cive,' 4to. Paris. 1642, 12mo. Amst. 1647. 4. 'An Answer to Sir William Davenant's Epistle, or Preface to Gondibert,' 12mo. Paris, 1650, afterwards printed with Gondibert. 5. 'Human Nature, or the Fundamental Elements of Policy,' 12mo. London, 1650. 6. 'De Corpore Politico, or the Elements of the Law,' 12mo. London, 1650. 7. 'Leviathan, or the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth,' fol. ibid. 1651 and 1680; an infidel and republican book. 8. 'A Compendium of Aristotle's Rhetoric and Ramus' Logic.' 9. 'A Letter about Liberty and Necessity,' 12mo. London, 1654; this was answered by Dr. Laney and Bishop Bramhall. 10. 'The Questions concerning Liberty and Necessity, and Chance stated and debated,' &c. 4to. London, 1656. 11. 'Elementorum Philosophiæ Sectio Prima de Corpore,' 8vo. ibid. 1655, in English, 4to. 1656; 'Sectio Secunda,' 4to. Lond. 1657, 4to. Amst. 1668. 12. 'Six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics of the Institution of Sir Henry Savile,' 4to. ibid. 1656, written against Mr. Seth Ward, and Dr. John Wallis. 13. 'The Marks of the absurd Geometry, Rural Language, &c. of Dr. John Wallis,' 8vo. ibid. 1657. 14. 'Examinatio et Emendatio Mathematicæ hodiernæ, sex Dialogis comprehensa,' 4to. ibid. 1660, 4to. Amst. 1668. 15. 'Dialogus Physicus, sive de Natura Aeris,' 4to. Lond. 1661, Amst. 1668. 16. 'De Duplicatione Cubi,' 4to. Lond. 1661, Amst. 1668. 17. 'Problemata Physica, una cum Magnitudine Circuli,' 4to. Lond. 1662, Amst. 1668. 18. 'De Principiis et Ratiocinatione Geometrarum contra Fastuosum Professorem,' 4to. Lond. 1666, Amst. 1668. 19. 'Quadratura Circuli, Cubatio Sphæræ, Duplicatio Cubi,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1669. 20. 'Rosetum Geometricum,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1671. 21. 'Three Papers presented to the Royal Society against Dr. Wallis, with Considerations on Dr. Wallis's Answer to them,' 4to. Lond. 1671. 22. 'Lux Mathematica,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1672. 23. 'Principia et Problemata aliquot Geometrica,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1674. 24. 'Epistola ad Dom. Anton. a Wood Authorem Historiæ et Antiquitat. Universat. Oxon.' 1674, complaining of the notice taken of him by Wood in his work. 25. 'A Letter to William, Duke of Newcastle, concerning the Controversy had with Dr. Laney,' &c. 12mo. London, 1670. 26. 'Decameron Physiologicum,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1678. 27. 'His Last Words and Dying Legacy,' printed on one side of a sheet of paper in December, 1679, and published by Charles Blunt, esq. from the 'Leviathan' in order to expose Mr. Hobbes' doctrine. 28. 'His Memorable Sayings in his Books, and at the Table.' 29. 'Behemoth, or the History of the Civil Wars of England, from 1640 to 1660,' 8vo. London, 1679. 30. 'Vita Thomæ Hobbes,' a Latin poem written by himself, and printed in 4to. Lond. 1679; and reprinted in English verse in folio, London, 1689; the Latin copy was reprinted and subjoined to 'Vitæ Hobbianæ Auctarium. 31. 'Historical Narration of Heresy, and the Punishment thereof,' fol. London, 1680, and 8vo. 1682; this is chiefly extracted out of the second chapter, 'De Hæresi,' of his Appendix to the Leviathan. 32. 'Vita Thomæ Hobbes,' written by himself in prose, and printed at Casopolis, i. e.

London, and prefixed to 'Vitæ Hobbianæ Auctarium,' 8vo. 1681, and 4to. 1682. 33. 'A Brief of the Art of Rhetoric,' &c. 12mo. without a date; reprinted in 8vo. London, 1681. 34. 'A Dialogue between a Philosopher and a Student of the Common Laws of England. 35. 'An Answer to Archbishop Bramhall's Book, called the Catching of the Leviathan,' 8vo. London, 1682. 36. 'Seven Philosophical Problems,' &c. 8vo. London, 1682, dedicated to the king in 1662. 37. 'An Apology for himself and his Writings.' 38. 'Historia Ecclesiastica Carmine Elegiaco concinnata,' 8vo. Aug. Trinob. 1688. 39. 'Tractatus Opticus,' inserted in Mersennes' 'Cogitata Physico-Mathematica,' 4to. Paris. 1644. 40. 'Observationes in Cartesii de primâ Philosophiâ Meditationes. These objections are published in all the editions of Des Cartes' 'Meditations.' 41. 'The Voyage of Ulysses, or Homer's Odysses,' book 9, 10, 11, 12, 8vo. London, 1674. 42. 'Homer's Iliads and Odysses,' 12mo. London, 1675 and 1677.

HOBBIMA, *Minderhout* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp in the 17th century, who excelled in landscape-painting. His works are now exceedingly scarce, and much sought for.

HOBHOUSE (*Her.*) the name of a family long resident in the West of England, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1812 on sir Benjamin Hobhouse; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per pale *azure* and *gules*, three crescents (two and one) *argent* issuing therefrom, as many etoiles irradiated *or*.

Crest. Out of a mural crown per pale *azure* and *gules*, an etoil issuant irradiated, as in the arms.

Motto. "Spes vitæ melioris."

HOCCLEVE (*Biog.*) or *Occleve*, *Thomas*, an ancient English poet, supposed to have been born about 1370, and to have died about 1454. Some of his poems were printed by Mr. George Mason in 4to. 1796, from a MS. in his possession.

HOCHSTETTER, *Andrew Adam* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine, was born at Tubingen in 1688, and died in 1717, leaving, 1. 'Collegium Puffendorfianum.' 2. 'De Festo Expiationis et Hirco Azazel.' 3. 'De Conradino Ultimo ex Suevorum Ducibus.' 4. 'De Rebus Elbigensibus.'

HODAVIAH (*Bibl.*) הודויה, of the tribe of Manasseh, was distinguished for valour. 1 *Chron.* v.

Hodaviah, a Levite, father of Daniel, returned from Babylon. *Ezra* ii.

HODESH (*Bibl.*) חדש, wife of Shaharaim. 1 *Chron.* viii.

HODSHI (*Bibl.*) חדשי, the descendants of Hodesh. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. &c.

HODGES, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) an English physician, became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1648, and died in 1684, leaving, 1. 'Vindiciæ Medicinæ, et Medicorum,' 8vo. 1660. 2. Λοιμολογία, sive Pestis nuperæ apud Populum Londinensem grassantis Narratio Historica,' &c. 8vo. 1672; a translation of it into English was printed in 8vo. London, 1720, under the title of 'Loimologia, or a History of the Plague of London in 1665,' &c. which was also inserted in 'A Collection of very valuable and scarce Pieces relating to the last Plague in 1665.'

Hodges, *William*, an English landscape-painter, was born in 1744, and died in 1797, leaving several specimens of his skill taken from scenes in Otaheite and Ulietea, whither he accompanied captain Cook.

HODY, *Humphry* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, in 1659, was admitted into Wadham College, Oxford, in 1676, of which he was chosen fellow in 1684, and died in 1706, leaving, 1. 'Dissertation against Aristeas' History of the Seventy-two Interpreters.' 2. 'Prolegomena to John Melela's Chronicle,' printed at Oxford. 3. 'The Unreasonableness of a Separation from the new Bishops, or a Treatise out of Ecclesiastical History, showing that, although a Bishop was unjustly deprived, neither he nor the Church ever made a Separation, if the Successor was not an Heretic; translated out of an Ancient MS. in the public Library at Oxford,' one of the Barocian MSS. 1691. He translated it afterwards into Latin, and prefixed to it some pieces out of 'Ecclesiastical Antiquity' relating to the same subject; this was answered by Dodwel in 'A Vindication of the deprived Bishops,' &c. 1692, which occasioned other pieces between them on the subject of the bishops, who were deprived for refusing the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary. 4. 'A Dissertation concerning the Resurrection of the same Body,' 1694. 5. 'Animadversions on two Pamphlets by Mr. Collier,' &c. 6. 'A History of English Councils and Convocations,' &c. 1701. 7. 'De Bibliorum Textibus originalibus, Versionibus Græcis, et Latina Vulgata, Libri IV,' &c. 1704. 8. 'De Græcis Illustribus Linguæ Græcæ, Literarumque Humanarum Instauratoribus,' &c. 1742, a posthumous work, published by Dr. S. Jebb, with a Life of the Author in Latin prefixed. He founded 10 scholarships of 10*l.* each for the study of Hebrew and Greek at Wadham College.

HOE, *Matthias de Hoenegg* (*Biog.*) a German writer, of a noble family at Vienna, was born in 1580, and died in 1645, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Unterschied der Lutherischen und Päbstischen Religion,' 8vo. Freyb. 2. 'Solida Detestatio Papæ et Calvinistarum,' 4to. 3. 'Apologia pro B. Luthero contra Lampadium,' 4to. Lips. 1611. 4. 'Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ,' &c.

HOECK, *John van* (*Biog.*) a painter, and pupil of Rubens, was born at Antwerp, and died in 1650. His portraits and historical pieces have been much admired.

Hoeck, *Robert van*, another painter, who died in the 17th century, excelled in the execution of military pieces.

HOEL, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a painter of Bommel, was born in 1648, and died in 1733, leaving many fine specimens of his skill in the palace of Slangenberg in the grand staircase at Voorst, in the seat of the earl of Albemarle, &c.

HOELTZLINUS, *Jeremias* (*Biog.*) a philologer, was born at Nuremberg, and died in 1641, leaving an edition of Apollonius Rhodius, by which he is most known.

HOESCHELIUS, *David* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Augsburg in 1556, and died in 1617, leaving editions of Origen, Philo Judæus, Basil, Gregory of Nyssen, Gregory of Nazianzen, Chrysostom, Hori Apollinis Hieroglyphica, Appian, Photius, Procopius, Anna Comnena, &c.; to some of which he added Latin versions. He also composed, and published in 1595, 'A Catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the Augsburg Library.

HOFFMAN, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine in the 16th century, who was deeply engaged in a controversy with Beza, and broached some peculiar notions that made him the leader of a party.

Hoffman, *Maurice*, a physician, was born of a good family at Furstenwalde in 1621, and died in 1698, leaving, 1. 'Altdorfi Deliciæ Hortenses,' 4to. 1677. 2. 'Appendix ad Catalogum Plantarum Hortensium,' 4to. 1691. 3. 'Deliciæ Silvestres,' 4to. 1677. 4. 'Florilegium Altdorfinum.' 4to. 1676, &c.

Hoffman, *John Maurice*, son of the preceding, was born at Altdorf in 1653, and died in 1727, leaving, 1. 'Disquisitio Corporis Humani Anatomico-Pathologica,' ibid. 1713. 2. 'Acta Laboratorii Chemici Altdorffini,' 1719. 3. 'Syntagma Pathologico-Therapeuticum,' 2 vols. 4to. 1728. 4. 'Sciagraphia Institutionum Medicarum;' besides concontinuing his father's 'Floræ Altdorffinæ.'

Hoffman, *Frederick*, the most distinguished physician of this name, was born at Halle in 1660, and died in 1742, leaving an immense number of works on medical subjects, of which Haller has given a minute account, occupying 38 quarto

pages. The principal of these were collected during the life of the author, and published in 6 vols. fol. Genev. 1748; to which were added three supplementary volumes in folio, 1749; all which was reprinted in 1753-4.

HOFFMAN, *John James*, a professor of Greek at Basle, and a lexicographer, was born in that city in 1635, and died in 1706, leaving, 1. 'Lexicon Universale Historico-Geographico-Poetico-Philosophico-Politico-Philologicum,' 2 vols. fol. Genev. 1677; a supplement to which, in two volumes folio, was published a few years after; in 1698 the whole was digested under one alphabet, and published, with considerable additions and corrections, in four volumes, folio. He likewise wrote a History of the Popes in Latin, 2 vols. 1687; and Historia Augusta, fol. &c.

HOGARTH, *William* (*Biog.*) an English painter of an original cast, was born in 1697, or 1698, in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, and died in 1764. His 'Harlot's Progress' was the maker, as it will be the perpetuator, of his fame. He likewise wrote a work, entitled 'The Analysis of Beauty,' 4to. 1753. An account of his productions, as an artist, has been given by Mr. Walpole, containing a catalogue of his prints from his own valuable collection; and a further account may also be seen in a work entitled 'Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth from Pictures, Drawings, and scarce Prints in the Possession of Samuel Ireland;' as also in a previous work, entitled 'Hogarth illustrated;' to which a supplementory volume has subsequently appeared, containing the original manuscript of the Analysis, with the first sketches of the figures; a Supplement to the Analysis never before published; Original Memoranda; Materials for his own Life, &c. But the most ample account of this artist is contained in Mr. Nichols' splendid edition of 'The Life and Works of William Hogarth,' 3 vols. 4to. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

HOGLAH (*Bibl.*) הגלה, daughter of Zelophehad of Manasseh. *Numb.* xxvi.

HOGHTON (*Her.*) the name of a family anciently written *de Hacton*, which was of some eminence in the county of Lancaster in former ages. The first mentioned is Adam de Hocton, who lived in the time of Henry II, and whose great-grandson was sir Adam de Hoghton, knt. 50 Henry III. The fifteenth in lineal descent from him was sir Richard Hoghton, who was knighted by queen Elizabeth, and was among the first who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet in 1611. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, three bars *argent*, with the augmentation of the rose of England, and the thistle of Scotland impaled in a canton *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a bull passant *argent*.

Motto. "Malgre le fort."

HOHAM (*Bibl.*) הוהם, 'Ελάμ, king of Hebron, one of the five who besieged Gibeon with Adonizedek, was hanged by Joshua's orders, A. M. 2553, A. C. 1451. *Josh.* x.; *Annal. Usser. Annal. &c.*

HOHENLOHE, *Prince de* (*Hist.*) a general of artillery in the imperial army, distinguished himself against the Turks in 1788, and against the French in the battles of Tamars and Mermal in 1792, and died in 1796 while commanding the army on the Rhine.

HOLBACH, *Paul Thierri, Baron de* (*Biog.*) a mineralogist and a native of the Palatinate, who died in 1789, at the age of 66, published 'Mineralogie de Wallerius,' 2 vols.; 'Elemens de la Morale Universalle, ou Catechisme de la Nature;' 'Introduction à la Mineralogie,' &c.

HOLBEIN, *Hans* (*Biog.*) or *John Holbein*, a painter of great celebrity, was born at Basle about 1498, or, according to some accounts, three years earlier, and died of the plague in 1554 in England, where he was patronised by Henry VIII, and drew for him the portraits of Jane Seymour and Anne of Cleves. His 'Dance of Death' is one of his most admired performances. A list of his works may be seen in Walpole's Anecdotes. [Vide Plate XXXV]

HOLBERG, *Louis de* (*Biog.*) a Danish historian, lawyer, and poet, was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1685, and died in 1754, leaving a History of Denmark in 3 vols. 4to. in the Danish language; an 'Introduction to Universal History,' translated into English by Dr. Gregory Sharpe, with notes, in 1755.

HOLBOURNE, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) a lawyer and law-writer in the reign of Charles I, who followed the fortunes of his royal master, and suffered in his person and estates, died in 1647, leaving 'Readings on the Statute of Treasons, 25 Edward III, c. 2,' 4to. 1642 and 1680. 2. 'The Freeholder's Grand Inquest touching our Sovereign Lord the King and his Parliament,' which bears the name of sir Robert Filmer, who reprinted it in 8vo. 1679 and 1680, with observations upon forms of government.

HOLCROFT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer of London, was born in 1744, and died in 1809, leaving a number of plays, novels, and translations. His last work was his 'Travels' in Germany and France, 2 vols. 4to.

HOLDEN, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, and a native of Lancashire, who died about 1665, was the author of, 1. 'Analysis Fidei,' 8vo. Paris. 1652; translated into English by W. G. 4to. 1658; it was reprinted by Barbou, in 1766. 2. Marginal Notes on the New Testament, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1660. 3. A Letter concerning Mr. White's Treatise 'De Medio Animarum Statu,' 4to. Paris. 1661.

HOLDER, *William* (*Biog.*) a philosophical writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1696, leaving, 1. 'Elements of Speech,' &c. 8vo. 1669. 2. 'A Supplement to the Philosophical Transactions of July, 1670,' &c. 4to. 1678. 3. 'A Discourse concerning Time,' 1694. 4. 'A Treatise on the natural Grounds of Harmony,' 1694.

HOLDERNESSE, *John Ramsay, Earl of* (*Hist.*) page to James VI, of Scotland, and I, of England, had the honour of being mainly instrumental in saving the life of his sovereign against the traiterous attempt of the earl of Gowrie, whom he pierced through the heart; for which service he was raised to the peerage, as mentioned in the following article.

HOLDERNESSE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred on sir John Ramsay above-mentioned, who for his service to his prince was created in 1606 viscount of Haddington, and lord Ramsay of Burns, and had for an augmentation of honour an arm holding a naked sword, and a crown on the midst thereof, and a heart at the point, given him to impale with his own arms, and this motto, "Hæc dextra vindex principis et patriæ." In 1620 he was created a peer of England, by the titles of baron of Kingston-upon-Thames, and earl of Holdernesse, with this special addition of honour, that upon the 5th of August annually, which was the day appointed to be kept holy in giving thanks to God for the king's preservation, he and his male heirs for ever should bear the sword of state before the king, in remembrance of his happy deliverance. The earl of Holdernesse dying without surviving issue in 1625, his titles became extinct.

HOLDSWORTH, *Richard* (*Hist.*) or *Oldsworth*, or *Oldisworth*, an English divine, and one of the sufferers for his loyalty during the rebellion, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1630; admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1607; took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1610 and 1614; was elected Master of Emanuel College in 1637, from which he was driven at the breaking out of the rebellion; was imprisoned twice for his bold and steady adherence to the royal cause; and died in 1649 of grief, as is supposed, at the fate of his royal master; leaving, among his works, 1. 'A Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Cam-

bridge,' on his Majesty's Inauguration,' 4to. 1642; the only thing he published. 2. 'The Valley of Vision; or, a clear Sight of sundry sacred Truths, delivered in twenty-one Sermons,' 4to. Lond. 1651. 3. 'Prælectiones Theologicæ,' fol. Lond. 1661; published by his nephew Dr. William Pearson, with a life of the author.

Holdsworth, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a polite scholar, was born at North Stoneham in 1688, educated at Oxford, and died in 1746, leaving, 1. 'Muscipula,' a poem, of which there is a good English translation by Dr. John Hoadley, in Vol. V. of Dodsley's 'Collection;' and another among Dr. Cambden's poems. 2. 'Pharsalia and Philippi,' &c. 4to. 1741. 3. 'Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil,' &c. 4to. 1768.

HOLINGSHED, *Raphael* (*Biog.*) an English historian in the 16th century, well known as the author of the 'Chronicles,' which were first published in 2 vols. fol. 1577; then in 1587, in three volumes, the first two of which are commonly bound together; in this second edition several sheets were castrated, because they were objectionable at that period; but the castrations were reprinted in 1723, and the work is now among the first of the collection of English Chronicles, published in 6 vols. 4to. by the London booksellers.

HOLLAND, *Henry, first Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1705, and died in 1774, after having been constantly engaged in public life, and holding the highest posts in the government of his country; but he is still better known as the father of the Hon. Charles James Fox.

Holland, *Lord* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a junior branch of the family of Fox [vide *Fox*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Fox, lord Holland, baron of Holland, co. Lincoln, and baron Holland of Foxley, co. Wilts.

Arms. *Ermine*, on a chevron *azure*, three foxes' heads erazed *or*, and on a canton *azure*, a fleur-de-lis *or*.

Crest. On a chapeau *azure*, turned up *ermine*, a fox sejant *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a fox *ermine*, frettee *or*, collared dove-tail *azure*, thereon three fleurs-de-lis of the second; on the sinister a fox *proper*, collared in like manner.

Motto. "Faire sans dire."

Holland, *Philemon* (*Biog.*) a translator, descended from the Hollands of Lancashire, was born at Chelmsford, in Essex, in the reign of Edward VI, and died in 1636, leaving translations of Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Suetonius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Camden's Britannia, to the last of which he made several additions. He also translated into Latin the geographical part of Speed's Theatre of Great Britain, and a French Pharmacopœia of Brice Bauderon.

Holland, *Henry*, son of the preceding, was the editor of the 'Heroologia Anglicana,' i. e. a collection of English Portraits, sixty-five in number. He also published 'Monumenta Sepulchralia Ecclesiæ S. Pauli,' Lond. 4to.; and 'A Book of Kings, being true and lively Effigies of all our English Kings from the Conquest,' 1618.

Holland (*Geog.*) or *Dutch Netherlands*, a maritime country of Europe.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, E. by Westphalia, and S. by Liege and Brabant, or Belgium. It extends 150 m. from N. to S., and 100 from W. to E., and consists of seven provinces, namely, Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Groningen.

Towns. The principal towns are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haerlem, Dort, Delft, Gouda, Alkmaar, Hoorn, &c. all lying in the province of Holland, Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen, in Guelderland; Flushing and Middleburg, in Zealand; Utrecht, in Utrecht; Lewarden, in Friesland; Deventer, in Overyssel; and Groningen, in Groningen.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, and Scheldt, &c.

History. This country was a part of that inhabited by the Batavi, whence it was called by the Romans *Insula Batavorum*, and afterwards *The Seven United Provinces*, or more usually *Holland*, from the principal province, which is so denominated, from its being hollow or low ground. Each of these provinces had at first independent princes; but were united in 1579 into one state, which was then called the Republic of Holland, or the Seven United Provinces, and also the Dutch Netherlands, of which a further account may be seen under the head of *Netherlands*. The province of Holland, or Holland properly so called, was erected into a country by Charles the Bald, in favour of Thierri, duke of Elsace, who was its first count, and the emperor, Charles V, its last. The following is a list of their counts, in chronological order.

Chronological Succession of the Counts of Holland.

863	Thierri I.	1223	Florent IV.
903	Thierri II.	1235	William II.
947	Thierri III.	1256	Florent V.
988	Arnold.	1296	John I.
993	Thierri IV.	1299	John II.
1039	Thierri V.	1304	William III.
1049	Florent I.	1337	William IV.
1062	Gertrude of Saxony.	1345	Margaret.
		1351	William V.
1069	Robert.	1358	Albert.
1070	Geoffrey.	1404	William VI.
1075	Thierri VI.	1417	Jacqueline.
1092	Florent II.	1436	Philip the Good.
1123	Thierri VII.	1467	Charles the Hardy.
1163	Florent III.	1477	Mary of Burgundy.
1190	Thierri VIII.	1482	Philip II, Archduke of Austria.
1203	Ada.		
1204	William I.	1506	Charles V, Emperor.

HOLLAR, *Wentzel* (*Biog.*) or *Hollard, Wenceslaus*, an engraver, was born at Prague in 1607, and died in 1677. Among his works, which procured him universal admiration, are etchings from the noble collection of lord Arundel; as also from the choicest pieces of Titian, Durer, Vandyk, Holbein, and others.

HOLLIS, *Denzil, Lord* (*Hist.*) second son of the first earl of Clare, one of the leaders of the rebellious faction in Parliament during the reign of Charles I, and one of the five members who was impeached by the king, was afterwards employed by the usurping powers to negotiate with France. At the restoration he was raised to the peerage, and died in 1680, at the age of 82. [Vide Plate XVIII]

Hollis (*Her.*) the name of a family which originally enjoyed the peerage in two branches. John Hollis was created earl of Clare in 1624; and John, the fourth earl, was created duke of Newcastle in 1694, which titles became extinct at his death in 1711. [Vide *Newcastle*] Denzil Hollis abovementioned, was created in 1661 lord Hollis of Ifield, which title became extinct at the death of Denzil, third lord Hollis, in 1694.

Hollis, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a literary gentleman, and a native of Shropshire, who was born in 1720, and died in 1774, is known by his 'Memoirs,' printed in two volumes, 4to. 1780.

HOLMES (*Her.*) or *Worsley Holmes*, the name of a family which derives its descent from sir Elias de Workesley, or Workedeley, who flourished soon after the conquest, and took his name from his lordship, so called in Lancashire. He is

said in the Chronicles of the Holy Wars to have made an expedition to Palestine, where he fought many battles, and died at Rhodes. Descended from him in the 17th generation was sir Richard Worsley Holmes, who was created a baronet in 1611. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. First grand quarter, first and fourth, first barry wavy of *or* and *azure*, on a canton *gules*, a lion passant gardant *or;* second *argent*, a chevron between three hawks *sable;* third as the second and fourth as the first. Second grand quarter *argent*, a chevron between three hawks *sable;* third *or*, on a cross engrailed *gules*, a lion's head erased *or;* fourth *argent*, on a chief embattled *sable*, three plates, &c.

Crest. An arm and hand in armour, embowed *proper*, out of a naval coronet holding a trident, speared *or*, &c.

Motto. "Vectis."

HOLMES, *George* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, and native of Yorkshire, was born in 1662, and died in 1748, leaving an edition of Rymer's 'Fœdera,' published in 17 vols. 1727; besides a number of MSS. respecting the Records, for which government gave his widow 2000*l.*

HOLMES, *Robert*, an English divine, and native of Hampshire, was born in 1749, and died in 1805, leaving, 1. 'Alfred,' an ode, 1778. 2. 'Bampton Lectures,' in 1782. 3. 'Divinity Tracts,' 8vo. 1788. 4. 'An Ode for the Duke of Portland's Installation.' 5. 'A Latin Letter to the Bishop of Durham respecting his Collation of the Septuagint,' fol. This work was begun by him under the auspices of the University of Oxford, and by his diligence no less than 73 MS. folio volumes were deposited in the Bodleian in 1795. He lived to publish only the first volume of his collections; but, after an interruption of four years, the work was continued by the Rev. James Parsons, A. M. of Wadham, who in 1810 published the first part of Vol. II.

HOLOFERNES (*Bibl.*) הלפרנחש, lieutenant-general of the armies of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, who, marching against the Jews and besieging Bethulia, was ensnared by Judith, who cut off his head. *Judith* v. &c.

HOLROYD (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where they possessed lands in the reign of Edward I, although they have but lately attained to the dignity of the peerage, conferred on John Holroyd, who in 1780 was created an Irish peer, by the title of lord Sheffield, baron of Dunamore; in 1782, he was further created baron Sheffield of Roscommon; in 1802, he was made an English peer by the title of lord Sheffield of Sheffield, co. York; and in 1816 received the additional titles of viscount Pevensey and earl of Sheffield in Ireland.

HOLSTENIUS (*Biog.*) or *Holstein, Lucas*, a German scholar, was born at Hamburgh in 1596, and died in 1661, leaving notes on Eusebius' Book against Hierocles; on Porphyry's Life of Pythagoras; on Apollonius's Argonautics; and upon the Fragments of Demophilus, Democritus, Sallust, &c.; which are to be found in the best editions of those authors; besides which he wrote a Dissertation upon the Life and Writings of Porphyry, which is printed with his notes on Porphyry's Life of Pythagoras; and other dissertations of his are inserted in Grævius's 'Collection of Roman Antiquities.'

HOLT, *Sir John, Knt.* (*Hist.*) Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, in 1642; educated at Oxford; studied law at Gray's Inn; was called to the degree of serjeant in 1686; made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench at the revolution; and after maintaining his post for 22 years with great reputation for steadiness and integrity, he died in 1709. He published 'A Report of divers Cases in Pleas of the Crown, adjudged and determined in the Reign of King Charles II,' &c.; to which is added, the Report of three Modern Cases, &c. fol. 1708, and republished, but only with a new title, in 1739.

HOLT, *John* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Mottram, in Cheshire, in 1742, and died in 1801, leaving, 1. 'Characters of the Kings and Queens of England,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1786—1788. 2. 'An Essay on the Curle in Potatoes.' 3. 'A Report, published by the Board of Agriculture in the County of Lancaster,' &c.

HOLTE, *John* (*Biog.*) author of the first Latin Grammar of any note in England, who was admitted fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1491, published his grammar under the title of 'Lac Puerorum,' 4to. 1497, printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

HOLWELL, *John* (*Hist.*) a mathematical and political writer, who took an active part against the succession of the duke of York, wrote, among other things, 'Catastrophe Mundi,' a tract which reflected severely on the Roman Catholics. He died in 1685, and his death has been attributed to poison.

HOLWELL, *John Zephaniah*, grandson of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1711; and going to Calcutta, he was in 1756 made governor of that place, at the time that it was attacked by Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal, when he bravely held out, with a few gallant followers, and so incensed the nabob by his obstinate valour, that on the surrender of the place he shut Mr. Holwell and his companions, in violation of his promise, into a dungeon, known by the name of the Black Hole, from which only himself, and a few of his companions, escaped alive. He afterwards returned to England, and died in 1798, leaving, 1. 'Narrative of the Sufferings endured by himself and his Companions in the Black Hole in 1758.' 2. 'A Journal of his Voyage from India,' published in 1757. 3. 'India Tracts,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1764; containing an account of his administration of the government, &c. in India. 4. 'Interesting Historical Events relative to Bengal and Hindostan,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1765. 5. 'A new Experiment for the Prevention of Crimes,' 1786. 6. 'Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of intelligent Beings,' &c. 1788.

HOLYDAY, *Barten* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in the parish of All Saints, Oxford, in 1593, educated at Christ Church, and died in 1661, leaving, 1. 'Technogamia,' or the Marriage of Arts, a comedy, 1630. 2. 'Philosophiæ Polito-barbaræ Specimen, in quo de Anima, &c. Quæstiones aliquot illustrantur,' 4to. 1633. 3. 'Survey of the World, in ten Books, a Poem,' 8vo. 1691. 4. 'A Translation of the Satires of Juvenal and Persius,' 8vo. 1661; the fourth edition of his 'Persius' was published at the end of the 'Satires of Juvenal,' illustrated with notes and prints, fol. 1673.

HOLYOAKE, *Francis* (*Hist.*) an English scholar, and native of Warwickshire, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1653, after having suffered much for his loyalty, was the author of an 'Etymological Dictionary of Latin,' which was first printed in 4to. 1606; the fourth edition in 1633.

HOLYOAKE, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was born in 1616 at Stony Thorp, near Southam, in Warwickshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1677, after having served in the royal army during the rebellion.

HOLYWOOD, vide *Sacro-bosco.*

HOMAN (*Her.*) the name of a family in Ireland, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir William Jackson Homan; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Vert*, a chevron between three pheons, with their pinions downward *argent.*

Crest. On a lion's head erased *or*, a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine.*

Motto. "Homo sum."

HOMBERG, *William* (*Biog.*) a chemist, was born at Batavia, in the island of Java, in 1652, and died in 1715, leaving many papers in the 'Memoirs of the Academy;' containing an account of his discoveries on phosphorus, pneumatics, and other branches of natural philosophy.

HOME, *Alexander, second Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, joined the party of the Prince against his father James III, and was one of the envoys sent to England by that party in 1488. On the accession of James IV he was sworn Privy Councillor; constituted High-Chamberlain of Scotland; and continued to hold, during the reign of this king, the highest posts in the state.

Home, *Alexander, third Lord,* led the van of the Scottish army at the battle of Flodden, and, dispersing the English who opposed him, he was one of the few who escaped the carnage of that day. He joined the party of the queen dowager, and her husband Angus, for which, notwithstanding he had made his peace with the duke of Albany, and had been restored to his honours and estates, he was arrested, tried on a charge of high treason, and being convicted, was executed in 1516.

Home, *William,* brother of the preceding, who had also acted on the same side, was arrested and tried at the same time, and shared his fate.

Home, *Alexander, fifth Lord,* at first took the part of the association in favour of king James VI, and fought on that side at the battle of Langside in 1568; but, deserting the party of Moray, he joined the friends of queen Mary in 1569; held the Castle of Edinburgh in 1573 against the king, which, being surrendered, he was convicted of treason the year following, and died in 1575.

Home, *Alexander, Earl of,* stood high in favour with James I, whom he accompanied into England, was sworn of his Privy Council, and died in 1619.

Home, *Sir James, third Earl of,* maintained a steady and active loyalty throughout the rebellion, and died in 1666.

Home, *Charles, sixth Earl of,* was one of the most determined opponents to the Union, and died in 1707, whilst the business was pending.

Home, *Sir David,* of another branch of the same family, fell, along with his son George, at the fatal battle of Flodden in 1513.

Home, *Sir Patrick,* second son of David Home the Younger, of Wedderburn, had a summons of treason issued against him in 1478, for his adherence to Alexander, duke of Albany. He afterwards went on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, and died in 1505.

Home, *George,* of Wedderburn, eldest son of George Home, engaged in the insurrection in 1715, and being taken at the battle of Preston Pans, he was tried, found guilty, and condemned; but obtained a pardon, and died in 1720.

Home, or *Hume, Sir Patrick,* of Polwarth, first earl of Marchmont, an active partisan in his day, rendered himself obnoxious to the government, for which he was imprisoned; but being afterwards released, and going to the Continent, he landed with the prince of Orange in 1688, with whom he continued in favour until the king's death. He lost his office of Chancellor soon after the accession of queen Anne, and died in 1724, after having been very strenuous in support of the Union.

Home, or *Hume, Alexander, Earl of Marchmont,* vide *Marchmont.*

Home, *Hugh, Earl of Marchmont,* vide *Marchmont.*

Home, *Henry, Lord Kames,* vide *Kames.*

Home (*Her.*) or *Hume,* the name of a Scotch family of great antiquity, which traces its descent from Patrick, the second son of [illegible] March. His descendant [illegible] a lord of [illegible] family, which became possessors of the barony of Wedderburn, was also ennobled in the person of sir Patrick Home, mentioned under *History*, who was created in 1697 earl of Marchmont, which title became dormant at the death of Hugh, fourth earl of Marchmont, in 1794. The titles, arms, &c. of the elder branch are as follow:

Titles. Home, earl of Home, lord Home, and lord Dunglass.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *vert,* a lion rampant *argent,* armed and langued *gules,* for Home; second and third *argent,* three papingoes or parrots *vert,* beaked and membered *gules,* for Pepdie of Dunglass; over all *or,* an orle *azure,* for Landale.

Crest. *Or,* on a cap of state *gules,* turned up *ermine,* a lion's head erased of the first.

Supporters. Two lions rampant *argent,* armed and langued *gules,* standing on a compartment.

Home, the name of a family of Greenlaw Castle, co. Berwick, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir Everard Home, serjeant-surgeon to his majesty; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Vert,* a lion rampant between two piles engrailed, issuing from the chief *argent;* all within a bordure engrailed of the last, charged with six papingoes of the first, beaked and membered *gules.*

Crest. A lion's head erased *proper,* charged with a label of three points *argent,* the middle charged with a fleur-de-lis *azure;* and each of the other points with St. George's Cross.

Home, *David* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine of Scotland, but educated in France, who flourished in the reign of James I, of England, was the author of, 1. 'Apologia Basilica; seu Machiavelli ingenium examinatum,' 4to. 1626. 2. 'Le Contr' Assassin, ou Reponse à l'Apologie des Jesuites,' 8vo. Genev. 1612. 3. 'L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du Vieil de la Montagne, pratiquées en la Personne de defunt Henri le Grand,' 8vo. 1617; besides several compositions in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum.'

Home, *John* a clergyman of the church of Scotland, but known only as a dramatic writer, was born in the vicinity of Ancrum, in Roxburgshire, in 1724, and died in 1808, leaving, among other things, 'Agis,' his first tragedy; 'Douglas;' 'The Siege of Aquileia;' 'The Fatal Discovery;' 'Alonzo;' 'Alfred,' &c.; besides 'The History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745.'

HOMER (*Biog.*) vide *Homerus.*

Homer, *Henry,* a scholar and native of Warwickshire, was born in 1752, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1791, leaving, 1. 'Tractatus varii Latini a Crevier, Brotier,' &c. 1788. 2. 'Ovidii Epistolæ ex Editione Burmann,' 1789. 3. 'Sallustius ex Edit. Cortii,' 1789. 4. 'Plinius ex Edit. Cort. et Longol,' 1790. 5. 'Cæsar ex Edit. Oudendorp,' 1790. 6. 'Persius ex Edit. Heninii.' 7. 'Tacitus ex Edit. Brotier,' complete all but the index, besides Livy and Quintilian, which were in the press at the time of his death.

HOMERUS (*Biog.*) Ὅμηρος, *Homer,* the father of poetry, and the most ancient of all profane writers, is supposed to have lived about 168 years after the Trojan war, although, according to Paterculus, he flourished 968 years before the Christian æra, and 884 according to Herodotus; but the Arundelian Marbles fix his æra 960 years before Christ. There is no less diversity of opinion and uncertainty concerning the place of his nativity; this honour being disputed by seven illustrious cities, as the following lines denote:

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tua.

He was called Melesigenes, because supposed to be born on the banks of the river Meles, and afterwards Homer, when he was blind. The only incontestable works which Homer has left

behind him are his Iliad and Odyssey; but several other pieces are attributed to him; as the 'Batrachomyomachia,' and several hymns, &c. Among the best editions of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey will no doubt be reckoned that of Barnes, 2 vols. 4to. Cantab. 1711; that of Glasgow, 2 vols. fol. 1758; that of Berglerus, 2 vols. 12mo. Amst. 1707; that of Dr. Clarke, of the Iliad, 2 vols. 1729, and of the Odyssey, 1740; and that of Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo. 1780; containing likewise the scholia, hymns, and an index. Of the numerous commentaries published on Homer, that of Eustathius, bishop of Thessalonica, is by far the most extensive and erudite. A Life of Homer is attributed to Herodotus, whose name it bears. *Herod.* l. 7, &c.; *Aristot. Poet.*; *Dionys. Hal. in Jud.*; *Strab.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Aul. Gel.* l. 3; *Quintil.* l. 1; *Heliodor.* l. 3; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 13, &c.; *Paus.* l. 2; *Plut. in Alex.*

Homerus, the name of seven inferior poets.

Homerus (*Numis.*) the effigy of this poet is given on numerous medals, gems, &c. [Vide Plate XXVII] bearing the inscription ΟΜΗΡΟΣ; with the names of the different places where they were struck; as, ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ; ΧΙΩΝ; ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ; ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ; ΚΡΗΤΩΝ; and ΜΗΛΙΕΩΝ. *Golz. Græc. Vet.*; *Patin. Impp.*; *Harduin. Num. Pop.*; *Haverkamp. Num. Cont.*; *Pembroch. Mus. &c.*

HOMMEL, *Charles Frederick* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, philologer, and historian, of Leipzig, was born in 1722, and died in 1781, leaving, 1. 'De Legum Civilium et Naturalium Natura,' 4to. 1743. 2. 'Oblectamenta Juris Feudalis, sive Grammaticæ Observationes Jus Rei Clientelaris,' &c. 4to. 1755. 3. 'Literatura Juris,' 8vo. 1761. 4. 'Jurisprudentia Numismatibus illustrata, necnon Sigillis, Gemmis,' &c. 8vo. 1763. 5. 'Corpus Juris Civilis, cum Notis variorum,' 8vo. 1768. 6. 'Palingenesia Librorum Juris veterum,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1768.

HONAIN (*Biog.*) an Arabian translator, and a Christian, native of Hira in the ninth century, translated the Elements of Euclid; the Almagest of Ptolemy; the writings of Aristotle, Hippocrates, and other Greek authors.

HONDEKOETER, *Giles* (*Biog.*) a painter of Utrecht in the 16th century, excelled greatly in painting landscapes and flowers.

Hondekoeter, *Gysbrecht*, son of Giles, and a painter, who was born in 1613, excelled in the representation of flowers.

Hondekoeter, *Melchior*, son of the preceding, who died in 1695, at the age of 59, obtained a reputation in his art superior to that of his father and grand-father. His works are still in great request, and bear a high price.

HONDIUS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born at Rotterdam in 1638, and died in 1695. His most capital picture is 'The Burning of Troy;' besides which his pictures of dogs are highly esteemed; one in particular, in which thirty different species of dogs are represented with some characteristic air and action.

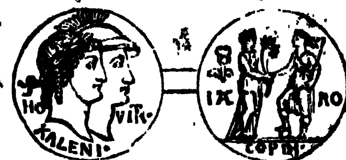
HONE (*Biog.*) or *Hönn*, *George Paul*, a lawyer of Nuremberg, was born in 1662, and died in 1747, leaving, 1. 'Iter Juridicum per Belgium, Angliam, Galliam, Italiam.' 2. 'Lexicon Topographicum Franconiæ.' 3. 'Betrugs-Lexicon worinnen die meisten Betrügereyen in Allen Ständen entdeckt werden,' 2 Th. 8vo. Coburg. 4. 'Das Chur-und Fürstlichen Hauses Sachsen Wappen und Geschlechts Untersuchung,' &c. 8vo. Coburg.

Hone, *Nathaniel*, a painter of Dublin, who died in 1784, obtained some reputation in his day.

HONESTIS, *Petrus de* (*Biog.*) vide *Damien.*

HONOR (*Myth.*) a deity among the Romans, to whom a temple was first erected by Scipio Africanus, and afterwards another by Claudius, by the side of one to Virtue, through which it was made necessary to pass in one's way to that of Honor. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 29; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Fast. de Verb. Signif.*

Honor (*Numis.*) this deity is sometimes represented in a long habit, after the fashion of a Roman magistrate, to denote that magistrates ought to spring from him; holding a spear in his hand, and resting with his foot on a globe, to betoken his readiness for action; but sometimes he is represented in company with Virtue, which ought to be his constant companion. On the annexed cut their heads are coupled; namely, that of Honor crowned with laurel, and that of Virtue helmeted: inscription—HOnor VIRTus KALENI; i. e. Fufius Kalenus, of the gens Fufia, whose coin is here represented. *Morell. Fam.*; *Pembroch. Mus.*; *Oisel. Sel. Num.*



HONORATUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Marseilles, who flourished in the fifth century, was the author of several lives, none of which are extant except that of St. Hilary, of Arles.

HONORIA, *Justa Gratiana* (*Hist.*) daughter of Constantius Cæsar, and Galla Placidia, was born in 417, and banished to Constantinople for her debaucheries in 434, but she afterwards promised to give Attila, king of the Huns, a share in the empire in case he would marry her. The time of her death is not known. [Vide *Honoria* under *Numismatics*] *Marcellin. in Chron.*

Honoria (*Numis.*) the medals of this princess, which bear her effigy as in the annexed figure, also testify that she bore the title of Augusta; as D. N. JUST. GRAT. HONORIA P. F. AUG.—on the reverse, BONO REIPUBLICAE—SALUS REIPUBLICAE. *Spanh. Dissert.* tom. ii; *Harduin. Oper.*; *Mediol. Impp.*; *Pembroch. Mus.* p. 1.



HONORIUS (*Hist.*) son of Theodosius the Great, succeeded his father, with his brother Arcadius, and died A. D. 493, in the 39th year of his age, after having divided the Roman empire into two parts; namely, Western and Eastern. He reserved the former to himself, and left the latter to Arcadius, who took up his residence at Constantinople, and his successors after him; while Honorius and his successors resided at Rome. Honorius, of whom more may be found under the head of *Numismatics*, had Valentinian III for his successor. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7; *Prosper. Marcellin. et Cassiodor. in Chron.*; *Paul Diaconus, Orosius, Baronius, &c.*

Honorius (*Ecc.*) the name of four popes.

Honorius I, a native of Campania, succeeded Boniface V in 626, and died in 638, after having governed the church with great zeal and wisdom. He was succeeded by Severinus. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 645, &c.; *Bellarmin. de Rom. Pont. &c.*

Honorius II, originally named *Lambert*, bishop of Ostia, was elected pope after Callixtus II by a powerful party, which superseded the election of Theobald, who had already taken the title of Celestin. The latter, however, yielded to his rival, who died in 1130, and was succeeded by Innocent II. *Gul. Tur.* l. 12; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 1124; *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

Honorius III, a Roman, of the name of Cencius Savelli, was elected after Innocent III in 1216, and died in 1227, after having essayed in vain to set on foot a crusade. He was succeeded by Gregory IX. *Onuph. et Platin. de Vit. Pontif.*

Honorius IV, a native of Rome, whose name was James Savelli, was elected pope in 1285, four days after the death of Martin IV, and died in 1287, after having defended the rights of the church, and preached the crusades. He had Nicholas IV for a successor.

Honorius, an antipope. [Vide *Cadalous*]

Honorius (*Numis.*) numerous medals are extant of the

Roman emperor, bearing his effigy [vide Plate II] and the inscription—D. N. HONORIUS P. F. AUG. On the reverse — CONCORDIA AUGG. — GLORIA ROMANORUM AUGGG.—TRIUMFATOR BARB. GENT.; i. e. *Triumphator Gentium Barbararum;* this last medal was struck in the year 412, when the emperor triumphed over the barbarous nations which invaded the empire. *Ducang. Byz. Fam.; Med. Imp.; Bandur. Rom. Imp.*

HONORIUS, *de Sancta Maria* (*Biog.*) a barefooted Carmelite, whose proper name was *Blaize Vauzelle,* was born in 1651, at Limoges, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'Expositio Symboli Apostolorum Dogmatica, Historico-Hæretica,' &c. Perpinian. 1689. 2. 'Traité des Indulgences et du Jubilé,' Clermont. 12mo. 1725, and 1745. 3. 'Tradition des Pères et des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, sur la Contemplation,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1708, translated into Spanish, Saragossa, 1725, and also into Italian. 4. 'Réflexions sur les Règles et sur l'Usage de la Critique,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. the first volume printed at Paris in 1713, the second in 1717, and the third at Lyons in 1720. 5. 'Dissertations Historiques et Critiques sur les Ordres Militaires,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1718, besides a number of controversial works.

HONTAN, *Baron de* (*Biog.*) a native of Gascony in the 17th century, was the author of some travels in North America, which were published at Amsterdam in 2 vols. 12mo. 1705.

HONTHEIM, *John Nicholas de* (*Ecc.*) suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, was born in that city in 1700, and died in 1790, leaving 'Historia Trevisensis Diplomatica,' &c. 5 vols. fol.; 'De præsenti Statu Ecclesiæ,' &c.

HONTHORST, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) an artist of Utrecht, also called *Gerardo delle Notti,* was born in 1592, and died in 1660. He left many specimens of his skill, both in England, where he was patronized by Charles I, and in Holland, where he had the prince of Orange for his patron.

HONTHORST, *William,* brother of the preceding, and also a painter, who died in 1683, at the age of 79, excelled in portrait painting, but was not equal to his brother.

HONYMAN (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family of Armadale, co. Orkney, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir William Honyman; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a bend engrailed voided *gules.*

Crest. An arrow, in point downwards in pale *or,* feathered *argent.*

Supporters. Two lions rampant gardant *proper.*

HONYWOOD (*Her.*) or *Honewood,* as it was anciently written, the name of a family derived from the manor of Honewood, in the parish of Portling, co. Kent, where they resided temp. Henry III, when Edmund de Honewood is mentioned as a liberal benefactor to the priory of Horton, in that neighbourhood. They afterwards resided at Hythe, for which port John Honywood served in Parliament in 1396. The descendant of this family, sir Edward Honywood, was created a baronet in 1660. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a chevron between three hawks' heads erased, *azure.*

Crest. A wolf's head couped ermine.

Motto. "Omne bonum desuper."

HOOD, *Samuel, first Viscount* (*Hist.*) eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* entered early into the navy, was made a post-captain in 1756; promoted to the rank of admiral in 1780; received the thanks of Parliament in 1782, for his gallant conduct in the West Indies, in the engagement with the French fleet under Count de Grasse, and after distinguishing himself by firmness and intrepidity on every occasion that called forth his exertions, he died full of honour in 1816.

HOOD (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable respectability in the county of Dorset, which is now become memorable in the annals of the navy, and has justly earned the dignity of the peerage in two of its branches. Samuel viscount Hood above-mentioned, was, for his distinguished services, created a baronet in 1678; a peer of Ireland in 1782, by the title of baron Hood, of Catherington; and a peer of Great Britain by the title of viscount Hood, of Whitley, co. Warwick. The viscountess was also created a peeress in her own right, by the title of baroness Hood, of Catherington, co. Hants. Alexander Hood, younger brother of the preceding, and a no less distinguished officer, was created in 1794 a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, in Ireland; and a peer of Great Britain in 1796, by the title of baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, co. Somerset; and in 1801 was further advanced to the dignity of viscount Bridport; but the titles of viscount and baron Bridport became extinct at his death, without issue in 1814. [Vide *Bridport*] The titles, arms, &c. of the elder branch are as follow:

Titles. Hood, viscount Hood, of Whitley, in Warwickshire; baron Hood, of Catherington, and a baronet.

Arms. *Azure,* a fret *argent,* on a chief *sable,* three crescents *or.*

Crest. A Cornish chough *proper,* on a wreath *vert* and *argent.*

Supporters. On the dexter, a triton with his trident resting on his shoulder; on the sinister, a mermaid holding in her left hand a mirror, resting on her left shoulder.

Motto. "Veritis secundis."

HOOD, another branch of the same family, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on the late sir Samuel Hood, for his signal services in the navy, which terminated only with his death. The arms, &c. of this branch are as follow:

Arms. As above.

Crest. A Cornish chough, holding an anchor in its dexter claw.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a triton crowned with an eastern crown, holding in the dexter hand a trident; on the sinister, a sagittarius armed with a bow and arrow regardant.

Motto. "Zealous."

HOOFT, *Peter Cornelius Van* (*Biog.*) a Dutch poet and historian, was born at Amsterdam in 1581, and died in 1647, leaving, 1. Epigrams, Comedies, and other Poems, in Dutch. 2. 'Historia Henrici IV, cognomine Magni Galliæ Regis,' fol. Amst. 1626, and 12mo. 1652. 3. A History of the Family of Medici, in Flemish, Amsterdam, 1649. 4. A History of the Revolution in the Low Countries, in Dutch, fol. Amst. 1654, and another edition in 2 vols. 1703. 5. A Translation of Tacitus into the Dutch, which was executed so well, as to give him the title of the Batavian Tacitus.

HOOGEVEN, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a Dutch philologer, was born at Leyden in 1712, and died in 1791, leaving, 1. An edition of Vigerus 'De Idiotismis Linguæ Græcæ,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1743, and several times republished. 2. 'Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ,' 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1769, besides a number of Odes, and pieces of Poetry, in Latin, which were made on different occasions.

HOOGSTRATEN, *David Van* (*Biog.*) a professor of Belles Lettres, was born at Rotterdam in 1658, and died in 1724, leaving Latin Poems: Flemish Poems; a Flemish and Latin Dictionary; Notes upon C. Nepos and Terence; an edition of Phædrus, and an edition of Janus Broukhusius' Poems.

HOOGUE, *Romain de* (*Biog.*) a Dutch designer and engraver of the 17th and 18th centuries, left several works, which are extant in the editions of certain books for which he was employed, as Basnage's edition of the Bible in 1704, Boccace in 1695, Fontaine's Tales in 1685.

HOOKE, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a mathematical and mechanical genius, was born at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in

1635, and died in 1702, leaving, 'Micographia, or Philosophical Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying Glasses, with Observations and Inquiries,' fol. 1666, besides posthumous works published from his manuscripts, in folio, 1705, under the care of R. Walker, secretary to the Royal Society, to whom the MSS. had been referred.

Hooke, *Nathaniel*, an English historian, who died in 1764, is known by his 'History of Rome,' 4 vols. 4to., the first volume of which appeared in 1738, the second in 1745, the third in 1764, and the fourth in 1771. He wrote, likewise, Observations on the Roman Senate, 1758, and a translation of Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus, 4to. 1739; besides having assisted the duchess of Marlborough in arranging and digesting her papers for a history of her conduct at court till the year 1710, which was published in 8vo. in 1742.

HOOKER, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born at Exeter in 1524, educated at Oxford, and died in 1601, leaving, 1. 'Order and Usage of keeping of Parliaments in Ireland,' the MS. of which is in Trinity College, Dublin, and it is printed with his Chronicle in Holingshed. 2. 'The events of Comets, or blasing Stars,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1577. 3. 'An addition to the Chronicles of Ireland, from 1546 to 1568,' in the second volume of Holingshed. 4. 'Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter,' and 'A Description of Exeter,' in the third volume of Holingshed. 5. A translation of the 'History of the Conquest of Ireland,' from Giraldus Cambrensis, in the second volume of Holingshed, and some other pieces not printed.

Hooker, *Richard*, a truly eminent English divine, and nephew of the preceding, was born at Heavytree, near Exeter, in 1554, admitted of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, in 1567, chosen scholar of Corpus in 1573, elected fellow of his college in 1577, and died in 1600, after having rendered essential service to the church, and established his fame by his 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' the first four books of which were registered in Stationers' Hall in 1592, but not printed till 1594; the fifth book was published by himself in 1597; the sixth, seventh, and eighth books were not published until after his death, but some have imagined that they are not genuine. Dr. Gauden published 'Hooker's Works,' in folio, 1662, with a Life; a second edition, with a Life, by Walton, appeared in 1666; reprinted in 1676, 1682, and 1723, which last some call the best edition; but a commodious edition was printed at Oxford in 3 vols. 8vo. 1793. 'A faithful Abridgment of the Works of Hooker, with an Account of his Life, by a Divine of the Church of England,' was published at London in 1705.

Hooker, *Thomas*, a nonconformist, who died a preacher in New England in 1647, left several religious works, suited to the sect to which he belonged.

HOOLE, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a divine and schoolmaster of some note in his day, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1610, educated at Oxford, and died rector of Stock, near Billericay, in Essex, in 1666, leaving 'Pueriles Confabulatiunculæ;' 'Aditus facilis ad Linguam Latinam;' 'Corderius' Colloquies;' 'Rudiments of the Latin Grammar;' 'Examination of the Common Accidence,' &c.; which continued in use in schools for more than a century.

Hoole, *John*, a dramatic poet and translator, was born in 1727, and died in 1803, leaving, 1. A translation of Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered,' published in 1763. 2. Two Volumes of the Dramas of Metastasio, 1767. 3. His own dramas, 'Cyrus,' 1768; 'Timanthes,' 1770; and 'Cleonice,' 1775, none of which succeeded on the stage. 4. A translation of 'Orlando Furioso,' the first volume of which was published in 1773, and the whole completed in 5 vols. 8vo. 1783. 5. 'The Orlando, reduced to twenty-four Books, the Narrative connected, and the Stories disposed in a regular Series,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1791, but his first work was republished afterwards, notwithstanding this abridgment. 6. A translation of Tasso's juvenile poem of 'Rinaldo.' 7. A complete collection of Metastasio's 'Dramas and other Poems,' 3 vols. 8vo. which was his last publication; besides which, he had previously written some poems, and a Life of his friend Mr. Scott, the poet, of Amwell.

HOOPER (*Ecc.*) or *Hoper*, *John*, an English prelate and reformer, was born in Somersetshire in 1495, entered of Merton College, Oxford, in 1514, admitted A. B. in 1518, left England in the reign of queen Mary; and returning on the accession of Edward VI, he was nominated bishop of Gloucester in 1550; but suffered for his opinions in the reign of queen Mary in 1554. He was one of those English refugees, who, having imbibed the spirit of the Genevan school, returned full of conceits against the discipline of the English church, and refused to wear a canonical habit when he was consecrated. He wrote several works, as, 1. Answer to the lord Winchester's book entitled, a detection of the 'Devil's Sophistry,' &c. 4to. Zurich, 1547. 2. 'A Declaration of Christ and his Office,' 8vo. 1547, and afterwards in 12mo. 3. 'A Lesson of the Incarnation of Christ,' 8vo. Lond. 1549. 4. 'A Godly Confession and Protestation of the Christian Faith,' ibid. 1550. 5. 'Certain Sentences written in Prison,' 1559. 6. 'An Apology against the untrue and slanderous Report that he should be a Maintainer and Encourager of such that cursed the Queen's Highness,' ibid. 1562. 7. 'Twelve Lectures on the Creed,' 8vo. ibid. 1581, besides other works mentioned by Fox, in his 'Acts and Monuments,' &c.; and Burnet, in his 'History of the Reformation.' [Vide Plate XIX]

Hooper, *George*, another English prelate, was born at Grimsby, in Worcestershire, in 1640, educated at St. Paul's, and afterwards at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1657; and, after taking his degrees at the regular time, and obtaining various preferments in the church, he was in 1703 nominated to the bishopric of St. Asaph, translated the year following to that of Bath and Wells, where he presided 23 years and 6 months, and died in 1727, leaving, besides occasional Sermons, 1. 'The Church of England free from the Imputation of Popery,' 1682. 2. 'A Fair and Methodical Discussion of the first and great Controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, concerning the Infallible Guide, in three Discourses,' the first two of these were licensed by Dr. Morrice, but the last was never printed. 3. 'The Parson's Case under the present Land-Tax recommended in a Letter to a Member of the House of Commons,' 1689. 4. 'A Discourse concerning Lent, in two Parts,' &c. 1694. 5. 'A Calculation of the Credibility of Human Testimony,' a Paper in the Philosophical Transactions for Oct. 1699. 6. 'New Danger of Presbytery,' 1737. 7. 'Marks of a Defenceless Cause.' 8. 'A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation from Feb. 10, 1700, to June 25, 1701, vindicated.' 9. 'De Valentinianorum Hæresi Conjectura, quibus illius Origo ex Ægyptiaca Theologia deducitur,' 1711. 10. 'An Enquiry into the State of the Ancient Measures, the Attic, the Roman, and especially the Jewish, with an Appendix concerning our English Money and Measures of content,' 1721. 11. 'De Patriarchæ Jacobi Benedictione Gen. i. 49 Conjecturæ,' published by the Rev. Dr. Hunt, afterwards the Hebrew Professor, with a preface and notes, according to the bishop's directions to the editor respecting his MSS., which he left in his charge. Dr. Hunt likewise published a beautiful edition of his works in folio, Oxford, 1757.

HOORNEBECK, *John* (*Biog.*) a professor of divinity in the universities of Utrecht and Leyden, was born at Haarlem in 1617, and died in 1666, leaving, 1. 'Disputationes X Antijudaicæ,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1644. 2. 'De convertendis et convincendis Judæis,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1655. 3. 'De

Baptismate Antiquorum,' 4to. Ultraj. 1647. 4. 'Socinianismum confutatum,' 3 vols. 4to. Ultraj. 1650, and the following years. 5. 'Summa Controversiarum Religionis cum Infidelibus, Hæreticis, Schismaticis,' &c. 8vo. Ultraj. 1653, 1658; and Colberg. 1676; Francof. 1697. 6. 'Orationes habitæ in Academia Ultrajectina,' 8vo. 1658. 7. 'Theologia Moralis,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1668. 8. 'De Conversione Indorum et Gentilium Libri II,' 4to. Amst. 1669. 9. 'Miscellanea Sacra,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Ultraj. 1677.

HOORNE, *John van* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and physician, was born at Amsterdam in 1621, and died in 1670, leaving, 1. 'Exercitationes Anatomicæ,' &c. 4to. Leod. 1649. 2. 'Novus Ductus Chyliferus,' &c. ibid. 1652. 3. 'Microcosmus, seu brevis Manuductio ad Historiam Humani Corporis,' &c. ibid. 1660, and several times since reprinted. 4. 'An edition of the works of Botallus, 1660. 5. 'Microtechne, id est, brevissima Chirurgiæ Methodus,' ibid. 1663, 1668, and Lips. 1675. 6. An edition of Galen 'De Ossibus,' with the Commentaries of Vesalius and others, 1665. 7. 'Prodromus Observationum suarum circa Partes Genitales in utroque Sexu,' Lugd. Bat. 1668; this work was afterwards republished by Swammerdam under the title of 'Miraculum Naturæ,' 4to. 1672. 8. 'Observationes Anatomico-Medicæ,' 12mo. Amst. 1674. 9. A posthumous collection under the title of 'Opuscula Anatomico-Chirurgica,' 8vo. 1707, by professor Pauli at Leipsic, with annotations.

HOPE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a Scotch lawyer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, attached himself decidedly to the Covenanters; but was nevertheless appointed by king Charles I in 1643 Commissioner to the General Assembly in Scotland, and died in 1646, leaving, besides some Latin poems, also 'Minor Practices and Decisions,' which still continue to be valued. Three of his sons being Lords of Session, while he was King's Advocate, it was thought indecent for him to plead uncovered before them; whence the origin of the privilege ever since enjoyed by King's Advocates of pleading with their hats on if they please.

Hope (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity in Scotland, of which was sir Thomas Hope above-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1627. Charles Hope, a descendant in the fourth degree from this baronet, was created in 1703 a Scotch peer by the titles of earl Hopetoun, &c.; and James, the third earl, was raised to the British peerage in 1809 by the title of baron Hope, of Hopetown, co. Linlithgow. [Vide *Hopetown*]

Hope, *John* (*Biog.*) a professor of botany in the university of Edinburgh, was born in 1725, and died in 1786, leaving a work on botany in manuscript, besides two Dissertations in the Philosophical Transactions, one on the Rheum Palmatum, and the other on the Ferula Assafœtida. Linnæus gave the name of Hopea to a shrub in honour of him.

HOPETOUN, *John, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a general in the English army, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1765, entered the army very young, and after distinguishing himself in a long course of service, particularly in the peninsular war under sir John Moore and the duke of Wellington, he died in 1823.

Hopetoun, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Hope [vide *Hope*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Hope Johnstone, earl of Hopetoun, viscount Aithrie, lord Hope, and lord Hopetoun, of Hopetoun.

Arms. *Azure*, on a chevron, between three besants *or*, a laurel-leaf *proper* (to denote his maternal descent from Foulis, of Leadhills, who carried three laurel leaves).

Crest. A broken globe, surmounted of a rain-bow *proper*.

Supporters. Two women, their hair hanging down, with loose garments, holding anchors in their hands.

Motto. "At spes non fracta."

HOPHNI (*Bibl.*) חפני, and *Phineas*, the sons of Eli, the high-priest, who are denominated in Scripture the sons of Belial on account of their dissolute life. They were both slain in battle when the ark was taken by the Philistines. 1 *Sam.* ii. &c.

HOPHRAH (*Bibl.*) חפרע, a king of Egypt in the time of Zedekiah, king of Judah, and Nebuchadnezzar, king of Judah. *Jer.* xliv. &c. Herodotus calls him *Apries*. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 161.

HOPKINS, *Ezekiel* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Sandford, in Devonshire, in 1632, educated at Oxford, consecrated bishop of Raphoe in 1671, translated to Londonderry in 1681, from which see, being driven by the forces of the earl of Tyrconnel in 1688, he retired to England, and died minister of Aldermanbury in 1690, leaving, besides sermons, 'An Exposition of the Ten Commandments,' 4to. 1692; and 'An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer,' which were printed in folio in 1710, and a new edition afterwards in 4 vols. 8vo.

Hopkins, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a son of the preceding, died at the age of 36 in 1700, leaving, 1. 'Epistolary Poems and Translations,' 1694; also inserted in Nichol's 'Select Collection.' 2. 'Pyrrhus, King of Egypt,' 1695, a tragedy, to which Congreve wrote the epilogue. 3. 'The History of Love,' 1695, a collection of select fables from 'Ovid's Metamorphoses,' 1695. 4. 'The Art of Love.' 5. 'Boadicea, Queen of Britain,' 1697, a tragedy. 6. 'Friendship improved, or the Female Warrior,' another tragedy; besides some pieces of poetry preserved in Nichol's Collection.

Hopkins, *John*, a younger brother of the preceding, published, 1. 'The Triumphs of Peace, or the Glories of Nassau,' a Pindaric poem occasioned by the conclusion of the peace between the confederacy and France,' &c. 1698, a poem. 2. 'The Victory of Death, or the Fall of Beauty,' &c. 8vo. 3. 'Amasia, or the Works of the Muses, a Collection of Poems,' 3 vols. 1700.

Hopkins, *John*, vide *Sternhold*.

Hopkins, an English divine, was born at Evesham, in Worcestershire, in 1647, educated at Oxford, and died in 1700, leaving, 1. 'Bertram, or Rhatram, concerning the Body and Blood of the Lord, &c. wherein M. Boileau's Versions and Notes upon Bertram are considered, and his unfair Dealings in both detected,' of which a second edition appeared in 1688. 2. 'Animadversions on Mr. Johnson's Answer to Jovian, in three Letters to a Country Friend,' &c. 3. A Latin Translation, with Notes, of a small Tract, written in the Saxon Tongue, on the Burial-Places of the Saxon Saints, which Dr. Hickes published in his 'Septentrional Grammar,' Oxford, 1705. Dr. Hopkins also assisted Gibson in correcting his Latin version of the Saxon Chronicle, and made a new translation, with notes and additions, of the article Worcestershire in Camden's Britannia published by Gibson.

Hopkins, *William*, an English clergyman, was born at Monmouth in 1706, and died in 1786, leaving, notwithstanding his connexion with the establishment, two or three writings in favour of Arianism.

HOPTON, *Ralph, Lord* (*Hist.*) an English officer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, after distinguishing himself in the Low Countries, returned to England at the breaking out of the rebellion, and gained a memorable victory at Stratton. He afterwards retired to Bruges, where he died in 1652.

Hopton, *Lord* (*Her.*) the titles conferred on sir Ralph Hopton, of Wytham, in Somersetshire, above-mentioned in 1644, which became extinct at the death of his uncle, sir Arthur Hopton, in 1654.

Hopton, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and native of Somersetshire, who was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and died in 1614, at the age of 26, was the author of a

treatise on the 'Geodetical Staff;' 'The Topographical Glass, containing the Uses of that Instrument, the Theodolite,' &c.; 'A Concordance of Years, containing a new and most exact Computation of Time, according to the English Accompt;' 'Prognostications for the Years 1607 and 1614.'

HOR (*Bibl.*) הר, a mountain in Arabia Petræa on the confines of Idumæa, where Aaron was buried. *Deut.* xxxiii. 50; *Numb.* xx. 26; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 4.

HORA (*Myth.*) a goddess at Rome, supposed to be Hersilia, who married Romulus. *Ovid. Met.* l. 14.

HORÆ (*Myth.*) Ὧραι, three sisters, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, were called, according to Hesiod, Eunomia, Dice, and Irene; they were the same as the Seasons. *Hesiod. in Theog.* v. 902.

> Δεύτερον ἠγάγετο λιπαρὴν Θέμιν, ἣ τίκεν Ὧρας
> Εὐνομίηντε, Δίκηντε καὶ Εἰρήνην τεθαλυῖαν
> Αἵτ' ἔργ' ὠρεύησι καταθνητοῖσι βροτοῖσι.

So also *Orpheus.*

> Ὧραι θυγατέρες Θέμιδος καὶ Ζηνὸς ἄνακτος
> Εὐνομίητε δίκητε καὶ Εἰρήνη πολύολβε
> Εἰαριναὶ λειμωνιάδες.

They are generally represented as the ministers of Sol gliding on with a quick and easy motion. *Ovid. Met.* l. 2.

> *Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis.*

Theocrit. in Syracus.

> Μηνὶ δυωδεκάτω μαλακαίποδες ἤγαγον Ὧραι
> Βαρδισται μακάρων Ὧραι φίλαι, ἀλλὰ ποθειναὶ
> Ἔρχονται πάντεσσι βροτοῖσιν ἀεὶ τὶ φέροισαι.

Statius, Theb. l. 3.

> —— *Rapidis occurrunt passibus Horæ.*

Flaccus, l. 4.

> —— *Sol auricomus, cingentibus Horis*
> *Multifidum jubar, et bisseno sidere textam*
> *Loricam induitur, &c.*

Homer makes them not only keep the gates of Heaven, but also to bring or disperse the clouds at pleasure. *Hom. Il.* l. 5.

> Αὐτόμαται δὲ πύλαι μύκον οὐρανῶ, ἃς ἔχον Ὧραι
> Τῇς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας οὐρανὸς, Οὔλυμπός τε
> Ἠ μὲν ἀνακλῖναι πυκνὸν νέφος, ἠδ' ἐπιθεῖναι.

Aratus designates them *fructiferæ*. *Arat. in Phænom.*

> Ἐν τοῖς ἠέλιος φέρεται δυοκαίδεκα πάντα
> Πάντ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἄγων, καὶ οἱ περὶ τῦτον ἰόντι
> Κύκλον, ἀέξονται πᾶσαι ἐπικάρπιοι Ὧραι.

HORAM (*Bibl.*) הורם, Ἐλαμ, a king of Gezer, who, assisting the king of Lachish, was defeated, and his country ravaged. *Josh.* x. 33.

HORAPOLLO (*Biog.*) or *Horus Apollo*, a grammarian of Panoplus, in Ægypt, according to Suidas, who flourished in the fourth century, is known by a work, entitled 'Hieroglyphica,' which is still extant, and was published first in Greek by Aldus, fol. 1505, and frequently reprinted since with a Latin version and notes; but the edition of de Pauw, Gr. and Lat. 4to. Ultraj. 1727, is esteemed the best. As there are several of that name in antiquity, it is not certain that the author of the 'Hyieroglyphica' did not live before the time of the grammarian of Egypt. *Fab. Bibl. Græc.* l. 1, c. 13.

HORATIA (*Hist.*) the sister of the Horatii, killed by her victorious brother for mourning the death of her lover, who was one of the slain Curiatii. *Liv.* l. 1; *Cic. de Inv.*

HORATIA, *gens*, an ancient Patrician family of Rome, of whom were the three twin brothers, the Horatii and Horatius Cocles so well known in history. [Vide *Horatius*] Two branches of this family are known by the surnames of *Pulvillus* and *Cocles*.

HORATIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the memory of Horatius Cocles is preserved on some consular coins, bearing the inscription COCLES, and the head of Roma, &c. *Morell. Fam.*

HORATII (*Hist.*) the brothers among the Romans, who were born at the same birth, and fought against the Curiatii, A. C. 667; between the hostile camps of Alba and Rome, on whose success depended the fate of the war for their countrymen. In the first attack two of the Horatii were killed, when the third, by pretending to fly, disjoined his antagonists, and thus slew them separately. The victor was afterwards sentenced to death for the murder of his sister; but this sentence was, in consideration of his services, commuted for the more ignominious one of passing under the yoke. *Cic. de Inv.* l. 2; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 1.

HORATIUS, *P.* (*Hist.*) father of the Horatii, defended his son in the murder of his daughter, and implored his pardon from the people. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 26.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, *M.* a consul, U. C. 245, A. C. 509, dedicated a temple to Jupiter Capitolinus.

HORATIUS COCLES, vide *Cocles.*

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, *C.* a consul, U. C. 277, A. C. 477, routed the Æqui, and died of the plague while filling the office of augur, U. C. 301.

HORATIUS BARBATUS, *M.* a violent opponent to the Decemviri, expelled Appius from the Forum; and, being created consul, U. C. 305, A. C. 449, he conquered the Sabines, and obtained a triumph by the voice of the people against the consent of the senate. *Liv.* l. 3.

HORATIUS, *Q. Flaccus*, a celebrated Latin poet in the reign of Augustus, was born at Venusia, having a freedman for his father, who bestowed upon him a liberal education. He was at the battle of Philippi on the side of Brutus; but, finding the profession of arms unsuited to his turn of mind, he applied himself to the cultivation of poetry, for which his genius qualified him in no small degree. By the happy exercise of his talent in writing poetry, he acquired the patronage and friendship not only of Mæcenas, but also of Augustus, and died in the 57th year of his age, A. C. 8, leaving all his possessions to Augustus. [Vide Plate XXVII] The editions of Horace are numerous beyond those of any other poet, no less than 450 having been collected by Dr. Douglas. The first edi ion in 4to. without date or place, is supposed to have been printed at Milan in 1470. Among those editions, which hold the pre-eminence in the estimation of the classical world, are that of Basil, fol. 1580, illustrated by 80 commentators; that of Baxter edited by Gesner, 8vo. Lips. 1752; that of Bentley, 4to. Cantab. 1728; and that of Glasgow, 12mo. 1744. *Ovid. Trist.* l. 4, el. 10; *Sueton. in August.*

HORBERY, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Haxay, in Lincolnshire, in 1707, educated at Oxford, and died in 1773, leaving a pamphlet on the Trinity, entitled, 'Animadversions upon a late Pamphlet, entitled Christian Liberty,' and a 'Treatise on the Eternity of Hell Torments,' 1744; besides a volume of Sermons, published after his death.

HORCYAS (*Hist.*) a general of the Macedonians, who revolted from Antigonus in Cappadocia. *Polyæn.* l. 4.

HOREB (*Bibl.*) חרב, Χωρὴβ, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, so near mount Sinai, that Horeb and Sinai seem to be two hills of the same mountain. It was on this mountain that God appeared to Moses in the burning bush. *Exod.* iii. 1, 2, 3.

HOREM (*Bibl.*) חרם, a city of Naphthali. *Josh.* xix.

HORHAGIDGAD (*Bibl.*) an encampment of the Israelites when they came out of Egypt. *Numb.* xxxiii.

HORI (*Bibl.*) חרי, son of Lotan, of the race of Seir, the Horite. *Gen.* xxxvi.

HORITES (*Bibl.*) חרים, a people who dwelt in the mountain of Seir, beyond Jordan. *Gen.* xiv.

HORMAH (*Bibl.*) חרמה, a place, the king of which was overcome by Joshua, and afterwards belonged to the tribe of Simeon.

HORMISDAS (*Hist.*) the name of several kings of Persia.

Hormisdas I, succeeded his father Sapor A. D. 273, and died after a reign of only one year. *Agath. de Imp. et Reb. gest. Justin.*

Hormisdas II, son of Narses, succeeded his father in 301, and reigned seven years and five months.

Hormisdas III, also named Khosroes Hormudy, succeeded his father Khosroes Nouschir Wan in 578, and was put to death by order of his son, Khosroes II, who had usurped his throne, and put him in prison after a reign of four years.

Hormisdas IV, the same as Isdegerdes, the son of Serofs, became king in 630; but was driven some years after from his throne, and his kingdom, by the Saracens, who took possession of it. *Sigebert. in Chron.*

Hormisdas, brother of Sapor, king of Persia, being driven from his native country, took refuge at the court of Constantinople, where he found an asylum. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 16.

Hormisdas (*Ecc.*) a pope, and native of Frosilone, succeeded Symmachus in the papal chair in 514, and died in 523, after having exerted himself against the heretics.

HORN, *Charles de* (*Hist.*) a Swedish nobleman, and general in the 16th century, distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly in the defence of Revel in 1577, when besieged by the czar Iwan Basilowitz, who was compelled to raise the siege

Horn, *Everhard de*, son of the preceding, and a field-marshal in the Swedish army, served Charles IX with distinction during the wars in Livonia and elsewhere, and after having signalized himself no less in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, he was killed in a skirmish with the Russians in 1616, at the age of 32.

Horn, *Gustavus*, son of the preceding, was early engaged in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, both as a soldier and a statesman. He was sent into France in 1631 on an embassy, to treat about an alliance, after which he accompanied his master into Germany, where he gave signal proofs of his skill and valour; but being taken prisoner at the battle of Nordlingen in 1634, he died soon after.

HORNE, *George* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1730, at Otham, near Maidstone, in Kent; elected to a Maidstone scholarship at University College, Oxford, at the age of 15; and taking his degrees at the right times, he was, after various preferments, nominated to the see of Norwich in 1789; and died in 1792; leaving, 1. 'The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis explained,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1751. 2. 'A fair, candid, and impartial State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson,' 8vo Oxford, 1753. 3. 'Spicilegium Shuckfordianum; or, a Nosegay for the Critics,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1754. 4. 'Christ and the Holy Ghost, the Supporters of the Spiritual Life,' two sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, 8vo. 1755. 5. 'The Almighty justified in Judgement,' a sermon, 1756. 6. 'An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University aspersed in a late anonymous Pamphlet,' 8vo. 1756. 7. 'A View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of correcting the Hebrew Text,' &c. 8vo. Oxford, 1760. 8. 'Considerations on the Life and Death of John the Baptist,' 8vo. Oxford, 1772; and 12mo. 1777. 9. 'Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Lord North, by a Clergyman,' 4to. London, 1772. 10. 'A Commentary on the Book of Psalms,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Oxford, 1776; reprinted in 8vo. 1778, and three times since. 11. 'A Letter to Dr. Adam Smith on the Life, Death, and Philosophy, of David Hume, Esq. by one of the People called Christians,' 12mo. Oxford, 1777. 12. 'Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions,' 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1779, and reprinted five times since. 13. 'Letters on Infidelity,' 12mo. Oxford, 1784. 14. 'The Duty of contending for the Faith,' *Jude*, v. 3; preached at the primary visitation of the most Reverend John, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, July 1, 1786; which, with a Discourse on the Trinity, and some other Sermons, were collected into one volume, 8vo. Oxford, 1792; and the first two have also been printed in 12mo. by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 15. 'A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, by an Undergraduate,' Oxford, 1787. 16. 'Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters. with Reference to the Corporation and Test Acts,' 8vo. Oxford, 1790. 18. 'Discourses on several Subjects,' &c. Vols. III and IV, 8vo. Oxford, 1794; a posthumous publication; the four volumes have since been printed in an uniform edition; and a complete edition of his works has also been printed, with his Life by Mr. Jones, in 6 vols. 8vo. [Vide Plate XI]

Horne, *John Van*, vide *Hoorne*.

HORNECK, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Baccharach, a town in the Lower Palatinate, in 1641, entered of Queen's College, Oxford, at the age of 19, and died a prebendary in the church of Wells in 1696, leaving, 1. 'The great Law of Consideration, or a Discourse, wherein the Nature, Usefulness, and absolute Necessity of Consideration in order to a truly serious and religious Life are laid open,' 8vo. London, 1675; and several times reprinted since. 2. 'A Letter to a Lady revolted to the Romish Church,' 12mo. London, 1678. 3. 'The happy Ascetic; or, the best Exercise,' 8vo. London, 1681; to which is subjoined 'A Letter to a Person concerning the Holy Lives of the Primitive Christians.' 4. 'Delight and Judgement; or, a Prospect of the great Day of Judgement,' &c. 12mo. London. 1683. 5. 'The Fire of the Altar,' &c. 12mo. London, 1683; to which is prefixed 'A Dialogue between a Christian and his own Conscience,' &c. 6. 'The Exercise of Prayer,' &c. 8vo. London. 1685. 7. 'The first Fruits of Reason,' &c. 8vo. London, 1685; besides these, and some other small pieces, he translated from the German into English 'A wonderful Story; or, Narrative of certain Swedish Writers,' &c. printed in Glanvil's 'Sadducismus Triumphatus.' He translated also, from the French into English, 'An Antidote against a careless Indifferency in Matters of Religion,' &c. London, 1693.

HORNIUS, *George* (*Biog.*) an historian in the 17th century, was born in the Palatinate, and died in 1670, leaving, 1. 'Historia Philosophica,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1655. 2. 'Dissertatio de vera Ætate Mundi,' 4to. ibid. 1659. 3. 'Commentaria et Notæ in Sulpicium Severum.' 4. 'Arca Moysis, sive Historia Mundi,' 8vo. ibid. 1668, written against Vossius, which was followed by other tracts on the same subject. 5. 'Orbis Imperans, seu Tractatus de XIII Orbis Imperiis, Historico-Politicus,' Francof. and Lips. 1677. 6. 'Orbis Politicus Imperiorum, Regnorum, Principatuum,' &c. 8vo. Vesal. Civ. 1669. and Veron. 1688. 7. 'Historia Ecclesiastica et Politica,' &c. 2 vols. Lugd. Bat. 1665; Gercom. 1683; and Francof. 1704; also translated into French, Rotterd. 1700. It was continued by Balthazar Beker, of Leyden, to the year 1687; and the whole translated into Dutch by Melchior Leydekker, Amstel. 1696. 8. 'Orbis Antiqui Delineatio,' &c. fol. Amstel. 1677 and 1684.

HORREBOW, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Danish astronomer, was born at Laegsted, in Jutland, in 1679, and died in 1764, leaving several mathematical works, which were published in 4 vols. 4to. Copenhagen, 1735; besides a 'Natural History of Iceland,' fol. 1758.

HORROX, *Jeremiah* (*Biog.*) an English astronomer, memorable for being the first who had observed the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, was born at Toxteth, in Lan-

cashire, in 1619, and died in 1640, leaving 'Venus in Sole visa,' which was published by Hevelius in 1662; with some works of his own, entitled 'Mercurius in Sole visus Gedani in Anno 1661, Maii 3,' &c. cui annexa est Venus in Sole pariter visa Anno 1639, Nov. 24,' &c.; besides which, some of his papers were published in 1673, under the title of 'Opera Posthuma.'

HORSLEY, *Samuel* (*Ecc.*) a prelate in the English church, was born in his father's residence in St. Martin's Churchyard in 1733, educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of L. L. B. in 1758; and after various preferments, he was advanced to the bishopric of St. David's in 1788; translated to that of Rochester in 1793; and to that of St. Asaph in 1802; and died in 1806; leaving, 1. 'The Power of God deduced from the computable instantaneous Productions of it in the Solar System,' 8vo. 1767. 2. 'Apollonii Pergæi Inclinationum Libri duo restituebat S. Horsley,' Oxon. 1770. 3. 'Remarks on the Observations made in the late Voyage towards the North Pole, for determining the Acceleration of the Pendulum, in Latitude 79° 51′, in a Letter to the Hon. John Phipps,' 4to. 1774. 4. An edition of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton, in 5 vols. 4to. 1785. 5. 'A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, at a Visitation held May 22, 1783;' in which he entered on the controversy with Dr. Priestley, which, while it served to display his abilities, was of still more service in opening the eyes of the thinking part of the community to the dangers which threatened the very existence of society: this was followed by 'Letters from the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, in Reply to Dr. Priestley, with an Appendix, containing short Strictures on Dr. Priestley's Letters, by an unknown Hand,' 8vo. 1784; and by other Letters by way of Reply in 1788. 6. 'On the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages,' 8vo. 1796, without his name. 7. 'On the Achronical Rising of the Pleiades,' a dissertation appended to his friend Dr. Vincent's 'Voyage of Nearchus,' 1797. 8. 'A Circular Letter to the Diocese of Rochester, on the Scarcity of Corn,' 1796. 9. 'Another Circular Letter to that Diocese on the Defence of the Kingdom,' 1798. 10. 'Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah; in a Letter to Edward King, Esq. F. R. S.' &c. 4to. 1799. 11. 'Hosea translated from the Hebrew, with Notes, Explanatory and Critical,' 4to. 1801; and reprinted in 1804. 12. 'Elementary Treatises on the fundamental Principles of practical Mathematics, for the Use of Students,' 8vo. 1801; properly the last in order of three volumes of practical geometry, which were to issue one after another from the University Press of Oxford. 13. 'Euclidis Elementorum,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. the first of this series; and 'Euclidis Datorum Liber,' &c. 8vo. 1804, the second. After his death appeared 'Sermons,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1810 and 1812; 'Tracts in the Controversy with Dr. Priestley, upon the historical Question of the Belief of the first Ages in our Lord's Divinity, originally published in the Years 1783, 1784, and 1786; afterwards revised and augmented, with a large Addition of Notes and supplemental Diquisitions by the Author; the third Edition; to which is added an Appendix, by the Rev. Heneage Horsley,' 8vo. 1812; 'The Speeches in Parliament of Samuel Horsley,' &c. 8vo. 1813; and, lastly, 'The Charges delivered at his several Visitations of the Dioceses of St. David's, Rochester, and St. Asaph,' 8vo. 1813.

HORSLEY, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, and a native of Northumberland, who died in 1731, is known and honourably remembered by his 'Britannia Romana,' 1732. A few letters from him to Roger Gale, Esq. on antiquarian subjects, are inserted in Hutchinson's book.

HORSTIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician of Torgau, was born in 1537, and died about 1600, leaving, 1. 'Physica Hippocratea Takenii Helmontii, &c. aliorumque Recentiorum Commentis illustrata.' 2. 'Decas Observationum et Epistolarum Academicarum.' 3. 'Pharmacopœa Galeno-chymica Catholica.'

HORSTIUS, *Gregory*, nephew of the preceding, and a physician, who died in 1636, at the age of 58, wrote a number of medical works, which were collected and published under the title of 'Opera Medica,' 3 vols. fol. Nuremb. 1660.

HORT (*Ecc.*) or *Horte, Josiah*, archbishop of Tuam, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was, after some preferments, consecrated bishop of Ferns and Leighlin in 1721, translated to Kilmore and Ardagh in 1727, preferred to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam in 1742, and died in 1751, leaving, 1. A Volume of Sermons, 8vo. Dublin, 1738, and Lond. 1757. 2. A Charge, entitled 'Instructions to the Clergy of the Diocese of Tuam at the primary Visitation, July 8, 1742;' reprinted in London after the death of the author. In Swift's works may be seen a humourous paper of Dr. Hort's, entitled 'A new Proposal for the better Regulation and Improvement of Quadrille,' and some letters respecting it.

HORT (*Her.*) a family of Castle Strange, co. Middlesex, descended from Josiah Horte, archbishop of Tuam, whose second son John was created a baronet in 1767; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a cross *or*, in the first quarter a rose *argent*.
Crest. An eagle regardant with wings expanded *proper*, in his beak a chaplet *vert*.

HORTA (*Myth.*) the same as *Hersilia*.

HORTENSIA (*Hist.*) a Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius, inherited her father's eloquence, which she exercised at the bar, and, as is said, successfully pleaded the cause of the females, who, to the number of 14,000, were called upon by the Triumviri to give upon oath an account of their possessions.

HORTENSIUS, Q. (*Hist.*) an orator and statesman, whose name is handed down to us by Cicero, his friend and successor, in terms of strong commendation. He was prætor and consul, and died A. C. 50, in the 63d year of his age. His orations and pieces of amorous poetry, which he is said to have written, are all lost. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 64, &c.; *Varr. de Re Rus.* l. 3; *Quintil.* l. 4.

HORTENSIUS, a rich Roman, who is said to have borrowed the wife of Cato, and that the latter was not ashamed to receive her again at the death of Hortensius, although his conduct was highly censured at Rome. *Plut. in Cat.*

HORTENSIUS, *Lambert* (*Biog.*) a philologer, whose real name is unknown, was born at Montfort in 1501, and died in 1577, leaving, besides Latin poems, also, 1. 'Secessionum Civilium Ultrajectinarum et Bellorum ab Anno 1524 usque ad Translationem Episcopatus ad Burgundos Libri VII,' fol. Basil, 1546. 2. 'De Tumultibus Anabaptistarum,' 4to. ibid. 1548; Amstel. 1636. 3. 'De Bello Germanico,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1560. 4. 'Enarrationes in Virgilii Æneida,' fol. ibid. 1569 and 1577. 5. 'Explicationes in Annæi Lucani Pharsaliam,' fol. ibid. 1578.

HORTENSIUS, *Martinus*, a native of Delft, who died in 1639, is known by his translation from the Belgic into Latin of 'Philippi Lansbergii Commentationes in Motum Terræ Diurnum et Annuum.'

HORTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Lancashire, which enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1764 on William Horton; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. First and fourth *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, charged on the breast with a boar's head couped *azure*, all within a bordure engrailed *argent*. Second and third per bend sinister *ermine* and *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*.
Crest. A red rose seeded and barbed *proper*, surrounded with two laurel branches *proper*.

HORTON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of

London, was admitted a pensioner of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1623, ejected from his professorship at Gresham in 1661, and died in 1673, leaving some sermons and religious works, some of which Dr. Wallis published, with an account of his life.

HORUS (*Myth.*) vide *Orus.*

HOSAI (*Bibl.*) חוזי, a prophet in the time of Manassch, king of Judah. 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 19. The Jews suppose him to be the same as Isaiah.

HOSEA (*Bibl.*) הושע, the first name of Joshua, son of Nun. [Vide *Joshua*]

Hosea, son of Beeri, the first of the minor prophets, who, according to Epiphanius, was of the town of Belemoth, in Issachar. He prophesied in the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and under Jeroboam II, king of Israel. *Hieron. in Prolog. Gal. &c.; Epiphan. de Vit. Prophet.; Usser. Annal. &c.*

Hosea, son of Elah, the last king of Israel, A. M. 3265, A. C. 739. Having conspired against Pekah, son of Remaliah, king of Israel, he killed him and seized his dominions; but was taken prisoner by Salmanesar, king of Assyria, in the ninth year of his reign, and carried away with the ten tribes to countries beyond the Euphrates. 2 *Kings* xv. &c.; *Usser. Annal.*

HOSHAIAH (*Bibl.*) הושעיה, father of Jezaniah, a principal Jew of Jerusalem. 1 *Chron.* iii.

HOSIUS, *Stanislaus* (*Hist.*) a cardinal, and native of Cracow, who, although born of obscure parents in 1503, nevertheless by his talents rose to the first dignities both in church and state. He was sent by pope Pius IV to engage the emperor Ferdinand to continue the Council of Trent, and succeeded effectually in his mission. He was then made a cardinal by the pope, and died in 1579, leaving several speeches and writings in favour of the Romish church, which were published in two volumes folio, and often printed during his life.

HOSKINS (*Her.*) or *Hoskyns*, the name of a family of Hereford, which obtained, in 1676, the dignity and title of a baronet, in the person of sir Bennet Hoskyns, son of John Hoskyns, above-mentioned; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Party per pale *azure* and *gules*, a chevron between three lions rampant *or*.

Crest. A lion's head erased *or*, out of a ducal coronet, with flames of fire out of his mouth *proper*, and crowned *or*.

Hoskins, *John* (*Biog.*) an English lawyer and poet, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1566 at Lanwarne, in Herefordshire, educated at Westminster, and New College, Oxford, and died in 1638, after having been confined in the Tower for too great freedom of speech in parliament. He is said to have entertained his majesty king James I at Morehampton, the seat of the family at that period, when he amused the king with a morris-dance by ten people, whose united ages made up more than one thousand years. He was the author of a Greek Lexicon; a treatise, entitled 'The Art of Memory;' and some law treatises, which became the property of sir John Hoskins, knt.; and one of the first members of the Royal Society, of which he was president in 1682.

HOSPINEAU, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) a Swiss divine, was born at Altdorf, near Zurich, in 1547, and died in 1626, leaving, 1. 'De Templis, hoc est, de Origine, Progressu, Usu, et Abusu Templorum,' &c. fol. 1587; the object of which, as of his following works, was to show the rise of the doctrine and discipline of the Romish church. 2. 'De Monachis,' &c. fol. 1588. 3. 'De Festis Judæorum,' &c. fol. 1592. 4. 'Festa Christianorum,' &c. fol. 1593. 5. 'Historia Sacramentaria,' &c. fol. 1598. 6. 'Pars Altera,' fol. 1602. 7. 'Concordia Discors,' &c. 1607. 8. 'Historica Jesuitica,' &c. fol. 1619. These works went through several editions, separately and collectively; a new edition of which was published at Geneva, in 7 vols. fol. 1681.

HOSPITAL, *Michael de l'* (*Hist.*) Chancellor of France during the reign of Henry II, was born in 1503, and died in 1573, after having filled the office of Chancellor during a troublesome period, and been at length deprived of it from the suspicion of his attachment to Protestantism, which, though he did not think proper openly to avow, yet, as is generally admitted, he privately encouraged. He left among his works, 1. Latin Poems, published first at Paris, in folio, 1585, and afterwards at Lyons, 8vo. 1592. 2. 'Memoires,' &c. containing treaties of peace, Cologne, 1672. In 1807 M. Bernardo published his 'Essai sur la Vie, les Ecrits, et les Loix de Michel de l'Hopital,' 8vo.; from which Charles Buller, esq. has lately published an 'Essay on the Life of l'Hopital.'

Hospital, *Michael Herault de l'*, grandson of the preceding, was in the service of Henry, king of Navarre, as his Chancellor, and was sent by the king as ambassador to England and Holland, and died in 1592. To him is attributed 'Discours sur l'Etat present de la France,' 1588; also 'Sixtus et Anti-Sixtus, sive Sixti V de Morte Henrici III Sermo,' &c. 4to. and 8vo. 1590. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 4, &c.; *Brant. Elog.; Sainte Marthe in Elog. Doct. Gall. &c.*

Hospital, *Nicholas de l'*, of a family distinct from the preceding, duke and marquis of Vitri, was made Marshal of France by Lewis XIII in 1617, and died in 1644, after having distinguished himself in the high posts which he had filled.

Hospital, *Francis de l'*, of the same family, and also a marshal of France, adhered steadily to the king, Henry IV, in the midst of all his domestic troubles, and died in 1660.

Hospital, *William Francis Anthony, Marquis de* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, descended from the second family of this name above-mentioned, was born in 1661, and died in 1704, leaving, 1. 'L'Analyse des Infiniment petits,' 1692. 2. 'Les Sections Coniques,' &c. 4to. 1707. 3. 'Une Theorie, des Courbes Mechaniques;' which was left unfinished at his death. He also wrote six papers in the 'Memoires' of the Academy. [Vide Plate XXXV]

HOSTE (*Her.*) the name of a family, originally of Middleburgh, in Zealand. Jacques Hoste, son of Jacques, governor of Bruges, was driven from his native country during the troubles in the time of the duke of Alba, and came to England in 1569. Sir William Hoste, his descendant, a distinguished officer in the English navy, was, in consideration of his zeal and intrepidity, successfully displayed on many important occasions, created a baronet in 1814. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. A bull's head caboshed, couped at the neck between two wings, and the following honourable augmentation; in chief a naval crown pendant by a riband, a representation of the gold medal given by his royal highness the prince regent for his distinguished conduct on March 13, 1811, subscribed "Lissa."

Crest of honourable augmentation. Out of a naval crown, the rim encircled with a branch of laurel, an arm embowed, grasping a flag-staff, flowing therefrom a flag inscribed "Cattaro."

Crest of the family. On a wreath two wings addorsed *or*.

Motto. "Fortitudini."

Hoste (*Biog.*) or *L'Hoste, John*, a mathematician of Nancy, who died in 1631, was the author of, 1. 'Le Sommaire et l'Usage de la Sphere Artificielle,' 4to. 2. 'La Pratique de Geometrie,' 4to. 3. 'Du Quadran et Quarré,' &c.

Hoste, *Paul*, a mathematician and a Jesuit, was born in 1652 at Pont-de Vesle, and died in 1700, leaving, 1. 'Recueil des Traités de Mathematiques les plus necessaires à un Officier,' 3 vols. 12mo. 2. 'L'Art des Armées Navales, ou Traité des Evolutions Navales,' fol. Lyons, 1697, and

1727. In 1762 lieutenant O'Bryen published in 4to. 'Naval Evolutions; or a System of Sea Discipline,' extracted from Father L'Hoste's 'L'Art des Armées Navales,' &c.

HOSTILIUS, *Tullus* (*Hist.*) vide *Tullus.*

HOSTILIUS, *Hostius*, a warlike Roman, presented with a crown of boughs by Romulus for his intrepid behaviour in battle. *Dionys. Hal.*

HOSTILIUS (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the age of Julius Cæsar, who composed a poem on the wars of Istria. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 6.

HOTHAM (*Bibl.*) חותם, son of Heber, of Asher. 1 *Chron.* vii.

HOTHAM, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was appointed governor of Hull during the rebellion; but, being suspected of holding a correspondence with the king, he was, after a trial set up by the usurping powers, beheaded on Tower Hill, together with his son, sir John Hotham, knt.

HOTHAM, *William, first Lord*, third son of sir Beaumont Hotham, the seventh baronet, entered early into the royal navy, and signalized himself in such manner, that he not only rose to the rank of an admiral, but was ennobled for his distinguished services. He died in 1813.

HOTHAM (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, which derives its descent from sir John de Trehouse, who, for his services at the battle of Hastings, had a grant from the Conqueror of the castle and manors of Colling-Weston, co. Northampton, and Hotham, co. York, from which his posterity assumed the name of Hotham. Sir John Hotham above-mentioned, the twentieth in lineal descent from sir John de Trehouse, was created a baronet in 1621; and William Hotham, the admiral above-mentioned, and the tenth baronet, was created, in 1797, baron Hotham, of South Dalton.

HOTMAN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Hotomannus*, a French civilian, but of German extraction, was born at Paris in 1524, and died in 1590, leaving a number of works on the subject of civil law, of which a new edition was published by himself at Geneva, in 3 vols. fol. 1599.

HOTTINGER, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a Swiss scholar, was born in 1620, and was drowned in the river which passes through Zurich in 1667, leaving, 1. 'Exercitationes Anti-Morianæ de Pentateucho Samaritano,' &c. 4to. 1644. 2. 'Thesaurus Philologicus, seu Clavis Scripturæ,' 4to. 1649; and a second edition in the same year. 3. 'Historia Orientalis ex variis Orientalium Monumentis collecta,' 4to. 1651. 4. 'Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis Exhibens Catalogum, sive Centurias aliquot tam Auctorum quam Librorum Hebraicorum, Syriacorum, Arabicorum, Ægyptiacorum,' &c. 4to. 1658. 5. 'Etymologicon Orientale, sive Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotton,' &c. 4to. 1661; besides some other works mentioned in the 'Bibliotheca Tigurina.'

HOTTINGER, *John James*, son of the preceding, was a prolific writer, who left a vast number of theological pieces.

HOUBIGANT, *Charles Francis* (*Biog.*) a translator of, and commentator on, the Sacred Scriptures, was born at Paris in 1686, and died in 1783, leaving, 1. A translation of the Psalter from the Hebrew, 12mo. 1746. 2. An edition of the Hebrew Bible, with a Latin version and notes, 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1753. 3. A translation of the Old Testament at large, 8 vols. 8vo. 1753. 4. 'Racines Hebraiques,' 8vo. 1732, against the Hebrew points. 5. 'Examen du Psautier des Capuchins,' 12mo. 6. A French translation of an English work by Forbes, entitled, 'Thoughts on Natural Religion.' 7. Most of the works of Charles Leslie translated, Paris, 8vo. 1770; besides several works in MS.

HOUBRAKEN, *Arnold* (*Biog.*) a painter of Holland, who died in 1719, is less known as an artist than as the author of a work in Dutch, entitled, 'The Great Theatre of the Dutch and Flemish Painters,' 3 vols. fol.

HOUBRAKEN, *Jacob*, son of the preceding, and a distinguished engraver, who died at Amsterdam in 1780, is principally known by his portraits of illustrious persons, accompanied with short lives by Birch, the first volume of which was completed in 1747, and the second in 1752.

HOUDRY, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, was born in 1631, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'La Bibliothèque des Predicateurs,' 18 vols. 4to. Lyons, 1712–23; and 22 vols. 4to. 1733; also at Liege in 4 vols. fol. 1716; besides 'Traité de la Manière d'imiter les bons Predicateurs,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1702; and, 2. 'Ars Typographica; Carmen,' &c.

HOVEDEN, *Roger de* (*Biog.*) an English historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry II, was born in Yorkshire, and lived beyond 1204. His 'Annales,' which commence at the year 731, where Bede left off, and continued to the third year of king John in 1202, were first published by Saville among the 'Historici Anglici in 1595,' and reprinted at Francfort in folio, 1601.

HOUGH, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, who distinguished himself by his opposition to king James II, was born in Middlesex in 1651, entered of Magdalen College in 1669, of which he was elected president in 1687, contrary to the express wishes of the king; and, for his resistance to the king's mandate, was expelled. After the revolution he was nominated bishop of Oxford in 1690, translated to the see of Worcester in 1717, and died in 1743. He is not supposed to have prepared any thing for the press; but many of his letters, &c. are to be found in a publication entitled 'The Life of the Rev. John Hough, D.D.' &c by John Wilmot, esq.

HOULIERS, *Antoinette de la Garde des* (*Biog.*) a French poetess, was born at Paris in 1638, and died in 1694, leaving epigrams, odes, and eclogues, which, with the works of her daughter, who was also a poetess, were published collectively in 2 vols. 12mo. 1747.

HOUSTON, *William* (*Biog.*) an English botanist and surgeon, who died in 1733, was the author of, 1. 'Experimenta de Perforatione Thoracis, ejusque in Respiratione Affectibus,' published in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' 2. 'Reliquiæ Houstonianæ,' 4to. 1781, which was published after his death by sir Joseph Banks, from his catalogue of plants.

HOUTEVILLE, *Claude Francis* (*Biog.*) a native of Paris, and perpetual secretary to the French Academy, who died in 1742, was the author of a work entitled 'La Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne prouvée par les Faits;' the latter editions of which are said to be far superior to the first; that of Paris, in 3 vols. 4to. 1741, is reckoned the best.

HOW, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist, was born in London in 1619, educated at Merchant Taylor's School, and St. John's College, Cambridge, and died in 1656, after having served in the royal army until the decline of the king's affairs. He was the author of 'Phytologia Britannica Natales Exhibens Indigenarum Stirpium Sponte Emergentium,' 12mo. Lond. 1650.

HOWARD, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, attended Edward II in his expedition into Gascony; was afterwards, on different occasions, one of the commissioners for arraigning men; and was also commissioned with Thomas Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and others, to punish certain riots in Norfolk and Suffolk. He died in 1331.

HOWARD, *Sir John*, son of the preceding, was constituted by Edward III Admiral and Captain of the king's navy in the North, in the ninth year of that king's reign, and again in the twenty-first of the same, and afterwards assisted at the siege of Calais.

HOWARD, *Sir John*, grandson of the preceding, was also in the service of king Henry IV and V, both in a civil and military capacity.

HOWARD, *Sir John, first Duke of Norfolk*, vide *Norfolk.*

HOWARD, *Lord, Edward*, second son of the second duke of

Norfolk, signalised himself on several expeditions in Flanders, in behalf of Maximilian the emperor, against the French; and in 1497 in company with his father in the expedition into Scotland. In 1512 he was, in consideration of his loyalty, valour, and other virtues, constituted Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, and Leader of all ships, captains, and men, to be employed in the service of the pope; and the year after he was constituted Lord High Admiral of England. In that capacity he performed many exploits against the French, but was unhappily killed in an engagement in 1513.

Howard, *Lord, Edmund*, third son of the duke, was Marshal of the Horse at the battle of Flodden in 5 Henry VIII; and in 1520, on the famous interview between Henry and Francis I, he was one of the challengers on the part of England; and, after distinguishing himself in the expedition into Scotland, he died in 30 Henry VIII, being then Comptroller for Calais and its marches.

Howard, *Catherine*, second daughter of the preceding, and fifth wife of Henry VIII, was married to the king in 1540, but, being suspected of infidelity to the king's bed, she was tried on a charge of high treason, condemned, and beheaded in 1542. [Vide Plate VI]

Howard, *Henry*, son of the third duke, and earl of Surry, vide *Surry*.

Howard, *Henry*, son of the earl of Surry, vide *Northampton*.

Howard, *Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk*, vide *Norfolk*.

Howard, *William, Lord, first Lord Howard of Effingham*, eldest son of the second duke of Norfolk by the second marriage, was early engaged in the service of his sovereign, Henry VIII, and, saving the temporary disgrace which he fell into in consequence of his relationship to queen Catherine Howard, he continued to enjoy the favour, not only of this prince, but also of his successors, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, by all of whom he was employed on different occasions, particularly in the post of Lord High Admiral, to which he was appointed in the first of Mary's reign. He died in 1572, soon after he had been made Lord Privy Seal.

Howard, *Charles, second Lord Howard, and first Earl of Nottingham*, vide *Nottingham*.

Howard, *Thomas, Earl of Suffolk*, vide *Suffolk*.

Howard, *Charles, first Earl of Carlisle*, vide *Carlisle*.

Howard, *Frances, Countess of Essex*, vide *Essex*.

Howard, *Sir William, Viscount Stafford*, vide *Stafford*.

Howard, *Sir Edward, Lord Howard of Escrick*, seventh son of Thomas, first earl of Suffolk, was one of the cabal with Russel and Sydney, who had entered into a treasonable conspiracy against the state; but afterwards turning king's evidence, he was pardoned and rewarded with the peerage.

Howard, *Philip* (*Ecc.*) third son of Henry Frederick, earl of Arundel, Lord Almoner to queen Catherine, consort of Charles II, and a cardinal of the Romish Church, was born in 1629, obtained a cardinal's cap from pope Clement X in 1675, and died in 1694, in the 65th year of his age. He was generally styled abroad the *Cardinal of Norfolk*, or the *Cardinal of England*.

Howard (*Her.*) the name of a family which, if it cannot boast an antiquity equal to that of some families, may be entitled to the name of illustrious from the number of its branches which have enjoyed the peerage, and the distinction which they have acquired in the state. The first of this name on record is William Howard, who was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1297 to 1308. The first of his descendants that was ennobled was sir John Howard, who was created baron Howard in 1470, earl of Surry, and duke of Norfolk in 1483, which titles were lost and regained more than once. The last time they were restored in 1664 to Thomas, earl of Arundel, the lineal descendant of the fourth duke of Norfolk, who had been attainted. [Vide *Norfolk*] Thomas Howard, the eldest son of Thomas, the fore-mentioned fourth duke of Norfolk, by the second marriage, being restored in blood in 27 Eliz. was summoned to parliament two years after by the title of lord Howard of Walden; and on the accession of James I in 1603 he was advanced to the honour of earl of Suffolk. Henry Howard, son of the fifth earl of Suffolk, was created in the life-time of his father, in 1706, earl of Bindon, in the county of Dorset, and baron Chesterford, in the county of Essex, which titles became extinct in 1721 at the death of the second earl of Bindon; and on the death of Henry, tenth earl of Suffolk, this title devolved on the right hon. Henry Bowes Howard, fourth earl of Berkshire, who was descended from Thomas, the second son of Thomas, first earl of Suffolk; which Thomas was created in 1621 lord Howard, of Charlton, and viscount Andover, and in 1625 was advanced to the degree and dignity of earl of Berkshire. [Vide *Suffolk*] Sir Edward Howard above-mentioned, seventh son of the first earl of Suffolk, was created lord Howard, of Escrick, in 1628, which title became extinct at the death of the fourth lord in 1714. Another branch of this family has been ennobled in the person of lord William Howard, eldest son of the second duke of Norfolk by the second marriage, who was created in 1532 lord Howard of Effingham; and his son Charles, second lord Howard, was, in 1596, advanced to the dignity of earl of Nottingham, which title became extinct in 1681 at the death of Charles, the third earl; but Francis, the seventh lord Howard, was, in 1731, created an earl, by the style and title of earl of Effingham. [Vide *Effingham*] There yet remain three other branches of this noble family which have received honours. The first of these, which enjoyed the title of earl of Stafford, is now extinct in the male line; but the two last continue to enjoy their respective titles of earl of Carlisle, and of lord Howard of Walden. The title of earl of Stafford was derived from sir William Howard, second surviving son of Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey, and uncle to the fifth duke of Norfolk, who was created in 1640 viscount Stafford; and his son Henry, second viscount Stafford, was created earl of Stafford, which titles became extinct at the death of John Paul, fourth earl. The family of the earl of Carlisle is descended from lord William Howard, the second surviving son, by a second marriage, of the fourth duke of Norfolk, who, being restored in blood by act of parliament, his great grandson, Charles Howard, was, in 1661, advanced to the dignity of baron Dacre, of Gillesland, viscount Howard, of Morpeth, and earl of the city of Carlisle. [Vide *Carlisle*] Lord Howard, of Walden, whose family name is now Ellis, is descended on the mother's side from James, third earl of Suffolk, and third lord Howard, of Walden, who, dying without male issue, left two daughters, lady Essex and lady Elizabeth. Lady Essex married Edward Griffin, esq. who was created lord Griffin, which title became extinct at the death of the third lord in 1742; but John Griffin, his nephew, was allowed to take the title of lord Howard, of Walden, as heir to his great-grandmother, the lady Essex Howard above-mentioned, but he dying without issue, the title was for some time in abeyance, until Charles Augustus Ellis, who was descended from lady Elizabeth Howard, younger sister of lady Essex, put in his claim for the barony, which claim was allowed in 1807. [Vide *Ellis*] The arms, &c. of this last family are as follow:

Arms. *Erminois*, on a cross *sable* five crescents *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, a goat's head *argent*, issuant from a mount *vert*.

Supporters. On either side a lion *argent*, on the neck within a collar gemel *gules*, three trefoils slipped *vert*.

Motto. "Non quo sed quomodo."

Howard, another branch of this family, which have been

long seated at Shelton, co. Wicklow, of which was Robert Howard, bishop of Elphin, whose eldest son, Robert, was created in 1773 baron Clonmore, of Clonmore Castle, co. Carlow, viscount of Wicklow in 1785, and in 1793, earl of Wicklow.

HOWARD, *Hon. Sir Robert* (*Biog.*) younger son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1626, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1698, leaving, 1. 'Poems and Plays.' 2. 'The History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II, with Reflections and Characters of the chief Ministers,' &c. 8vo. 1690. 3. 'A Letter to Mr. Samuel Johnson, occasioned by a scurrilous pamphlet, entitled Animadversions on Johnson's Answer to Jovian,' 8vo. 1692. 4. 'The History of Religion,' 8vo. 1694. 5. 'The fourth Book of Virgil translated,' 8vo. 6. Statius' Achilleis translated.

HOWARD, *Hon. Edward*, brother of the preceding, exposed himself to the ridicule of the wits and satyrists, by writing bad plays.

HOWARD, *Hon. James*, probably a relative of the preceding, was the author of two plays about the same time, called 'All Mistaken,' and the 'English Monsieur,' which were successful.

HOWARD, *Samuel*, a composer, who died about 1783, was the author of the Overture in the 'Amorous Goddess,' a happy imitation of Handal's overture in 'Alcina,' but his reputation was principally gained by his ballads, which were great favourites with the public, until the appearance of Arne's Vauxhall Songs.

HOWARD, *John*, the son of a tradesman, who kept a carpet-warehouse in Long Lane, Smithfield, was born at Hackney in 1726, and died in 1790, of a malignant epidemic fever, which he caught in visiting a sick person at Cherson. He made himself celebrated in his day as the visitor of prisons, for which he obtained the appellation of the *Philanthropist*, and the eulogiums of many enthusiastic theorists, who expected wonders to be wrought by his haunting the receptacles of vice, but he is now to be remembered only as the introducer of an impertinent interference on the part of private individuals in the criminal jurisprudence of the country, which, by encouraging criminals, tends to the increase of crimes. He wrote, 1. 'The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary Observations,' &c. 4to. 1777, to which he added in 1780, an Appendix, containing a narrative of his travels; republished in 1784. 2. A translation of a French Account of the Bastille, 1780. 3. 'An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe,' &c. 1789. 4. The Duke of Tuscany's new Code of Civil Law, with an English translation.

HOWE, *Sir George, Knight* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, supplied king Charles I with money during the rebellion.

HOWE, *Scroop, first Viscount*, was one of the most determined opponents to the duke of York, afterwards James II, and one of the first promoters of the revolution, which placed William and Mary on the throne, for which he obtained the peerage, and died in 1712.

HOWE, *John, Esq.* second brother of the preceding, distinguished himself by his violent opposition in Parliament to the measures of government, in the reign of king William, who is said to have degraded himself on one occasion, by declaring, that if it were not for the disparity of their rank, he would demand satisfaction with the sword. He afterwards acted as Privy Counsellor to queen Anne, and held other posts during her reign, from which he was dismissed on the accession of George I, and died in 1721. He was the father of the first lord Chedworth, and was the author of a 'Panegyric on King William.'

HOWE, *Emanuel*, fourth brother of the preceding, who took to a military life, in which he rose to the rank of a general, was sent in 1705, by queen Anne, as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I.

HOWE, *Augustus George, third Viscount*, was bred to the military service, and commanded as brigadier-general in the expedition against Ticonderoga, in North America, where he was slain in 1758, in a skirmish with the French, on the march towards that place.

HOWE, *Richard, fourth Viscount, and first Earl*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1725, and, entering the sea-service early, was raised to the rank of a commander, in the Baltimore sloop of war, when he distinguished himself by attacking two French frigates off the coast of Scotland; made post-captain in 1746; appointed to the command on the Guinea station, in the La Gloire 44 guns in 1750; and after various promotions, which he earned by his skill and valour, he was made in 1758 commodore of a small squadron; in 1763, a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1770, promoted to be Rear Admiral of the Blue; in 1775, to be Rear Admiral of the White; in 1776, naval Commander in Chief in America, where he closed the campaign with honour; in 1794, commander of the fleet against the French, over whom he gained a splendid victory, and died full of years and honours in 1799.

HOWE, *Sir William, fifth Viscount Howe*, brother of the preceding, served as a major-general, and afterwards as a commander in North America, where he did as much as could be effected by individual exertions, opposed to every obstacle, natural and political.

HOWE (*Her.*) the name of a family distinguished in *History*, of which mention is made as early as the reign of Henry VII. Sir John Howe, son of sir George Howe, knight, above-mentioned, was created a baronet in 1660. Sir Scrope Howe, the fifth baronet, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland in 1701, by the title of baron Clenawley, and viscount Howe; and Richard, the fourth viscount, was raised to the English peerage by the title of viscount Howe, of Langar, co. Nottingham, and in 1788 was elevated to an earldom by the title of earl Howe, and also to the title of baron Howe, of Langar. The earldom became extinct at his death, and the viscounty at the death of his brother in 1817, but the barony devolved on his daughter lady Charlotte Sophia, who was married, first to Penn Asheton Curzon, and afterwards to sir Jonathan-Wathen-Waller, bart. and succeeded to the title as baroness Howe, of Langar. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. On a fess between three wolves' heads couped *sable*.
Supporters. Two Cornish choughs *proper*, beaked and legged *gules*.

A junior branch of this family also enjoyed the peerage, by the title of lord Chedworth, which is now extinct. [Vide *Chedworth*]

HOWE, *John* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist preacher to Oliver Cromwell, was born at Loughborough in 1630, educated at Cambridge, whence he removed to Oxford in 1643, and after being ejected at the Restoration, he died in 1705, leaving a number of religious works, which were printed in 2 vols. fol. 1724.

HOWE, *Josiah*, an English divine, and native of Crendon, in Buckinghamshire, was elected fellow of Trinity College in 1637, and remained so until his death in 1701, with the exception of the period that he was deprived of it by the usurping powers. He wrote a copy of recommendatory English verses, prefixed to the folio edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, printed in 1647; another to Randolph's Poems, and another to Cartwright's Comedies and Poems, 1651.

HOWE, *Charles*, third son of John Howe, mentioned under *History*, was born in Gloucestershire in 1661, and died in 1745, leaving 'Devout Meditations, or a Collection of

Thoughts upon Religious and Philosophical Subjects,' 8vo. the second edition of which appeared in 1752, with his name.

HOWEL, *Laurence* (*Hist.*) a nonjuring divine, was born soon after the restoration, educated at Cambridge, and died in Newgate in 1720, in consequence of having written a pamphlet entitled 'The Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated,' in which he maintained that English subjects could not transfer their allegiance from James II, and that Catholic bishops cannot be deprived by a lay power only. He was for this sentence to pay a fine of 500*l.*, to be imprisoned for three years, to find four securities of 500*l.* each, himself bound in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour during life, and to be twice whipped. The corporal punishment was, however, afterwards remitted. This sufferer for his principles, who was of irreproachable character, and great learning, left among his other works, 1. 'Synopsis Canonum SS. Apostolorum et Conciliorum Œcumenicorum et Provincialium ab Ecclesiâ Græcâ receptorum,' fol. 1710. 2. 'Synopsis Canonum Ecclesiæ Latinæ,' fol. the third and last volume of which were published in 1715. 3. 'The View of the Pontificate, from its supposed Beginning, to the End of the Council of Trent, A. D. 1563,' &c. printed in 1712; and a second time while he was in prison; as also a second edition of his 'History of the Bible,' 3 vols. 8vo.; and that of his 'Orthodox Communicant.'

HOWELL, *James* (*Hist.*) a steady loyalist, son of Thomas Howell, minister of Abernant, in Caermarthenshire, was born about 1594, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1610, and after enduring a long imprisonment on account of his loyalty, and surviving the Restoration, he died the first historiographer Royal in England in 1666, leaving a number of works, many of which were written to supply his necessities, as, 1. 'Dodona's Grove, or the Vocal Forest,' 1640. 2. 'The Vote,' a poem, presented to the king on New Year's Day, 1641. 3. 'Instructions for Forraine Travell,' &c. 1642, dedicated to prince Charles, and reprinted in 1650, with additions. 4. 'Casual Discourses and Interlocutions between Patricius and Peregrin touching the Distractions of the Times;' written soon after the battle of Edge-Hill, and the first book published in favour of the royal cause. 5. 'Mercurius Hibernicus; or a Discourse of the Irish Massacre,' 1644. 6. 'Parables reflecting on the Times,' 1644. 7. 'England's Tears for the present Wars,' &c. 1644. 8. 'Preheminence and Pedigree of Parliaments,' 1644. 9. 'Vindication of some Passages reflecting on him in Mr. Prynne's Book called the Popish Royal Favourite,' 1644. 10. 'Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ, or Familiar Letters, Domestic and Foreign,' &c. 1645; another collection was published in 1647; and both these, with the addition of a third, came out in 1650; a few additional letters appeared in subsequent editions, one of which was published in 1754. 11. 'A Nocturnal Progress, or a Perambulation of most Countries in Christendom, performed in one Night by strength of Imagination,' 1645. 12. 'Lustra Ludovici, or the Life of Lewis XIII, King of France,' &c. 13. 'An Account of the Deplorable State of England in 1647,' 1647. 14. 'Letter to Lord Pembroke concerning the Times, and the sad Condition of both Prince and People,' 1647. 15. 'Bella Scot-Anglica, or a Brief of all the Battles betwixt England and Scotland, from all Times to this Present,' 1648. 16. 'Corollary declaring the Causes, whereby the Scot is come of late years to be so heightened in his Spirits.' 17. 'The Instruments of a King, or a short Discourse of the Sword, Crown, and Sceptre,' &c. 1648. 18. 'Winter-Dream,' 1649. 19. 'A Trance, or News from Hell, brought first to Town by Mercurius Acheronticus,' 1649. 20. 'Inquisition after Blood,' &c. 1649. 21. 'Vision, or Dialogue between Soul and Body,' 1651. 22. 'Survey of the Signory of Venice,' 1651. 23. 'Some sober Inspections made into the Carriage and Consults of the late long Parliament, whereby occasion is taken to speak of Parliaments in former Times, and of Magna Charta; with some reflections upon Government in general,' 1653, the fourth edition of which was published in 1660, with several additions. He dedicated this book to Oliver Cromwell, as Lord Protector, and in a strain of compliment little consistent with that abhorrence which the lawless assumption of the regal power by this usurper must have excited, which is only to be reconciled by the consideration that he felt a still greater abhorrence of the revolutionary and ruffianly Parliament which Cromwell had put down. 24. 'History of the Wars of Jerusalem epitomized.' 25. 'Ah Ha, Tumulus Thalamus; two Counter Poems, the first an Elegy on Edward, late Earl of Dorset; the second an Epithalamium to the Marquis of Dorchester,' 1653. 26. 'The German Diet, or Balance of Europe,' &c. fol. 1653. 27. 'Parthenopeia, or the History of Naples,' &c. 1654. 28. 'Laudinopolis,' 1657. 29. 'Discourse of the Empire, and of the Election of the King of the Romans,' 1658. 30. 'Lexicon Tettraglotton, an English-French-Italian-Spanish Dictionary,' &c. 1660. 31. 'A Cordial for the Cavaliers,' 1661, answered immediately by sir Roger L'Estrange, in a book entitled 'A Caveat for the Cavaliers,' to which Mr. Howell rejoined in, 32. 'Some sober Inspections made into those Ingredients that went to the Composition of a late Cordial for the Cavaliers,' 1661. 33. 'A French Grammar,' &c. 34. 'The Parley of Beasts,' &c. 35. 'The second Part of Casual Discourses and Interlocutions between Patricius and Peregrin,' &c 1661. 36. 'Twelve Treatises of the late Revolutions,' &c. 1661. 37. 'New English Grammar for Foreigners to learn English,' &c. 1662. 38. 'Discourse concerning the Precedency of Kings,' 1663. 39. 'Poems,' collected and published by serjeant-major P. F. that is, Payne Fisher, who had been poet laureat to Oliver Cromwell. 40. 'A Treatise concerning Ambassadors,' 1664. 41. 'Concerning the Surrender of Dunkirk, that it was done upon good Grounds,' 1664, besides which he translated from the Italian, 1. 'St. Paul's late Progress upon Earth about a Divorce betwixt Christ and the Church of Rome, by reason of her Dissoluteness and Excesses,' &c. 1644, the author of which, an Italian, was obliged to fly from Rome, but being seized at Avignon, was first hanged, and then burnt. 2. 'A Venetian Looking-glass, or a Letter written very lately from London, to Cardinal Barberini, at Rome, by a Venetian Clarissimo, touching the present Distempers in England,' 1648. 3. 'An exact History of the late Revolutions in Naples,' &c. 1650. 4. 'A Letter of Advice from the prime Statesmen of Florence, how England may come to Herself again,' 1659; from the French, 'The Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis,' &c. 1654; and from the Spanish, 'The Process and Pleadings in the Court of Spain, upon the Death of Anthony Ascham, resident for the Parliament of England,' &c. 1651. He likewise published in 1649, 'The late King's Declaration in Latin, French, and English;' and in 1651, 'Cottoni Posthuma, or divers choice Pieces of that renowned Antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, Knight and Baronet,' in 8vo. His portrait is prefixed to some of his works. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

HOWELL, *William*, a civilian, who died in 1683, was the author of, 1. 'Elementa Historiæ Civilis,' Oxon. 1660, of which an enlarged edition was published in 1704. 2. 'A History of the World,' &c. 3 or 4 vols. fol. 1680. 3. 'Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ,' 1712, a work which was ascribed to Mr. Laurence Howell, above-mentioned.

HOWICK, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of earl Grey.

HOWSON, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in London in 1556; educated at St. Paul's School, whence he

became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1577; and afterwards by preferment was raised to the see of Oxford, and translated in 1628 to that of Durham, where he died in 1631. He distinguished himself against the puritans on the one hand, and the papists on the other, whom he attacked in his writings, the principal of which were printed in 4to. 1622.

HOWTH, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) vide *St. Lawrence.*

Howth, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of St. Lawrence [vide *St. Lawrence*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. St. Lawrence, earl of Howth, viscount St. Lawrence, baron of Howth.

Arms. *Gules,* two swords in saltire *proper,* between four white roses.

Crest. On a wreath, a sea wolf, parti per fess *argent* and *proper.*

Supporters. The dexter, a sea-wolf or sea-lion, as the crest; the sinister, a mermaid, holding in her hand a mirror, all *proper.*

Motto. "Que panse or que pense."

HOZIER, *Peter d'* (*Biog.*) a genealogist, of a good family of Marseilles, was born in 1592, and died in 1660, leaving a History of Britany, in folio, and many Genealogical Tables.

Hozier, *Charles d',* also a genealogical writer, like the preceding, who was his father, was born in 1640, and died in 1732, leaving 'Excellentium Familiarum in Gallia Genealogiæ,' &c. fol. 1687, &c.

Hozier, *Anthony Maria d',* of the same family, was the author of 'L'Armorial, ou Registres de la Noblesse de France,' 10 vols. folio.

HUANA CAPAC (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Tupac as the 12th inca of Peru, and the last previous to the invasion of the Spaniards.

HUASCAR, the legitimate successor to his father, Huana Capac above-mentioned, on the throne of Peru, was engaged in warfare with his natural brother Attahualpa, at the time of the Spanish invasion, and being defeated in battle by the latter, was imprisoned and finally strangled.

HUARTE, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of French Navarre, although a writer in Spanish in the 17th century, was the author of a work entitled "Examen de Ingenios para las Sciencias,' &c. which went through several impressions, and was translated into differen languages; the Italian translation of which was published at Venice in 1582; the French translation, by Gabriel Chappuis, in 1580; and another French translation by Savinian d'Alquie, printed at Amsterdam in 1672. It was translated into English by Carew and Bellamy, and also into Latin.

HUBALD (*Biog.*) *Huebald* or *Hugbald,* a monk of St. Amand, in Flanders, who died in the year 930, was the author of a treatise on music, still preserved in the king of France's library, under the title of 'Enchiridion Musicæ,' in which a kind of gammut is introduced, that was improved upon by Guido, a hundred years after.

HUBER, *Ulric* (*Biog.*) a Dutch lawyer and philologer, was born at Dockum in 1635, and died in 1694, leaving seven Dissertations, published in 1662, namely, 'De Genuina Ætate Assyriorum et Regno Mediorum;' 'De Jure Civitatis;' 'Jurisprudentia Frisiaca;' 'Institutiones Historiæ Civilis;' 'Specimen Philosophiæ Civilis.' &c.

Huber, *Zacharias,* son of the preceding, was born at Franeker in 1669, and died in 1732, leaving, 1. 'De vero Sensu atque Interpretatione Legis IX,' &c. 2. 'Dissertationum Libri tres,' &c. Franek. 1702.

Huber, *John James,* an anatomist, was born at Basle in 1707, and died in 1778, leaving, 1. 'Commentatio de Medulla Spinali,' &c. 4to. Goetting. 1741. 2. 'Commentatio de Vaginæ Uteri Structura Rugosa,' &c. 4to. 1742; besides a letter in the Philos. Transactions, Vol. XLVI, 'De Cadavere aperto in quo non existit Vesica fellea,' &c.

Huber, *Mary,* a voluminous female writer, was born at Geneva in 1710, and died in 1753, leaving among her works, 1. 'Le Monde fou, preferé au Monde sage,' 8vo. 1731—1744. 2. 'Le Systême des Theologiens Anciens et Modernes, sur l'Etat des Ames séparées des Corps,' 12mo. 1731—1739. 3. 'Suite du Même Ouvrage, servant de Reponse à M. Ruchat,' 12mo. 1731—1739. 4. 'Reduction du Spectateur Anglois,' six parts, 12mo. 1753. 5. 'Lettres sur la Religion essentielle à l'Homme.' 1739—1754.

Huber, *John Rudolph,* a painter of Basle, who died in 1748, at the age of 80, is said to have painted upwards of 3000 portraits, besides historical pieces.

HUBERT, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a French prelate, son of Bertram, duke of Aquitania, and said to be a descendant from Clotaire I, king of France, was raised to the see of Maestrich by pope Sergius I, and died about 727, after having displayed his piety by retiring from the splendours of a court. to devote himself to the duties of religion.

Hubert, thirty-fourth bishop of Meaux, was raised to this see by Louis le Debonnaire in 823; assisted at the council of Paris in 829; at that of Thionville in 835; at that of Worms in 836; at that of Sens in 845; at that of Paris or Tours in 849; and died in 853; after having exerted himself to restore order in the church over which he presided.

Hubert, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a French preacher of some celebrity in his day, was born in 1640, and died in 1717, leaving some sermons, which were published in 6 vols. 12mo. 1725.

HUBNER, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Saxony, who died in 1731, was the author of, 1. 'Kurze Fragen aus der neuen- und alten Geographie,' 8vo. 1693. 2. 'Kurze Fragen aus der politischen Historie,' &c. 3. 'Bibliotheca Historica Hamburgensis,' Lips. 1715. 4. 'Museum Geographicum,' &c.

HUDSON, *Captain, Henry* (*Hist.*) an English navigator, and one of the bold adventurers who were employed in exploring a passage by the north-west, discovered in his fourth voyage the bay which is now distinguished by the name of 'Hudson's Bay;' after which his men mutinied, and, tying his hands behind him, put him, his son, and seven of the most infirm of the crew into a shallop, which they set adrift. The shallop was never heard of more; but some of the ruffians arrived in England in 1611.

Hudson (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1660 on Henry Hudson; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per chevron crenelle *argent* and *gules,* three escalop shells counter-changed.

Crest. A griffin's head erased *argent,* gorged with a mural coronet *gules,* charged with three escallop shells of the first.

Hudson, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and critic, was born at Widhope, in Cumberland, in 1662, educated at Oxford, and died in 1719, leaving, 1. 'Introductio ad Chronographiam,' &c. 8vo. 1691. 2. 'Velleius Paterculus cum variis Lectionibus,' &c. 8vo. 1693; reprinted and enlarged in 1711. 3. 'Thucydides,' fol. 1696. 4. 'Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores, cum Dissertationibus et Annotationibus Henrici Dodwelli,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1698—1712. 5. 'Dionysii Halicarnassensis Opera Omnia,' 2 vols. fol. 1704. 6. 'Dionysius Longinus,' 4to. 1710, and 8vo. 1718. 7. 'Moeris Atticista de Vocibus Atticis et Hellenicis,' &c. 8vo. 1712. 8. 'Fabulæ Æsopicæ,' Gr. and Lat. 8vo. 1718. 9. 'Flavii Josephi Opera,' which he did not live to complete; but it was afterwards published by Mr. Anthony Hall, his intimate friend, in 2 vols. fol. 1720. Dr. Hudson, who was keeper of the Bodleian Library in Oxford, pre-

pared a catalogue of the library, which he caused to be fairly transcribed in 6 vols. fol.

Hudson, *Thomas*, a portrait painter, was born in 1701, and died in 1779, after having enjoyed a considerable share of reputation in his art.

Hudson, *William*, a botanist, and native of Westmoreland, was born about 1730, and died in 1793, leaving 'Flora Anglica,' 8vo. 1762; and in 2 vols. 8vo. 1778.

HUERTA, *Vincent Garcia de la* (*Biog.*) a Spanish poet, and critic, in the 18th century, was the author of 'La Raquel,' a tragedy; and 'Teatro Español,' 17 vols. 4to. Madrid, 1785.

HUET, *Peter Daniel* (*Ecc.*) a French prelate, was born at Caen in 1630, nominated to the bishopric of Soissons in 1685, which he exchanged for that of Avranches, and after resigning it for the Abbey of Fontenay, he died in 1721, leaving, 1. 'De Claris Interpretibus,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1661; and 8vo. Stad. 1668. 2. 'Origenis Commentaria in sacram Scripturam,' Gr. and Lat. fol. Rothom. 1668; Colon. 1685. 3. 'De l'Origine des Romans,' 8vo. Paris, 1670; 12mo. 1678, 1685, 1693; 16mo. Amsterdam, 1679; translated into English, 16mo. London, 1672; translated into Flemish, 8vo. Hague, 1683. 4. 'Demonstratio Evangelica,' fol. Paris. 1679, and 1690; 8vo. Amstel. 1680; 2 vols. 4to. Lips. 1694; Francof. 1722; and Neapol. 1731. 5. 'Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ,' 12mo. Paris. 1689, and 1694; 4to. Helmst. 1690; 12mo. Franck. 1690. 6. 'Quæstiones Alnetanæ de Concordia Rationis et Fidei,' 4to. Cadom. 1690. 7. 'De la Situation du Paradis Terrestre,' 12mo. Paris. 1691; 16mo. Leipsic, 1694; also in Latin, appended to the 'Demonstratio Evangelica,' 8vo. Amstel. 1698; and also to a Dissertation on the Navigations of Solomon, 12mo. 1716. 8. 'Nouveaux Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Cartesianisme,' 8vo. Paris. 1692; 16mo. Ultraj. 1698; 12mo. Amstel. 1698. 9. 'Statuts Synodaux,' 1693; and subsequent years to 1698. 10. 'Poemata Latina et Græca,' 8vo. Ultraj. 1664 and 1700, &c.; to the edition of Utrecht are added 'Notæ in Anthologiam Epigrammatum Græcorum,' Ultraj. 1700. 11. 'Origines de Caen,' Rothom. 8vo. 1702 and 1706. 12. 'Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens,' 12mo. Paris. 1716; 12mo. Brussels, 1717, and Hague, 1730. 13. 'Dissertations sur diverses Matieres de Religion et de Philosophie,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1712; to which is added, a collection of his Latin Letters, published by M. l'Abbe de Tilladet. 14. 'Traité Philosophique de la Foiblesse de l'Esprit Humain,' 12mo. Amsterdam, 1723.

HUFNAGEL, *George* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1545, and died in 1600, after having acquired considerable reputation as painter to the emperor Rudolphus, for whom he painted a collection of animals.

HUGH (*Hist.*) the name of some French kings and princes.

Hugh-Capet, founder of the third race of kings in the French monarchy, was raised by his merits to the throne of France in 987, and died in 997, at the age of 57, when he was succeeded by his son Robert, who had been for some time the partner of his throne. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.

Hugh, king of Arles, and afterwards of Italy, son of count Thibaud, died in 946, in a monastery, after having reigned 20 years in Italy, from which he was expelled by his rebellious subjects.

Hugh, surnamed *The Abbot*, duke of Burgundy, and son of Robert, king of France, is best known as the father of Hugh-Capet.

Hugh *of France*, third son of Henry I of France, and brother of Philip I, was one of the leaders of the first and second crusades against the Saracens, and died of his wounds, at Tarsus, in 1102.

Hugh I, of the house of Lusignan, king of Cyprus, died in 1218.

Hugh II, son of Henry I, died at the age of 14, and was succeeded by his cousin,

Hugh III, who being also made king of Jerusalem in 1269, died in 1284.

Hugh, surnamed *the Bastard*, the natural son of king Lotharius, invited the Normans into France, with whose assistance he ravaged the country, and did much mischief. Charles the Fat had his eyes put out, and shut him up in a monastery, where he died soon after. *P. Anselme, Mezerai, &c.*

Hugh, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Grenoble in 1080, was a native of Chateau-neuf-sur-l'Isere, near Valence, in Dauphiny, and died in 1132, leaving a Cartulary, some fragments of which are in Mabillon's posthumous works, and in Allard's 'Memoirs of Dauphiny,' 2 vols. fol. 1711.

Hugh *of Cluni*, another saint of the Romish calendar, of a very distinguished family in Burgundy, was born in 1023, and died in 1108, after having, as abbot of Cluni, extended the reform of Cluni to so many monasteries that he had under his jurisdiction above 10,000 monks. Some epistles, written by him, are extant in d'Achery's 'Spicilegium;' and other pieces in the 'Bibliotheque de Cluni.'

Hugh *of Amiens*, also called *Hugh of Rouen*, who was made first abbot of Roding, and afterwards bishop of Rouen in 1130, died 1164, leaving a high character for piety and learning. He wrote three books for the instruction of his clergy, inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' and also printed by d'Achery, at the end of Guibert de Nogent's works.

Hugh *de St. Cher*, a dominican, and a cardinal, so called from the place of his birth, obtained a cardinal's cap from Innocent IV in 1244, and died in 1263, after having been employed by this pope, and his successor, Alexander IV, in affairs of the greatest importance. His principal works are, 1. 'Correctorium,' or Collection of various Readings of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin MSS. of the Bible, which is in the Sorbonne in MS. 2. 'Concordance de la Bible,' 8vo. Cologne, 1684, which is said to be the first work of the kind. 3. 'Speculum Ecclesiæ,' 4to. Paris. 1480, and several times reprinted.

Hugh *de Fleuri* (*Biog.*) or *de St. Marie*, a monk, of the abbey of St. Fleury, in the 11th and 12th centuries, was the author of, 1. 'De la Puissance Royal et de la Dignité Sacerdotale,' dedicated to Henry, king of England, published by M. Baluze in his 'Miscellanea,' tom. iv. 2. 'Histoire depuis l'An 996 jusqu'en 1109,' published by M. Duchesnes; also 4to. Munster, 1638. 3. 'Petite Chronique,' &c.; to be found also in Freher's Collection.

Hugh *de Flavigny*, a monk of St. Vannes, at Verdun and afterwards abbot of Flavigny, wrote a 'Chronique de Verdun,' to be found in P. Labbe's 'Bibl. Manuscript.'

Hugh *de St. Victor*, a monk in the abbey of St. Victor, in Paris, who died in 1142, at the age of 44, obtained such reputation by his works as to be called a second Augustine. They were all printed at Rouen in 3 vols. fol. 1648; and some may also be found in Martenne's 'Thesaurus.'

HUGHES (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from several princes of Wales, as Gwarth boed Mawr, prince of Cardigan; of this family was admiral sir Richard Hughes, who was appointed commissioner of the dock-yard at Portsmouth, and created a baronet in 1773, when his majesty visited the grand naval arsenal, and resided at the commissioner's house. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a lion rampant *or.*

Crest. A lion couchant *or.*

Hughes, *John* (*Biog.*) an English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1677, and died in 1720. Among his first poetic productions were,

a poem 'On the Peace of Ryswick,' 1697; 'The Court of Neptune,' another poem, 1699; a Pindaric ode on the death of king William, entitled 'Of the House of Nassau,' 1702; 'Ode in Praise of Music,' 1703. In 1735 his poems were collected and published in 2 vols. 12mo. under the following title 'Poems on several Occasions, with some select Essays in Prose.' Among his other prose works may be reckoned his translations of 'Fontenelle's Dialogues of the Dead,' &c.; 'The Abbe Vertot's History of the Revolutions in Portugal;' and 'Letters of Abelard and Heloisa.' Several papers in the Tatler were written by him, besides the 'Lay Monastery,' being the sequel of the Spectators, &c. published singly under the title of the 'Lay Monk.' He likewise published in 1715 an edition of the works of Spenser, in 6 vols. 12mo. to which are prefixed a 'Life of Spenser;' 'An Essay on Allegorical Poetry;' 'Remarks on the Fairy Queen, and other Writings of Spenser;' and a Glossary explaining old Words. His 'Siege of Damascus,' a tragedy, was the last of his works; a collection of which, in prose and verse, was published after his death. [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

Hughes, *Jabez*, younger brother of the preceding, and also a poet, was born in 1685, and died in 1731, leaving a translation of 'The Rape of Proserpine,' from Claudian; and the 'Story of Sextus and Erictho,' from Lucan's Pharsalia, Book VI, 8vo. 1714, reprinted in 12mo. 1723. He also published a translation of Suetonius' 'Lives of the Twelve Cæsars,' and translated several Novels from the Spanish of Cervantes, which are inserted in the 'Select Collection of Novels and Histories,' 1727. A Posthumous volume of his 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse' was published in 1737.

Hughes, *John*, an English divine, was born in 1682, educated at Jesus College, and died in 1760, leaving an edition of Chrysostom's treatise, Περὶ Ἱερωσύνης, i. e. on the Priesthood; a second edition of which was printed at Cambridge in Greek and Latin, with notes; and a preliminary dissertation against the pretended 'Rights of the Church,' &c. 1712.

HUGO (*Ecc.*) vide *Hugh*.

Hugo, *Charles Lewis*, a French and Latin writer, and titular bishop of Ptolemais, who died in 1735, at an advanced age, was the author of, 1. 'Annales Præmonstratensium,' i. e. a history of his own order. 2. 'Critique de l'Histoire des Chanoines Reguliers,' &c. 8vo. 1700. 3. 'Traité Historique et Critique sur la Maison de Lorraine,' &c. 8vo. 1711. 4. 'Sacræ Antiquitatis Monumenta Historica Dogmatica, Diplomatica,' 2 vols. fol. 1725, &c.

HUGTENBURGH, *John van* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, who died in 1733, at the age of 77, excelled in the delineation of battles, &c. particularly in representing those fought by Marlborough and Eugene.

Hugtenburgh, *James*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1696, was distinguished for his skill in painting animals and landscapes.

HULAKU KHAN (*Hist.*) son of Tuli Khan, fourth son of Jenghiz Khan, was surnamed *Il Khan*, whence his posterity took the name of *Ilkhanians*. He was the first who reigned in Iran, or Persia, at large, and begun to reign in the year of the Hegira 653, A. D. 1263. He conquered Syria, put an end to the khalifate at Bagdad, and died in 663, A. D. 1273.

HULDAH (*Bibl.*) חלדה, a prophetess, the wife of Shullam, who was consulted by Josiah concerning the book of the law, which had been found in the treasury of the Temple. 2 *Kings* xxii. 14, &c.

HULDRICH, *John James* (*Biog.*) a divine of Zurich, was born in 1683, and died in 1731, leaving, among his works, 'Miscellania Tigurina,' 3 vols. 8vo. He also published a book written by a Jew against the Christian religion.

HULL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer and dramatic performer, was born in London in 1728, and died in 1808, leaving 19 dramatic pieces written or altered for the stage, and some novels; besides 'Select Letters between the late Dutchess of Somerset, Lady Luxborough,' &c. and 'Moral Tales in Verse,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1797.

Hull (*Geog.*) in Latin *Hullum* and *Petuaria*; a borough and sea-port in Yorkshire, which is said to have been built by Edward I, by whom it was called *Kingston-upon-Hull*, from its situation on the river Hull, near its entrance into the Humber, 37 miles S. E. York, 170 N. London. Lon. 0° 18′ W. lat. 53° 30′ N. This was the first town in England that raised the standard of rebellion by shutting its gates against Charles I.

HULME, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) an English physician, was born at Holme Torp, in Yorkshire, in 1732, and died in 1807, leaving a number of dissertations and treatises, &c.; as 'A Treatise on Puerperal Fever,' 1772; 'Via tuta et jucunda Calculum solvendi in Vesica Urinaria inhærentem,' 1777; reprinted next year under the title of 'A Safe and Easy Remedy for the Relief of the Stone and Gravel, the Scurvy, Gout,' &c. 1778; besides the part which he took in editing the 'London Practice of Physic.'

Hulme, *Obadiah*, who died in 1791, was the author of an 'Historical Essay on the English Constitution.'

HULSE (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been seated in the county of Chester ever since the time of Edward III. a younger branch of which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1739 on sir Edward Hulse, first physician to George II. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three piles, one issuing from the chief, between the others reversed *sable*.

Crest. A buck's head couped *proper*, attired *or*; between the attires a sun of the last.

HUMBERT (*Hist.*) the name of two princes of Viennois.

Humbert I, dauphin of Viennois, who carried on a war against the duke of Savoy, died in 1307 a monk of the Carthusian order.

Humbert II, was born in 1312, succeeded his brother, Guignes XII, in 1333, and died in 1355, after having acted as generalissimo in the crusades against the infidels.

Humbert, the name also of three counts of Savoy; the first of whom begun to reign in 1020, and died in 1048; the second in 1095, and died in 1303; the third in 1149, and died in 1188.

HUME (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from a junior branch of that of the earls of Home. [Vide *Home*] Of this family was sir Abraham Hume, or Home, who was created a baronet in 1769; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Vert*, a lion rampant *argent*.

Crest. A lion's head erased *argent*.

Motto. "True to the end."

Hume, *David* (*Biog.*) an English historian, descended from a good family in Scotland, was born at Edinburgh in 1711, and died in 1776, leaving, besides his history, which has acquired great reputation, some other works of an infidel cast, which, though not well received at first, have since found abundant readers in an incredibly free-thinking age. [Vide Plate XXVI]

HUMPHREY (*Hist.*) vide *Gloucester*.

Humphrey, *Lawrence* (*Biog.*) an English scholar, was born at Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, about 1527, and died in 1590, leaving, 1. 'Epistola de Græcis Literis et Homeri Lectione et Imitatione,' printed before a book of Hadrian Junius, entitled 'Cornucopiæ,' Basil, 1558. 2. 'De Religionis Conservatione et Reformatione,' &c. Basil. 1559. 3. 'De Ratione interpretandi Auctores,' Basil. 1559. 4. 'Optimates, sive de Nobilitate, ejusque antiqua Origine,' &c. Basil. 1560. 5. 'Joannis Juelli Angli, Episcopi Saris-

buriensis, Vita et Mors,' &c. Lond. 1578. 6. Two Latin Orations spoken before queen Elizabeth, one in 1572, and the other in 1575. 7. Some Latin pieces against the papists.

HUMTAH (*Biog.*) חמטה, a city of Judah. *Josh.* xv.

HUNAULD, *Francis Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French physician and anatomist, was born at Chateau-Briant in 1701, and died in 1742, leaving many papers scattered in the Memoirs of the Academy; besides 'Some Reflections on the Operation for the Fistula Lacrymalis,' which were printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions' during his visit in London, when he was elected a member of the Royal Society.

HUNERIC (*Hist.*) *Honoric*, or *Ugneric*, an Arian king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genseric in 476, and died in 485, after having exercised great severities towards those of the orthodox faith. *Vict. Utic. de Persec. Vand.* l. 1; *Gregor. Turon. Hist.* l. 2; *Isidor, Procopius, &c.*

HUNGARY (*Geog.*) a kingdom of Europe.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Poland and Silesia; W. by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria; S. by Sclavonia and Servia; and E. by Wallachia and Transylvania, lying between 16° and 27° E. long.; 44° and 49° N. lat.

Division. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary, to which may be added the Bonnat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. It formerly included Transylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia.

Towns. The principal towns are Pest, the present capital; Presburg, the former capital; Buda; Debreizin; Ketzkemet; Raab-Cremnitz; Erilau; Theresienstadt, &c.

Rivers, Lakes, &c. The great rivers of Hungary, which have their rise out of the kingdom are the Danube, the Drave, the Maroset, the White Koresch, and the Szamos; besides which those which take their rise in the Carpathian mountains, as the Waag, the Gran, the Poprad, and the Temes, &c. The principal lakes are those of Balaton, Nieusied, Palitsch, and Gran See.

History of Hungary.

This country, which was originally a part of Pannonia, is called by the Turks *Magiar*, by the Germans *Ungern*, by the Italians *Ongheria*, by the French *Hongrie*, and in the Latin of the middle ages *Hungaria* and *Ungaria*; all which names are derived from the Hunni, or Huns, who first took possession of this country on the decline of the Roman empire under their kings, Attila and his brother, who about 372 expelled the Goths, that had been permitted by Constantine to live there. This people were subdued by Charlemagne, and, according to some, were extirpated; but it is probable that they became intermingled with some other tribes from Asiatic Scythia, as the Avari and the Ugni, or Jugni, from whom the modern Hungarians are immediately descended. They were at first governed by dukes; the first of whom was Almus, a victorious chief, among whose descendants was Geysa, the first that embraced Christianity in 949. His successors, who were styled kings, were as follow:

A. D.	*Kings of Hungary.*	*A. D.*	*Kings of Hungary.*
997	S. Stephen.	1114	Stephen II.
1034	Peter.	1131	Bela II.
	Aba.	1141	Geysa III.
1051	Andrew.	1161	Stephen III.
1059	Bela I.		Ladislaus II.
1063	Solomon.		Stephen IV.
1074	Geysa II.	1173	Bela III.
1077	Ladislaus.	1196	Emeric.
1096	Coloman.	1204	Ladislaus III.

A. D.	*Kings of Hungary.*	*A. D.*	*Kings of Hungary.*
1204	Andrew II.	1387	Sigismund.
1235	Bela IV.	1438	Albert.
1270	Stephen V.	1440	Ladislaus V.
1272	Ladislaus IV.	1441	Uladislaus.
1290	Andrew III.	1452	John Hunniades.
1302	Wenceslaus.	1458	Matthias.
1305	Otho.	1490	Uladislaus II.
1308	Charles I.	1516	Lewis II.
1342	Lewis I.	1526	John Zapoli.
1382	Mary.	1527	Ferdinand I.
1385	Charles II.		

From the time of the emperor Ferdinand above-mentioned, Hungary continued in the possession of the princes of the house of Austria, and its history has accordingly been interwoven with that of Germany.

Writers on Hungary.

Bonfinius; Æneas Sylvius; Volateranus; Paul Jovius; Sambuchus; Ciaconius; Blondus; Thevet; Ortelius; Sanson; Cluverius; Bertius, &c.

HUNGERFORD, *Robert, second Lord* (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Lord Molines*, a zealous Lancastrian, was beheaded in 3 Edward IV. His son and heir, Thomas, fourth lord Hungerford, also suffered in the same cause.

HUNGERFORD, *Walter*, a younger son of the preceding, was very active on the side of Henry at the battle of Bosworth, where he contributed much to the victory.

HUNGERFORD, *Walter, Lord*, grandson of the preceding, was attainted in Parliament in 31 Henry VIII, and suffered death the following year on Tower-hill, when the title became extinct.

HUNIADES (*Hist.*) or *Hunniades, John Corvinus*, vaivode of Transylvania, and a general in the armies of Ladislaus V, king of Hungary, was one of the greatest captains of the age, who gained many important victories over the Turks. At the death of Ladislaus, he became governor of Hungary, over which he reigned without taking the title of king until 1456, the year of his death. He rendered himself so formidable to the infidels that they used to call him *Jancus Lain*, i. e. John the Wicked. *Bonfin. Hist.*; *Thurosius in Chron.*

HUNLOCKE, *Sir Henry, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a distinguished loyalist, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, assisted his sovereign Charles I, not only by the loan of money, but also by raising a troop of horse at his own expense, which he commanded as lieutenant-colonel, and led on at the battle of Edge-hill with such valour that the king knighted him on the field. He was afterwards desperately wounded in making a bold attempt upon the enemy near Bestwood Park, and died in 1641, after having suffered severely in his property, which was taken from him by the rebel party.

HUNLOCKE (*Her.*) the name of a family which possessed a considerable estate in the counties of Middlesex and Notts, and rose to distinction in the reign of Charles I, when sir Henry Hunlocke above-mentioned obtained the honour of the baronetcy. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a fesse between three tigers' heads erased *or*.

Crest. On a chapeau *azure*, turned up *ermine*, a cockatrice with wings expanded *proper*, comb, beak, and wattles *or*.

HUNNI (*Geog.*) a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, who invaded the Roman empire in the fourth century, and settled in Pannonia, to which they gave the name of *Hungary*. [Vide *Hungary*]

HUNNIUS, *Giles* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born in 1550 at Winende, a village in the duchy of Wirtemburg, and died in 1603, leaving a number of works, consisting of

Funeral Orations, Prayers, Colloquies, Notes on some of the Evangelists, &c. which were collected and published in five volumes.

HUNSDEN, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred on Henry Carey in 1559, which became extinct at the death of William Ferdinand, the eighth lord, in 1765.

HUNT, *Jeremiah* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born in London, and died in 1744, leaving, besides four volumes of sermons published after his death, 'An Essay towards explaining the History and Revelations of Scripture,' &c.; and some other tracts, &c.

HUNT, *Thomas*, an oriental scholar and divine, was born in 1696, educated at Oxford, and died in 1774, leaving, 1. 'A Fragment of Hippolitus taken out of two Arabic MSS. in the Bodleian Library,' printed in the fourth volume of 'Parker's Bibliotheca Biblica,' 1728. 2. 'De Antiquitate, Elegantia, Utilitate Linguæ Arabicæ,' a speech delivered, as Laudian professor of Arabic, in the school at Oxford in 1738. 3. 'De Usu Dialectorum Orientalium,' &c. 1748. 4. 'An Edition of Bishop Hooper's Works,' 1757. 5. 'Observations on the Book of Proverbs,' edited by Dr. Kennicott.

HUNTER, *Robert* (*Hist.*) the supposed author of the famous 'Letter on Enthusiasm,' attributed by some to Swift, and by others to Shaftsbury, in whose works it is to be found. He was made governor of Virginia in 1708, which, being taken by the French, he was sent out governor of New York and the Jerseys in 1710; in 1728 he was appointed governor of Jamaica, and died in 1734. He is said to have written a farce, entitled 'Androboros.'

HUNTER (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable eminence in the city of London in the reign of Charles I, from which is descended the present sir Claudius Hunter, created a baronet in 1802. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Or, a lion rampant *gules*, between eight crosses pattées.

Crest. A demi-lion holding between his paws a cross pattée fitchy, as in the arms.

HUNTER, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a physician and antiquary of Durham, was born in 1675, and died in 1757, leaving, 1. 'The Ancient Rites and Monuments of the Church of Durham,' 1733. 2. 'An Illustration of Mr. Daniel Neale's History of the Puritans in the Article of Peter Smart, M. A.' &c. 8vo. 1736.

HUNTER, *William*, an anatomist and physician, was born at Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, in 1718, and died in 1783, leaving, as an excellent specimen of his skill in his favourite science, 'Anatomy of the human gravid Uterus,' published in 1775; besides several papers in the volumes of the Philosophical Transactions. A description of the coins of which his cabinet consisted was published after his death by his friend Mr. Combe, under the title of 'Nummorum Veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Museo Gulielmi Hunter asservantur Descriptio Figuris illustrata,' &c. [Vide Plate XXXII]

HUNTER, *John*, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and died in 1793, leaving, 1. 'A Treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth,' 4to. 1771; with a second part in 1778. 2. 'A Treatise on the Venereal Disease,' 4to. 1786. 3. 'Observations on certain Parts of the Animal Œconomy,' 4to. 1786. 4. 'A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds,' 4to. a posthumous work, printed in 1794; besides several papers in the 'Transactions of the Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge.' He also formed an Anatomical Museum, which was purchased by government for the public use.

HUNTER, *Henry*, a Scotch minister, and native of Culross, in Perthshire, was born in 1741, and died in 1802, leaving, 'Sacred Biography,' 7 vols. 8vo. 1783; besides several translations; as of Lavater's 'Essays on Physiognomy,' 1789; of Euler's 'Letters to a German Princess on different Subjects in Physics and Philosophy;' 'St. Pierre's Studies of Nature,' &c.

HUNTINGDON, *George, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was of the Privy Council to King Henry VIII, whom he attended in 1512 at the taking of Terouenne and Tournay, and died in 1544.

HUNTINGDON, *Francis, second Earl of*, was sent into France in 1550 with considerable forces, to dislodge the French from between Bologne and Calais, which he successfully executed; and in the first year of queen Mary he suppressed the insurrection of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, whom he brought prisoner to the Tower, and died in 1561.

HUNTINGDON, *Henry, third Earl of*, who was one of the Privy Council to queen Elizabeth, was also one of the peers who had charge of Mary, queen of Scots, and died in 1595.

HUNTINGDON, *Henry, fifth Earl of*, was one of the peers on the trial of the earl and countess of Somerset for the poisoning of sir Thomas Overbury, and died in 1643.

HUNTINGDON, *Theophilus, seventh Earl of*, was at first one of the adherents of the duke of Monmouth, but, finding that the views of that party were directed to the overturning the government and constitution of the country, he withdrew from them, and, being received into favour with his prince, he was appointed one of the Privy Council in 1683. At the revolution he remained faithful to his sovereign, James II, on which account he was divested of all his offices. In 1692, upon advice of a descent from La Hogue in favour of king James, he was sent to the Tower, and died in 1701.

HUNTINGDON, *George, eighth Earl of*, was born in 1677, carried the sceptre at the coronation of queen Anne in 1702, signalized himself at the sieges of Venlo and Ruremond in the same year, and died in 1704.

HUNTINGDON, *Lady Selina, Countess of*, second daughter of Washington, earl Ferrars, and widow of the ninth earl of Huntingdon, who died at a very advanced age in 1791, is celebrated as the patroness of a religious sect, for whom she built chapels in different parts of the kingdom, and entertained their leading preachers, Whitfield, Romaine, and others.

HUNTINGDON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1337 on sir William Clinton, which became extinct in 1354, but was revived in 1472 in the person of William Herbert, second earl of Pembroke, which became extinct at his death.

HUNTINGDON, *Earl of*, the title enjoyed by the family of Hastings [Vide *Hastings*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a maunch *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, a buffalo's head erased *sable*, crowned and gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed *or*.

Supporters. Two man-tigers affrontée *or*, their visages like the human *proper*.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE (*Geog.*) a county of England, which was formerly inhabited by the Iceni.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Northamptonshire, E. by Cambridgeshire, and S. W. by Bedfordshire.

Towns. The principal towns are Huntingdon, the capital, which was the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell, 15 m. N. W. Cambridge, 58½ N. London; Kimbolton, St. Ives, St. Neot, &c.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen.

HUNTINGFOLD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Vanneck. [Vide *Vanneck*]

HUNTINGTON, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Deerhurst, in Glocestershire, in 1636, educated at Oxford, and, after travelling in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt,

where he collected many curiosities and manuscripts, he was appointed Master of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1683, resigned it in 1693, and died in 1701, twelve days after his consecration to the see of Raphoe. He sold his fine collection of MSS. to the curators of the Bodleian Library, having previously made them a present of thirty-five. He published 'An Account of the Porphyry Pillars in Egypt,' in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 161. Some of his 'Observations,' are printed in 'A Collection of Curious Travels and Voyages,' 2 vols. 8vo. by Mr. I. Ray; and 39 of his letters, written chiefly while he was abroad, were published by Dr. T. Smith at the end of his life.

HUNTINGTON, *Henry of* (*Biog.*) an ancient English historian in the 12th century, was the author of a General History of England, from the Earliest Accounts to the Death of King Stephen, in eight books, published by sir Henry Saville. In the Bodleian is a MS. Latin poem by Henry on the death of king Stephen, and the arrival of Henry II in England; and in Trinity College library is a fine MS. of his book, 'De Imagine Mundi.'

HUNTINGTOWER, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Dysart.

HUNTLEY, *Marquis* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Gordon.

HUNTORST (*Biog.*) or *Hunthorst, Gerard*, a Dutch painter, and a native of Utrecht, who painted for some time in the service of Charles I. His night pieces are most admired.

HUR (*Bibl.*) חור, son of Caleb, the son of Esron, different from Caleb, the son of Jephunneh. He attended Moses and Aaron when they went up the mountain. *Exod.* xxiv. 14.

HUR, a prince of Midian, who was killed in an encounter between Phineas and the Midianites. *Numb.* xxxi.

HURD, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Congreve in 1720, educated at Cambridge, and, after various preferments, he was promoted in 1775 to the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield; from which he was translated in 1781 to that of Worcester, where he died in 1808, after having refused to be translated to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. He wrote, 1. 'Remarks on a late Book entitled, An Enquiry into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by the Heathens, by William Weston,' &c. 1746. 2. Commentary on Horace's 'Ars Poetica,' 1746, and 1757, with the addition of two dissertations; one on the Province of the Drama, the other on Poetical Imitation; and a letter to Mr. Mason on the 'Marks of Imitation;' a fourth edition, corrected and enlarged, was published in 3 vols. 8vo. 1765, with the addition of another dissertation on the idea of Universal Poetry; the whole of which was reprinted in 1776. 3. 'The Opinion of an Eminent Lawyer (the Earl of Hardwicke) concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate,' &c. 8vo. 1751; which passed through three editions, and was followed by some other pamphlets on the same subject. 4. 'Commentary on the Epistle to Augustus,' 8vo. 1751. 5. 'The Delicacy of Friendship; a Seventh Dissertation, addressed to the Author of the Sixth,' 8vo. 1755; a satire directed against Dr. Jortin, author of six 'Dissertations,' in consequence of his remarks on Warburton; reprinted in 1788 in a volume, entitled, 'Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian.' 6. 'Remarks on Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion,' 1759. 7. 'Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government,' 8vo. 1759. 8. 'Letters on Chivalry and Romance,' which, with his 'Dialogues on Foreign Travel,' were republished in 1765 under the general title of 'Dialogues, Moral and Political.' 9. 'An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies, &c. concerning the Christian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome,' the substance of 'Twelve Discourses' delivered at Cambridge, on the opening of the lecture founded by bishop Warburton for the illustration of the prophecies. He also edited 'The Select Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley,' &c. in 2 vols. 8vo. 1769; also Jeremy Taylor's 'Moral Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 8vo. 1775; and in 1788 was published a complete edition of the works of bishop Warburton; which was followed in 1795 by his Life. To the above list of bishop Hurd's works must be added several sermons and controversial tracts, which are to be found in the collection published in 1810 in 8 vols. 8vo.

HURDIS, *James* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born at Bishopstone, in Sussex, in 1763, educated at Oxford, and died in 1801, leaving, among his works, 'The Village Curate,' published in 1788, and reprinted the next year; 'Adriano; or, the First of June,' 1790, which was quickly followed by his 'Panthea,' 'Elmer,' and 'Opelia;' and the 'Orphan Twins.' He likewise published, in the way of his profession in 1790, 'A short Critical Disquisition on the true Meaning of the Word תנינים,' found in *Gen.* i. 21: and 'Select Critical Remarks upon the English Version of the first ten Chapters of Genesis. To these may be added his tragedy of 'Sir Thomas More,' in 1791; his 'Cursory Remarks upon the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakspeare,' &c. in 1792; his 'Favourite Village;' and 'Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy,' 8vo. in 1800. A correct and elegant edition of his 'Poems,' in 3 vols. was printed at the University press, Oxford; part of which have since been reprinted.

HURE, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a French divine, was born at Champigny-sur-Youne in 1639, and died in 1717, leaving, 1. A Latin edition of the New Testament, with short notes, that were much esteemed, 2 vols. 12mo. 1692. 2. 'Novum Testamentum Regulis illustratum,' &c. 12mo. 1696; which he abridged, and published in French, under the title of 'Grammaire Sacrée, ou Regles pour entendre le Sens litteral de l'Ecriture Sainte,' 1707. 3. A French Translation of the New Testament, with the Notes from the Latin augmented, 4 vols. 12mo. 1702. 4. 'Dictionnaire de la Bible,' Rouen, 1715; which was not so complete as the one afterwards executed by Calmet.

HURI (*Bibl.*) חורי, son of Jaroah, of the tribe of Gad, father of Abihail. 1 *Chron.* v.

HUSHAI (*Bibl.*) חושי, the Archite, who assisted David in defeating the counsels of Absalom.

HUSS, *John* (*Ecc.*) a divine of Bohemia, was born at a town called Hussenitz, in 1376, studied at Prague, and early imbibing the notions of Wickliff, he propagated them with such rancorous zeal against the see of Rome, that after having caused various tumults throughout the country, he was at length seized and burnt alive as an heresiarch, in 1415. His ashes were collected, and then sprinkled in the Rhine. His numerous writings, which were violent, after the manner of such partisans, were collected and published in 2 vols. fol. 1558, under the title of 'Johannis Hussi Opera.' [Vide Plate XIX]

HUSSEY, *John, Lord* (*Hist.*) son of sir William Hussey, Chief Justice in the reign of Edward IV, was summoned to Parliament as lord Hussey in 21 Henry VIII; but having engaged in a commotion in Lincolnshire, occasioned by the assessment of a subsidy, he suffered death for his offence in the same year.

HUSSEY (*Her.*) vide *Beaulieu.*

HUSSEY, *Lord*, a title conferred on John Hussey above-mentioned, which was forfeited at his death. His sons were restored in blood, but not to the peerage.

HUSSEY, *Giles* (*Biog.*) an artist, descended from an ancient family in Dorsetshire, was born in 1710, and died in 1788, leaving a considerable reputation for skill in his art.

HUTCHESON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) the son of a dissenting minister in Ireland, was born in 1694, and died in 1747,

leaving, 1. 'Enquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue.' 2. 'Treatise on the Passions.' 3. Some Philosophical Papers in 'Hibernicus's Letters,' and in the 'London Journal,' 1728. 4. 'A System of Moral Philosophy,' 2 vols. 4to. published after his death by his son Francis Hutcheson, a physician, in 1755; to which is prefixed 'Some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character, of the Author,' by Dr. Leechman.

HUTCHINS, *John* (*Biog.*) a topographer, was born at Bradford Peverel, in Dorsetshire, in 1698, educated at Oxford, but took his master's degree at Cambridge, and died in 1773, leaving, 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1774; reprinted in 1796—1803, with the additions of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols, in 4 vols. fol.

HUTCHINSON, *John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, being bred to the law, was appointed Prime Serjeant at Law in 1762; Secretary of State for Ireland, and Keeper of his Majesty's Signet, in 1777; and died in 1795.

HUTCHINSON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Gertrough, in Ireland, which was assumed by John Hely, or Hutchinson, the lawyer and statesman above-mentioned, whose lady was raised to the Irish peerage in 1783, by the title of baroness Donoughmore of Knocklofty; and their son Richard, baron Donoughmore, was in 1797 created viscount Donoughmore, and in 1800 earl of Donoughmore. [Vide *Donoughmore*] Their second son, sir John Hely Hutchinson, who distinguished himself in Egypt, as the second in command under sir Ralph Abercrombie, was for his military services raised to the British peerage in 1801, by the title of lord Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary. The arms, &c. of this branch of the family are as follow:

Arms. Per pale *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant within an orb of cross crosslets fitchy, a crescent for difference.

Crest. A wyvern standing on a ducal coronet.

Supporters. Two wyverns, each charged on the breast with a crescent.

Motto. "Fortiter gerit crucem."

HUTCHINSON, *John* (*Biog.*) the well-known founder of a philosophical sect, was born in 1674, at Spennythorn, in Yorkshire, and died in 1737, leaving a number of works on the Hebrew language, which were collected in 12 vols. 8vo. 1748. He imagined all knowledge to be contained in the Hebrew Scriptures, and, rejecting the points, he gave a fanciful meaning to every one of the Hebrew letters. Although his theory amused some and alarmed others, yet it is now scarcely remembered, having sunk deservedly into oblivion.

HUTTEN, *Ulric von* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, of a respectable family, but of an adventurous turn of mind, was born at Steckenburg, in Franconia, in 1488, and died in 1523, leaving, among his numerous works, a collection of Latin Poems, published in 8vo. Francof. 1538; all which, except two, were reprinted in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Germanorum.' His prose works were mostly satirical, among which were his Latin Dialogues on Lutheranism, published in 4to. 1520.

HUTTEN, *Jacob*, a Silesian in the 16th century, and the leader of a sect of Anabaptists, is said to have been burnt as a heretic at Inspruck; but this is not certain. It is however well known that he provoked the resentment of the magistrates, by the levelling doctrines which he held. His followers, who afterwards adhered to count Zinzendorf, are now known by the name of Moravians, or, in German, Herrenhuters.

HUTTEN, *Leonard*, also a native of Ulm, was born in 1563, and died in 1616, leaving a number of theological works, enumerated by Freher in his 'Theatrum.'

HUTTER, *Elias* (*Biog.*) a native of Ulm, was born in 1553, and died in 1602, leaving, 1. Two Polyglotts, one in four languages, fol. Hamb. 1596; and the other in six, Nuremb. 1599. 2. A Hebrew Bible, remarkable for being printed with the radical letters in black type, the servile in hollow types, and the quiescent letters in smaller characters above the lines, Hamb. 1597.

HUTTON, *Matthew* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and native of Lincolnshire, was educated at Cambridge, and after various preferments was raised to the see of Durham in 1589, from which he was translated to that of York five years after, and died in 1605, at the age of 59.

HUTTON, *James*, a mineralogist and geologist, was born at Edinburgh in 1726, and died in 1797, leaving, among other things, his 'Theory of the Earth,' &c.

HUTTON, *Charles*, a mathematician, was born in 1737, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and died in 1823, leaving, among his works, 'A Treatise on Mensuration,' 4to. 1768; 'Elements of the Conic Sections,' 8vo. 1777; 'Tracts, Mathematical and Philosophical,' 4to. 1786; 'Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary,' 2 vols. 4to.; several treatises on Mathematics, Projectiles, and Philosophy; besides Mathematical Tables, &c.

HUXHAM, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, who died at Plymouth in 1768, was the author of a 'Treatise on Fevers;' and 'Observationes de Aere, et Morbis Epidemicis,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1728—1770.

HUYGENS, *Constantine* (*Biog.*) author of Latin Poems and Miscellanies, entitled 'Monumenta Desultoria,' was a native of the Hague, and died president of the council of the prince of Orange in 1687, at the age of 91.

HUYGENS, *Christian*, a mathematician, and son of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1629, and died in 1695, leaving, 1. 'Theoremata de Quadratura Hyperboles, Ellipsis,' &c. Hag. 1651. 2. 'Horologium Oscillatorium, sive de Motu Pendulorum,' Hag. 1658; which had been preceded by a smaller work on the same subject, entitled 'Brevis Institutio de Usu Horologiorum ad inveniendas Longitudines.' 3. 'Systema Saturninum,' &c. 1659. 4. 'Cosmotheoros,' 1695. 5. 'Opuscula posthuma, quæ continent Dioptricam, Commentarios de Vitris figurandis,' &c. 4to. 1703. The principal part of the above-mentioned works were published in 4 vols. 4to. 1700, under the title of 'Opera Varia;' and in 1728 were printed at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 4to. his 'Opera Reliqua.' [Vide Plate XXXV]

HUYGHENS, *Gomarus* (*Biog.*) a doctor of Louvain, was born in 1631, at Lier, a town of Brabant, and died in 1702, leaving a number of theological works, mentioned by Moreri.

HUYSUM, *John Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Amsterdam, was born in 1682, and died in 1749, after having acquired a high reputation, which raised the productions of his pencil in the public estimation, and enhanced their price very materially.

HUYSUM, *Justus Van*, brother of the preceding, who died at the age of 22, was very happy in painting battles.

HUYSUM, *Jacob Van*, another brother of the preceding, who was born at Amsterdam in 1680, and died in 1740, was distinguished by his happy imitation of his eldest brother's style.

HYACINTHUS (*Myth.*) Ὑακίνθος, a son of Amyclas and Diomede, being killed accidentally by Apollo, to whom he was very dear, this deity changed his blood into the flower called after him, and placed him among the constellations. *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Ovid. Met.* l. 10; *Lucian. Dial. Deor.* l. 15; *Palæph. &c.*

HYADES (*Myth.*) Ὑάδες, the five daughters of Atlas, who, pining with grief at the death of their brother Hyas, were changed into stars, and placed near the constellation Taurus. *Euripid. in Jon.* 1155; *Procl. in Hes.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 182; *Aul. Gell.* l. 13; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Schol. in Theoc.*

HYAGNIS (*Biog.*) a Phrygian, who was reputed to be the inventor of the flute.

HYAS (*Myth.*) Ὕας, son of Atlas, king of Mauritania, is said to have been killed by a lioness, in attempting to take her whelps from her. His sisters, in mourning his fate, were changed into stars. [Vide *Hyades*]

HYBLA (*Geog.*) a mountain of Sicily, otherwise called *Megara*, famous for its honey, and the sweet herbs from which it is procured.

Mart. l. 13, ep. 105.

Quum dederis Siculos mediis de collibus Hyblæ,
Cecropios dicas tu licet esse favos.

Virg. Eclog. 1.

Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti.

Sil. l. 14, v. 26.

Tum quæ nectareis vocat ad certamen Hymettum
Audax Hybla favis.

Cic. in Verr. 3, c. 43; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 5.

HYDASPES (*Geog.*) a river of India, now *Behut*, or *Chelum*, which was the boundary of Alexander's conquests in the East.

Horat. l. 1, od. 22.

—— quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

Lucan. l. 8, v. 227.

Qua rapidus Ganges, et qua Nysæus Hydaspes.

Seneca calls it *gemmifer*, in *Med. Act.* 1.

Tepidis Hydaspes gemmifer currens aquis.

Claudian calls it *aurifer*, in *Rufin.* l. 2.

—— auriferum veniam poturus Hydaspem.

Q. Curt. l. 5.

HYDE, *Edward, Earl of Clarendon* (*Hist.*) vide *Clarendon*.

Hyde, *Lawrence*, second son of the earl of Clarendon, the chancellor, was early engaged about the court, being made in 1661 master of the robes to the king; was sent in 1676 as ambassador to Poland, and was present as Plenipotentiary at the congress at Nimeguen. He was made first Lord of the Treasury in 1679; and after being raised to the peerage in 1681, by the title of viscount Hyde and earl of Rochester, he lost his offices for his refusal to change his religion; but was taken into the favour and service of king William, as also of queen Anne, and died in 1711.

Hyde, *Lord* (*Her.*) and viscount Cornbury, the titles enjoyed by Henry, eldest son of Henry, earl of Clarendon, who died in 1753, a little before his father.

Hyde, *Henry, Lord* (*Biog.*) and viscount Cornbury abovementioned, is only known as the author of some pamphlets, published without his name, and a comedy, entitled 'The Mistakes; or, the Happy Resentment,' printed in 1756 at Strawberry-Hill, with a preface by lord Orford. He likewise wrote a 'Letter to David Mallet, on the intended Publication of Bolingbroke's MSS.' which was printed in Dr. Hawkesworth's edition of Swift's works; also the paper dated Feb. 12, 1737, in the periodical work entitled 'Common Sense;' and 'A Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford,' 1751, on his being called up to the House of Peers, and consequently resigning his seat for the University, which he had represented in the House.

Hyde, *Thomas*, an orientalist, was born at Billingsley, near Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, in 1636; entered at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1658; and died a canon of Christ Church in 1703; leaving, 1. A Latin Translation of Ulug Beigh's Persian Work on the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Fixed Stars,' 1666. 2. 'A Catalogue of the Books in the Bodleian Library,' 1674, of which he was keeper until two years before his death. 3. 'Quatuor Evangelia et Acta Apostolorum Linguâ Malaicâ,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1677. 4. 'Epistola de Mensuris et Ponderibus Serum vel Sinensium,' &c. printed at the end of Edward Bernard's book 'De Mensuris,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1688. 5. 'Annotatiunculæ in Tractatum Alberti Bobovii Turcarum Imp. Mohammedis IV,' &c. 1690. 6. 'Itinera Mundi,' of Abraham Peritsol a jew, 1691. 7. 'De Ludis Orientalibus Libri duo,' &c. 1694. 8. 'In Historiam Plantarum Oxoniensium Annotationes Nominum singularum Plantarum Linguâ Arabicâ Persicâ et Turcicâ,' 4to. Oxon. 1699. 9. 'Historia Religionis veter. Persarum,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1700; but the edition of 1760 is reckoned the best, and is become very scarce; besides these he planned and partly prepared a number of works mentioned by Wood, from which Dr. Gregory Sharpe collected and published some pieces, under the title of 'Syntagma Dissertationum et Opuscula,' 2 vols. 4to. 1767, accompanied by a life of the author. [Vide Plate XXIV]

HYDER, *Ali Khan* (*Hist.*) prince of Mysore, who was born at Dinuvelli, in the Mysore, distinguished himself early as a brave commander against the Mahrattas and the English, to whom he proved a formidable enemy, until his death in 1782, when he was succeeded by Tippoo Saib, who inherited his valour and his rancor against the English. [Vide Plate II]

HYDRA (*Myth.*) Ὕδρη, a celebrated monster who infested the lake Lerna, in Peloponnesus, having, according to Diodorus, a hundred heads, and as soon as one of these heads was cut off two immediately sprung out from the wound. It was one of the labours of Hercules to kill him, which he effected, with the assistance of Iolaus, who applied a burning iron to the wounds, as soon as one head was cut off.

Horat. l. 4, od. 4.

Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem.

Ovid. Met. l. 9, v. 69.

Pars quota Lernææ serpens eris unus Echidnæ
Vulneribus fecunda suis erat illa; nec ullum
De centum numero caput est impune recisum.

Ibid. l. 9, v. 192.

—— nec profuit Hydræ
Crescere per damnum, geminasque resumere vires.

[Vide *Hydra, Technological Dictionary.*]

Hydra (*Numis.*) this monster is frequently represented on the medals of Hercules. [Vide *Hercules*]

HYDRUNTUM (*Geog.*) a city of Calabria, 50 m. S. Brundusium, now *Otranto*, where Pyrrhus, and afterwards Varro, Pompey's lieutenant, contemplated the building a bridge across the Adriatic, to carry them over into Greece, a distance of 60 miles.

Lucan. l. 5, v. 375.

Et cunctas revocare rates, quas avius Hydrus
Antiquusque Taras, secretaque litora Leucæ,
Quas recipit Salapina palus, &c.

Hydruntum (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on some few medals, bearing the name of the people, ΥΔΡΩΝΤΙΝΩΝ.

HYDRUS (*Geog.*) now *Capo di Otranto*, a promontory of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic, not far from Hydruntum.

HYEMPSAL (*Hist.*) a son of Micipsa, brother to Adherbal, was murdered by Jugurtha, after the death of his father. *Sallust. de Bell. Jug.*

HYGEIA (*Myth.*) or *Hygiea*, Ὑγίεια, or Ὑγεία, a daughter of Æsculapius, who was worshipped by the ancients as the goddess of health. *Plin.* l. 35; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

HYGEIA (*Numis.*) this goddess is represented mostly on medals, under the figure of a female feeding a serpent, and on Roman coins, sometimes with the inscription SALUS. *Vaillant. Præst. Num. &c.*; *T. Tristan. Spanheim, Reger, &c.*

HYGINUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a pope, and a martyr, who was born at Athens, governed the church after Telesphorus from 153 to 156, when he is said to have been put to death. Historians are not agreed on any of the particulars respecting

the pontificate and death of Hyginus. *Euseb. in Chron.; Epiphan. in Hæres.; Du Pin. Bibl.*

HYGINUS, *C. Jul.* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, and one of the freedmen of Augustus, was the author of a mythological history, which he called 'Fabulæ,' and 'Poeticon Astronomicon, both of which are extant;' besides some treatises on the cities of Italy; and on some Roman families descended from the Trojans, &c. which are now lost. The best edition of Hyginus is that of Munker, published with some other pieces, under the title of 'Mythographi Latini,' 2 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1681.

HYLA (*Numis.*) a town of the Locri, which is only known by some coins bearing the inscription ΥΛΑΙΟΥ, i. e. *Hylæi;* and the type of Hercules, *Hylæus.*

HYLAS (*Myth.*) Ὕλας, a son of Thiodamas, king of Mysia and Menodice, was stolen and carried away by Hercules, who, on his being missed, became disconsolate at his loss, and abandoned the Argonautic expedition to go in search of him.

Juv. Sat. 1.

Et multum quæsitus Hylas, urnamque secutus.

Stat. Sylv. 1.

Quantum non clamatus Hylas.

Theocrit. de Hyla.

—— Τρὶς μὲν Ὕλαν ἄυσε.

Virg. Eclog. 6.

His adjungit Hylam, nautæ quo fonte relictum
Clamassent, ut littus Hyla, Hyla omne sonaret.

Val. Flacc. Argon. l. 1.

Rursus Hylan, et rursus Hylan per longa reclamant
Avia, respondent sylvæ, et vaga certat imago.

Apollod. l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 14.

HYLE (*Geog.*) Ὕλη, a town of Cyprus, where Apollo was worshipped, under the name of Hylates. *Steph. Byz.; Cellar. Notit.*

HYLE (*Numis.*) to this town are attributed the medals bearing the inscription, ΥΛΕΤΑΝ.

HYLLUS (*Myth.*) Ὕλλος, son of Hercules and Dejanira, who settled in Attica, after having conquered and killed Eurystheus. He was afterwards slain in attempting to recover Peloponnesus with the Heraclidæ. *Herodot.* l. 7; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 36, &c.; *Diod.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9, &c.

HYLLUS (*Geog.*) a river of Lydia, which emptied itself into the Hermus, not far from Sardis.

HYLLUS (*Numis.*) this river is distinguished on medals, by the inscription, CΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ ΥΛΛΟC, i. e. *Saittenorum Hyllus,* which shows that the Saitteni inhabited this neighbourhood. The river itself is represented under the figure of a female pouring water out of an urn.

HYMENÆUS (*Bibl.*) Ὑμέναιος, a citizen of Ephesus, and a convert to the preaching of St. Paul, fell afterwards into heresy, and was given over to Satan by the apostle. 1 *Tim.* ii.

HYMENÆUS (*Myth.*) or *Hymen,* son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to some, of Apollo and one of the Muses, was worshipped by the ancients as the god of marriage. According to some mythologists, he was a young Athenian of great beauty, but of ignoble origin, who, falling in love with one of the richest and noblest of his countrywomen, obtained her hand by an extraordinary act of valour. His marriage was attended with such felicity to the parties, that the Athenians instituted festivals to his honour, and invoked him at their nuptials. The Romans did the same in imitation of that custom.

Musæus.

Ουχ Ὑμέναιον ἀεῖδε πατὴρ, &c.

Stat. Geneth. Lucan.

Et vestros Hymenæon ante postes
Festis cantibus ipse personabo.

Ovid. Met. l. 12, v. 215.

Ecce canunt Hymenæon, et ignibus atria fumant.

Claudian. Epithal. Pall.

Mollibus exsurgit stratis, Hymenæon et omne
Agmen, et innumeros Hymenæum poscit Amores.

Senec. in Troad.

Tritonum ab alto cecinit Hymenæum chorus.

Catull. Carm. 61.

Hymen O Hymenæe, Hymen ades O Hymenæe.

Hom. Il. l. 18, *and Schol. Virg. Eclog.* 8; *and Serv. Donat. Terent. Adelph.*

HYMETTUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Attica, now *Himetto,* about two miles from Athens. It is 22 miles in circumference, and is still famous for its bees and honey.

Mart. l. 7, ep. 87.

Pascat et Hybla meas pascat Hymettus apes.

Juven. Sat. 13.

—— *Dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto.*

Horat. l. 2, Sat. 2.

Sperne cibum vilem; nisi Hymettia mella Falerno
Ne biberis diluta.

Sil. l. 2.

Aut ubi Cecropius formidine nubis aquosæ
Sparsa super flores examina tollit Hymettus.

Vall. Flacc. l. 5.

Flores per verni qualis juga fluxit Hymetti
Aut Sicula sub rupe cohors.

This mountain was also famous for its quarry of marble. *Hor.* l. 2, od. 18.

Non trabes Hymettiæ
Premunt columnas ultima recisas
Africa.

Jupiter had a temple there, whence he had the surname of *Hymettius. Cic. de Fin.* l. 1, c. 34; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* 36.

HYPANIS (*Geog.*) a river of European Scythia, now called *Bog,* which emptied itself into the Borysthenes. It rose at the foot of Caucasus, and its waters lost their sweetness at the distance of 40 miles from their source.

Ovid. Met. l. 15.

Quid? Non et Scythicis Hypanis de montibus ortus
Qui fuerit dulcis, salibus vitiatur amaris.

Herodot. l. 4; *Virg. Georg.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mela* l. 2.

HYPARINUS (*Hist.*) a son of Dion, who reigned at Syracuse for two years after his father.

HYPAS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Gangres, in Paphlagonia, assisted at the council of Nice in 325. He is said to have been stoned to death by the Novatians, and his festival is observed by the Greek church on Nov. 14. *Philostorg.* l. 1; *Menol. Græc.*

HYPATIA (*Biog.*) a daughter of Theon, who governed the Platonic school at Alexandria, her native place. She was distinguished by her talents, her learning, and her virtues, and had among her disciples Synesius, afterwards bishop of Ptolemais. But being charged with preventing a reconciliation between Orestes the governor, and Cyril, the patriarch of that city, a number of enthusiasts, headed by one Peter, a lecturer, watched an opportunity of seizing her, and dragging her out of her chair, they hurried her to the church called Cæsars, stripped her naked, and killed her with tiles. After which they tore her body to pieces, and burnt them to ashes; which horrid event took place A. D. 415. Although St. Cyril is cleared by the testimony of his cotemporaries from having taken any part whatever in this outrage, yet he may not be altogether clear from blame, for not having more openly discountenanced proceedings which he must have condemned. *Socrat.* l. 7; *Synes. Epist.; Damas. Vit. Philostorg; Voss. de Philol.* c. 2, &c.; *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* l. 5, c. 22; *Montuc. Hist. Math.* tom. i.

HYPERBOREI (*Geog.*) a nation in the northern parts of

Europe and Asia, who were reported to live to an incredible age. *Herodot.* l. 4; *Pind. Pyth.* od. 10; *Æschyl. in Suppl. Orph. in Arg.*; *Apollon. Arg.* l. 2; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.*; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 1; *Mela* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 4; *Solin.* c. 31, &c.

HYPERIDES (*Biog.*) an Athenian orator, disciple of Plato and Isocrates, published many of his orations, of which one only is extant that has been attributed to him. It stands the 17th among those of Demosthenes; there are, however, besides, some few fragments of his compositions.

HYPERION (*Myth.*) a son of Cœlus and Terras, who married Thea, by whom he had Aurora. He is frequently taken for the sun. *Hom. Hymn. ad Apoll.*; *Hesiod. Theog.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, &c.

HYPERIUS, *Gerard Andrew* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born at Ypres, in Flanders, in 1511, and died in 1564, leaving a number of theological and controversial works.

HYPERMNESTRA (*Myth.*) Ὑπερμνήςρα, the only one of the Danaides, who, disobeying her father's bloody commands, spared her husband Lynceus on the first night of their marriage. [Vide *Danaides*]

HYPSICLES (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Alexandria, and a disciple of Isidorus, who flourished in the second century, is supposed to be the author of a work entitled 'Anaphoricus,' which was published in Greek, with the Latin version of Mentelius in conjunction with the Optics of Heliodorus in 4to. Paris, 1640. *Voss. de Scient. Matth.*; *Fab. Bibl. Græc.* &c.

HYPSICRATEA (*Hist.*) the wife of Mithridates, who accompanied her husband in man's clothes when he fled before Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

Hypsicrates (*Biog.*) a Phœnician, who wrote a history of his country, which was saved when Carthage was taken.

HYPSIPYLE (*Myth.*) a queen of Lemnos, and daughter of Thoas, who spared her father's life when the Lemnian women killed all the males in the island, for which she was driven away by her subjects. She was taken by pirates, and sold to Lycurgus, king of Nemea. Jason, who had landed at Lemnos during her reign, and by whom she was the mother of Euneus and Nebophronus, had made vows of eternal fidelity to her, which he afterwards violated. *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 15, &c.; *Ovid. Heroid.* 6; *Schol. in Hom.*; *Schol. in Pind.*; *Schol. Eurip. in Hecub.* &c.

HYRCANIA (*Geog.*) a large country of Asia, at the north of Parthia, and west of Media, abounding in serpents, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 2, &c.

HYRCANUM, *mare* (*Geog.*) another name for the Caspian Sea.

HYRCANUS (*Hist.*) the name of some high-priests among the Jews.

Hyrcanus, *John*, son of Simon Maccabeus, succeeded his father A. M. 3900, A. C. 104, and waged war successfully against the Syrians, the Parthians, and the Idumeans, which latter he compelled to be circumcised, and died after having governed the Jews for 31 years. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13; *Usser. Annal.*

HYRCANUS II, eldest son of Alexander I, succeeded his father A. C. 78, but was deprived of his regal dignity by his brother Aristobulus, and only retained the high priesthood. He afterwards attempted to recover his right, when he was defeated by Pompey, and falling into the hands of his nephew, he had his ears cut off, and, finally, was put to death by Herod at the age of 80, A. C. 30. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 1.

Hyrcanus, nephew of the high priest Onias II, was sent into Egypt to congratulate Ptolemy on the birth of a son, and, displaying great magnificence at the Egyptian court, he received many marks of favour from Ptolemy, which awakened the jealousy of his brothers. He afterwards fled from Jerusalem and killed himself, that he might not fall into the hands of his enemies. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, &c.

HYRIEUS (*Myth.*) a prince of Tanagra, son of Neptune and Alcyone, who kindly entertained Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, when travelling over Bœotia, for which he was afterwards rewarded with a fine child named Orion, who had been conceived in a bull's hide.

HYSTASPES (*Hist.*) Ὑςάσπης, a noble Persian, of the family of the Achæmenides, whose son, Darius, was king of Persia, after the death of the impostor Smerdis. *Herodot.* l. 1, &c.

HYSTIEUS (*Biog.*) vide *Histiæus*.

HYWELL, *Ap Owain* (*Hist.*) a prince of North Wales, who, being defeated in his attempt to seize the throne from his elder brother, retired to Ireland, and died in 1171.

Hywell, *Ap Morgan*, a prince of Glamorgan, who died in 1043, aged 130. It is said that three of his family lived to nearly the same age.

I. J.

JAALAM (*Bibl.*) יעלם, son of Esau and Aholibama. *Gen.* xxxvi.

JAAPHER, *Ebn Thophail* (*Biog.*) an Arabian philosopher, cotemporary with Averrhoes, who died about 1198, was the author of a philosophical romance entitled 'The Life or History of Hai Ebn Yokdhan,' which was published by Mr. Edward Pococke, son of Dr. Pococke, in 1671, with a Latin version; and in 1708 it was translated into English by Mr. Simon Ockley.

JAASAU (*Bibl.*) יעשו, an Israelite, who separated from his strange wife. *Ezra* x.

JAAZANIAH (*Bibl.*) יאוניה, son of a Maachathite; also son of Jeremiah, the Rechabite; also son of Schaphan, chief of the idolatrous Israelites shown to Ezekiel in vision; and son of Azur, a wicked prince of the people. 2 *Kings* xxv; *Jerem.* xxxv; *Ezek.* viii. and xi.

JAAZIAH (*Bibl.*) יעזיהו, son of Merari, the Levite.

JAAZIEL (*Bibl.*) יעזיאל, a Levite musician. 1 *Chron.* xv. 18.

JABAL (*Bibl.*) יבל, son of Lamech and Adah. *Gen.* iv. 20.

JABESH (*Bibl.*) יבש, father of Shallum, the 15th king of Israel, or of Samaria. 2 *Kings* xv. 10.

Jabesh, a city in the half tribe of Manasseh, beyond Jordan, generally called *Jabesh Gilead*, which was sacked by the Israelites, because it refused to join in the war against Benjamin. *Judg.* xxi.

JABIN (*Bibl.*) יבין, king of Hazor, in the northern part of Canaan, was killed in battle with Joshua, about A. M. 2555. *Josh.* xi. 1, &c.

Jabin, another king of Hazor, oppressed the Israelites 20

years, from A. M. 2699 to 2719, but his general, Sisera, was defeated by Barak, at the foot of Mount Tabor.

JABLOWNSKI, *David Ernest* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, was born at Dantzic in 1660, and died in 1740, leaving among his works, a Latin translation of Bentley's Sermons preached at Boyle's Lectures, &c.

JABLOWNSKI, *Theodore*, brother to the preceding, was born at Dantzig in 1654, and died in 1731, leaving, 1. 'Dictionnaire François et Allemand,' 1711. 2. 'Dictionnaire Universel des Arts et des Sciences,' &c. 1721. 3. A German translation of Tacitus 'De Moribus Germanorum,' 1724.

JABLOWNSKI, *Paul Ernest*, son of Daniel above-mentioned, was born at Berlin in 1693, and died in 1757, leaving, 1. 'Pantheon Ægyptiorum,' &c. 8vo. 2. 'Disquisitio de Lingua Lycaonica,' 4to. Berolin. 3. 'Specimen novæ Interpretationis Tabulæ Bembinæ,' &c. inserted in the Miscellanea Berolinensia, &c. tom. vi. 4to. 4. 'De Memnone Græcorum,' Francof. 1753. 5. 'Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ,' &c.

JABLOWNSKI, *Joseph Alexander von*, a Polish prince, who died in 1777, at the age of 65, was the author of the Lives of Twelve Generals,' in the Polish language, and a treatise on the Sclavonic Poetry, &c.

JABNEH (*Bibl.*) יבנה, a city of the Philistines.

IACCHUS (*Myth.*) another name for Bacchus.

JACETUS (*Biog.*) or *Diaceto Francis de Cataneis*, an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1466, and died in 1522, leaving some treatises on Beauty and Love, &c. which were all printed together at Basil in 1563.

JACHIN (*Bibl.*) יעכן, fifth son of Simeon, went down into Egypt with his father, and became the head of a family. *Gen.* xlvi; *Numb.* xxvi.

JACHIN, head of the 25th family of priests. 1 *Chron.* xxiv.

JACI (*Geog.*) *Giaci*, or *Aci*, a considerable maritime town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, situated at the foot of Mount Etna, 10 m. N. N. E. Catania, 15 S. by W. Taormind. Lon. 15° 15′ E., lat. 37° 40′ N. It is the ancient *Acis* of the Latins.

JACKSON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Foskill, in the county of Armagh, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir Richard Jackson. The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a fess between three shovellers, tufted at the head and breast *argent*, each charged with a trefoil slipped *vert*.

Crest. On a wreath of the colors a shoveller, as in the arms.

JACKSON, the name of another family of Arsley, co. Bedford, which also enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir John Jackson; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a fess between a goat's head, couped in chief *gules*, and a ship in full sail in base *proper*, a greyhound current between two pheons *or*.

Crest. On a wreath of the colors a goat's head couped *argent*, gutte de sang, armed and bearded *or*, gorged with a collar *gules*, charged with three bezants from the collar, a line reflexed of the third, the rings gold.

JACKSON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Willowing, in the county of Durham, in 1579, educated at Oxford, and died in 1640. His numerous theological works were collected and published in 3 vols. fol. 1672, 1673.

JACKSON, *John*, an English divine, was born at Lensey, in Yorkshire, in 1686, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1763, leaving, among his works, 'Chronological Antiquities,' 3 vols. 4to. 1752.

JACKSON, *Arthur*, a nonconformist, was ejected at the restoration, and died in 1666, leaving a Commentary on the Bible in 3 vols. 4to.

JACKSON, *William*, a native of Exeter, and a musical composer, who died in 1803, at the age of 73, composed various songs, hymns, sonatas, canzonets, &c. which were highly esteemed; and also wrote, 1. 'Thirty Letters on various Subjects,' which went through three editions in his lifetime. 2. 'The Four Ages,' &c. 8vo. 3. 'A Treatise on the present State of Music,' 1791. 4. 'An Ode to Fancy.'

JACOB (*Bibl.*) יעקב, son of Isaac and Rebekkah, twin brother to Esau, was so called from עקב, he supplants, because he supplanted his brother at his birth. He was afterwards called *Israel* by divine command, and his descendants were named *Israelites*. His remarkable history may be found in the chapters of Genesis, from the xxvi. to the xlix. He died A. M. 2315, A. C. 1689, at the age of 137. *Petav. Doctrin. Temp.*; *Usser. Annal.*

JACOB, father of Matthew, and grandfather of Joseph. *Matth.* i.

JACOB, *Ebn Leits* (*Hist.*) founder of the dynasty of the Suffarides, and son of a copper-smith, left his father's trade, and followed a military life, wherein he succeeded so well as to rise to the highest offices of the state. At the death of his master, he succeeded him as prince of Segestan; and, after extending his conquests, during a reign of 11 years, over Khorasan and Iran, or Persia, he died in the year of the Hegira 364, A. D. 974.

JACOB, son of Joseph, and grandson of Abdal Mumen, founder of the dynasty of the Almoades in Africa, is better known by the name of *Almonzor*.

JACOB, *Begh*, second son of Hassan Begh, eighth prince, of the second dynasty of the Turcomans in Asia, surnamed the *White Sheep*, succeeded his brother, on whom he made war in 1481, and died, as is supposed, of poison in 1490, at the age of 28.

JACOB (*Ecc.*) a Carthusian monk of Hungary, who, under pretence of going on a crusade to the Holy Land, collected a vast body of the peasantry in France and Germany; but the government refusing to countenance this measure, his followers were dispersed, and he himself was killed by a butcher at the commencement of the 13th century.

JACOB, *Al Bardai*, a leader of the Eutychians, who received from him the name of *Jacobites*.

JACOB, *Ben Naphthali* (*Biog.*) a Rabbi of the fifth century, of the sect of the Masorites, is said to have invented vowel-points about 497.

JACOB, *Ben Hajim*, a Rabbi of the 16th century, is known as the editor of the Massora and Hebrew Bible, with the Chaldee Paraphrase, 4 vols. fol. Venet. 1525.

JACOB, *Henry*, a Brownist, otherwise called an *Independant*, is said to have been the first who introduced that sect into England. He was a native of Kent, educated at Oxford, and died in 1624, leaving several works in favour of his notions.

JACOB, *Henry*, son of the preceding, and an able orientalist, was born about 1606, and died in 1652, leaving, 1. 'Oratio inauguralis sub Aditu Prælectionis Philologicæ publicè habita apud Collegium Oxonio-Merton,' Aug. 1636. 2. 'Græca et Latina Poemata.' 3. 'Description of Oakley-Hole, near Wells,' written in English verse. 4. 'Annotationes in eam Partem Orationis in Aug. in qua dicitur Oratione soluta scripsit Aristæus Proconnesius,' these four pieces were published at Oxford, 4to. 1652. 5. 'Delphi Phœnicizantes,' a work, which, according to Wood, was surreptitiously published by Dr. Dickinson. He wrote a number of other works which remain in MS.

JACOB, *Lewis*, a French bibliographer, was born at Chalons sur Soane in 1608, and died in 1670, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Bibliotheca Pontificia,' 4to. Lugd. 1643. 2. 'Traite des plus Bibliotheques du Monde,' 8vo. Paris. 1644. 3. 'Bibliotheca Parisina,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1645; to which he added, by way of supplement, his 'Bibliotheca Gallica Universalis.' 4. 'De Claris Scriptoribus Cabilonensibus,

Libri tres,' 4to. 1652; besides a number of other pieces mentioned by Niceron.

JACOB, *Giles*, a poet and law-writer, was born at Romsey, in the county of Southampton, in 1686, and died in 1744, leaving, 1. 'The Accomplished Conveyancer,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1714, 1736, and 1750. 2. 'The Clerk's Remembrancer,' 1714 and 1730. 3. 'The Grand Precedent,' 8vo. 1716. 4. 'A Catalogue of all Writs and Processes of the Courts at Westminster,' 8vo. 1717. 5. 'Lex Mercatoria, or the Merchant's Companion,' 8vo. 1718, reprinted 1729. 6. 'The Laws of Appeals and Murder, from the MSS. of Mr. Gale,' &c. 8vo. 1719. 7. 'Lex Constitutionis, or the Gentleman's Law,' 8vo. 1719 and 1737. 8. 'The Modern Justice, containing the Business of a Justice of Peace, with Precedents,' 1720, 1726, and 1729. 9. 'Review of the Statutes,' 1720, and reprinted the same year. 10. 'A Treatise of the Laws,' &c. 8vo. 1721. 11. 'The Complete Court Keeper, or Lord Steward's Assistant,' 8vo. 1724, reprinted 1740, 1752, 1764, 1781. 12. 'The Student's Companion,' &c. 1725, 1734, and 1743. 13. 'The Common Law Common-placed,' 8vo. 1726, fol. 1733. 14. 'The New Law Dictionary,' 1729, reprinted in 1733, and frequently since, with the additions and improvements of Ruffhead, Morgan, and, lastly, of sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, in 1797; an abridgment of this work was published in 1743. 15. 'The Complete Chancery Practitioner,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1730. 16. 'Tables to the Law,' fol. 1736. 17. 'The Complete Attorney's Practice,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1737. 18. 'City Libertie,' 1732, and with a new title only in 1737. 19. 'General Law of Estates,' 8vo. 1740. 20. 'Game Law,' 12mo. 1740. 21. 'New Complete Conveyancer,' 8vo. 1744. 22. 'The Statute Law Common-placed,' 8vo. 1748. 23. 'Law Grammar,' 12mo. 1749 and 1754. Among his poetical works are to be reckoned his two dramatic pieces, entitled 'Love in a Wood,' and 'The Soldier's Last Stake;' and his poems, entitled 'A Journey to Bath and Bristol,' 'An Essay on Criticism,' &c.; to which may be added his 'Poetical Register, or Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1723.

JACOBÆUS, *Oliger* (*Biog.*) professor of physic and philosophy at Copenhagen, was born in 1650 at Arnhusen, in the peninsula of Jutland, and died in 1701, leaving, among his works, 1. 'De Ranis Dissertatio,' Rom. 1676; of which a better edition was published at Paris in 8vo. 1682. 2. 'Bartholomæi Scalæ, Equitis Florentini, Historia Florentinorum,' &c. Rom. 1677. 3. 'Oratio in Obitum Tho. Bartholini,' 1681. 4. 'Compendium Institutionum Medicarum,' 8vo. Hafn. 1684. 5. 'De Ranis et Lacertis Dissertatio,' 1686. 6. 'Francisci Ariosti de Oleo Montis Zibinii, seu Petroleo Agri Mutinensis,' &c. 1690. 7. 'Panegyricus Christiano Vto dictus,' 1691. 8. 'Gaudia Arctoi Orbis ob Thalamos Augustos Frederici et Ludovicæ,' 1691. 9. 'Museum Regi, sive Catologus Rerum, &c. quæ in Basilica Bibliotheca Christiani V Hafniæ asservantur,' fol. 1696 and 1710, with considerable additions.

JACOBATIUS (*Ecc.*) or *Jacobazzi, Dominico*, a cardinal bishop of Luccra, was employed by the popes Sixtus IV, Innocent VIII, Alexander VI, Julius II, and Leo X on different important missions, created cardinal by the latter in 1517, and died about 1527. He left a Treatise on the Councils, which is in the last volume of P. Labbe's Councils.

JACOBATIUS, *Christopher*, nephew of the preceding, was created a cardinal by Paul II in 1536, at the recommendation of the emperor Charles V, and died in 1540.

JACOBEAU (*Ecc.*) or *Jacobel*, an heretical preacher, and companion of John Huss, who propagated his doctrines in opposition to the church of Rome. *Prateol. Dogm. Hæretic.*

JACOBS, *Lucas* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver, commonly called *Lucas van Leyden*, and by the Italians *Luca d'Olanda*, was born at Leyden in 1494, and died in 1533, leaving several pictures in oil and distemper, which are extant in collections at Leyden, Amsterdam, Paris, Vienna, and elsewhere. He is likewise still remembered by his engravings, which were executed with much delicacy.

JACOBS, *Jurian*, a painter of Switzerland, who died in 1664, at the age of 54, was very happy in the introduction of animals into his pictures.

JACOMB, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, and native of Leicestershire, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, was ejected from his living of St. Martin Ludgate in 1662, and died in 1687, leaving some religious works.

JACOPONI *da Todi* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, the friend and cotemporary of Dante, whose real name was *Jacopo de Benedetti*, died at a very advanced aged in 1306, leaving some canticles, which are very much admired; and also some Latin poems, particularly on sacred subjects. The best edition of his Canticles is that of Venice, 4to. 1617, with notes.

JACQUELOT, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a French Protestant, was born at Vassy in 1647, and died in 1708, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Traité de l'Existence de Dieu,' 4to. Amsterdam, 1697. 2. 'Dissertations sur le Messie,' 8vo. Hague, 1699.

JACQUES, *Frere* (*Biog.*) vide *Baulot*.

JADAU (*Bibl.*) ידו, son of Nebo, and one of those who separated from his foreign wife.

JADDUS (*Hist.*) or *Jaddua*, high-priest of the Jews in the time of Alexander the Great. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 11, c. 8.

JADIAEL (*Bibl.*) ידיעאל, son of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* vii. 6.

JADON (*Hist.*) Ἰάδων, the name given by Josephus to the man of God mentioned in 1 *Kings* xiii.

JAEGER, *John Wolfgang* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born at Stutgard in 1647, and died in 1720, leaving, 1. 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Hamb. 1709. 2. 'Systema Theologiæ,' &c.

JAEL (*Bibl.*) יעל, or *Jahel*, the wife of Heber, the Kenite, who killed Sisera. *Judg.* iv. This event took place about A. M. 2719, A. C. 1285. *Petav. Rat. Tempt.*; *Usser. Annal.*

JAFFA (*Geog.*) a town of Palestine, situated near the coast of the Mediterranean, 40 miles W. Jerusalem. Lon. 34° 53′ E. lat. 32° 2′ N. This is the ancient *Joppa*, of which mention is made in Scripture; in 1799 it was taken by Bonaparte, and became the scene of that massacre of his prisoners, of which so many different reports have been spread.

JAGO, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English poet, descendant of a Cornish family, was born in 1715, and died in 1781, leaving 'Edge Hill,' 'Labour and Genius,' 'Elegy on two Blackbirds,' and other poems, which were published in one volume in 1784.

JAGUR (*Bibl.*) יגור, a city of Judah. *Josh.* xv.

JAHATH (*Bibl.*) יחת, a Levite, of Gershom's family, son of Libnah. 1 *Chron.* vi. 20.

JAHATH, a Levite, of Marari's family, and surveyor of the workmen employed by Josiah in repairing the temple. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

JAHAZ (*Bibl.*) or *Jahaza*, יהצה, a city beyond Jordan, near to which Moses defeated king Sihon. 1 *Chron.* vi.

JAHAZIEL (*Bibl.*) יחזיאל, one of David's brave men. 1 *Chron.* xii.

JAHLEEL (*Bibl.*) יחלאל, third son of Zebulon, and head of a family. *Gen.* xlvi.; *Numb.* xxvi.

JAHMAI (*Bibl.*) יחמי, son of Tola, and grandson of Issachar. 1 *Chron.* vii.

JAHZEEL (*Bibl.*) יחצאיל, son of Naphthali, and head of a family. *Gen.* xlvi.; *Numb.* xxvi.

JAHZERAH (*Bibl.*) son of Meshullam, and father of Adiel. 1 *Chron.* ix.

JAILLOT, *Alexis Hubert* (*Biog.*) geographer to the French king, who died in 1780, was the author of 'Recherches Critiques, Historiques, et Topographiques, sur la Ville de Paris,' 5 vols. 8vo. 1772.

JAIR (*Bibl.*) יאיר, a judge of Israel, succeeded Tola, and governed 22 years. *Numb.* xxxii.; *Deut.* iii.; *Josh.* xiii.; 1 *Kings* iv.; 1 *Chron.* ii.

JAIR, son of Shimei, and father of Mordecai. *Esth.* ii.

JAIR, or *Jairus*, 'Ιαειρος, chief of the synagogue at Capernaum, whose daughter was healed by Jesus. *Matt.* ix.; *Mark* v.; *Luke* viii.

JAKIM (*Bibl.*) יקים, chief of the 12th family of the 24 classes of priests.

IALEMUS (*Myth.*) a son of the Muse Calliope, whose name, from his melancholy poems, was given by the Greeks to elegies of a mournful character, answering to the *Næniæ* of the Latins.

JALMENUS (*Myth.*) 'Ιάλμενος, a son of Mars and Astyoche, who led the inhabitants of Orchomenos and Aspledon in 30 ships to the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 97; *Paus.* l. 9.

JALON (*Bibl.*) ילון, the son of Ezra. 1 *Chron.* iv.

JALYSUS (*Geog.*) a town of Rhodes, said to have been built by Jalysus, son of Ochimus, and grandson of the Sun, of whom Protogenes made a celebrated picture that afterwards came into the hands of the Romans. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2, ep. 21; *Plin.* l. 35; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7; *Plut. in Demet.*

JAMAICA (*Geog.*) one of the West India islands, and the most considerable of the possessions belonging to Great Britain.

Situation, Extent, &c. It lies 30 leagues W. Hispaniola, nearly the same distance S. Cuba, is of an oval figure 170 miles long, and 60 broad, and divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall. The principal town is Kingston.

History of Jamaica.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, was formed into a Spanish colony in 1509. In 1596 sir Anthony Shirley invaded and plundered the island; and about 40 years afterwards, it was again plundered by a party of English under colonel Jackson. In 1655 it was taken by the English under the command of Penn and Venables, since which time it has formed a part of the British dominions, with little interruption to its tranquillity, except what has been occasioned by the Maroons, or the slaves of the Spanish settlers, who, on the conquest of the island, fled to the mountains, and lived by predatory incursions into the settlements formed by the colony. In 1738 a treaty was made with them, by which their freedom was guaranteed, and a district was assigned to them, with which they remained quiet until 1795, when a new and formidable war was commenced between them and the white inhabitants, in which they were for a time successful, but were finally subdued by the help of blood-hounds, and compelled to surrender to their enemies at discretion, when 600 of them were transported to Nova Scotia, and had lands assigned to them.

IAMBE (*Myth.*) 'Ιάμβη, daughter of Panos and Euche, is said to have attended Ceres as she travelled over Attica in quest of Proserpine; and, from the jokes and stories which she invented to exhilarate the goddess, the name of *Iambics* has been given to free and satirical verses.

IAMBLICHUS (*Hist.*) the second king of Emesa, succeeded his father Sampsiceramus, and being exceedingly attached to the Romans, he acquainted Cicero with the movements of the Parthians. He was afterwards put to a cruel death by M. Anthony on account of his supposed attachment to Octavianus. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 15, ep. 1; *Strab.* l. 16; *Dio.* l. 50.

IAMBLICHUS II, nephew of the preceding, succeeded his uncle Alexander, and was in favour with Augustus.

IAMBLICHUS (*Biog.*) a magician of Babylon, who flourished in the second century under M. Aurelius, was the author of some Greek works; among others of one entitled, 'Babylonica,' which is said to be in the Escurial, and of which Leo Allatius has given a fragment. *Phot. Cod.*; *Voss. Hist. Græc.*

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, and native of Chalcis, in Cœlo-Syria, who flourished in the fourth century, wrote a number of works on the philosophy of the Alexandrian school; of which there are extant only the Life of Pythagoras; an Exhortation to the Study of Philosophy; three books on Mathematical Learning; a Commentary on Nichomachus's Institutes of Arithmetic; and a Treatise on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians. The best editions of Iamblichus's works are, 'De Myst. Ægypt.' &c. by Aldus, fol. Venet. 1497, and by Gale, fol. Oxon. 1678; 'De Vita Pythagor. Liber, Gr. et Lat.' &c. by Kuster, 4to. Amst. 1707.

IAMBLICHUS, the favourite of Julian, to whom the emperor dedicated his Epistles, is supposed to be distinct from the preceding.

JAMES (*Bibl.*) 'Ιάκωβος, surnamed the *Major*, or the *Elder*, brother to St. John the Evangelist, and son to Zebedee and Salome, and one of the Twelve, suffered martyrdom at Jerusalem in the reign of Herod Agrippa. *Matth.* iv.; *Mark* i.; *Acts* xii.; *Clem. Alexand.* l. 2, c. 9. His festival is observed by the Greeks on April 30, and by the Latins on July 25.

JAMES, surnamed *Minor*, and the brother of our Lord, was the son of Cleopas, otherwise called *Alpheus*, and Mary, sister to the Blessed Virgin, so that he was really cousin-german to Jesus Christ. He was bishop of Jerusalem, and acquired the title of *Just*, from the holiness and purity of his life. He was stoned to death at the instigation of the high priest Ananus, and buried near the temple in the place where he had suffered martyrdom. The only writing of this apostle which is admitted by the church as genuine is his single Epistle, addressed to the Jews, of the dispersion. *Acts* xii. 17, xv. &c.; *Gal.* i. 19; 1 *Cor.* xv.; *Joseph Antiq.* l. 20; *Euseb.* l. 2, c. 1.

JAMES (*Hist.*) the name of several princes.

Kings of Arragon.

JAMES I, succeeded his father, Peter II, at the age of six, in 1213, and died in 1276.

JAMES II, son and successor of Peter III, died in 1327, in the 66th year of his age, and 38th of his reign, after having subdued Sicily, of which he became king. *Marian. Hist.*; *Surita, &c.*

Kings of Cyprus.

JAMES *de Lusignan*, son of Peter I, succeeded his nephew in 1383, and died in 1420, after having been for some time a prisoner to the Genoese.

JAMES, natural son of John III, seized the throne at the death of his father, from Charlotte, the only daughter and heir of this prince, and died in 1470. *Stephan. Lusig.*; *Guichenon. Hist. de Sav.*; *Æneas. Sylv. &c.*

Kings of Scotland.



JAMES I, son of Robert III, was taken by the English during the life of his father, and retained by them until 1424. He succeeded to the throne in 1406, and was assassinated in 1436 by one of his relations, leaving several specimens of his skill in music and poetry, of which Mr. Park, in his edition of the 'Royal and Noble Authors,' has given a list. The effigy of this and the following princes are given as in the annexed figures.



James II, son of James I, was crowned at the death of his father at the age of seven, and was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Roxburgh in 1460, after having been engaged in frequent wars with the English.



James III, being only seven when his father, James II, died, the kingdom was governed by his mother, Margaret, during his minority. He was afterwards killed in battle against his own subjects in 1488, at the age of 35.

James IV, succeeded his father, the preceding, at the age of 16, and ended his life and his reign at the battle of Flodden-Field in 1513.



James V, succeeded his father, James IV, when he was only a year and a half old, and died in 1542, after having opposed the religious innovations which were then beginning to disturb the peace of his country.

James VI of Scotland, and I of England, son of the unhappy queen Mary, was born in 1556, succeeded to the throne of England in 1603, and died in 1625. He was the encourager of learning, and wrote likewise himself 'Basilicon Doron;' 'The True Law of Free Monarchies;' 'Demonology;' 'Counterblast to Tobacco.' His 'Basilicon Doron' has been reprinted by bishop Percy in his 'Reliques.' [Vide Plate III]

Kings of England.

James I, vide *James VI of Scotland.*

James II, second son of Charles I, was born in 1633, taken prisoner by the rebels in 1646, from whom he escaped in disguise into Holland in 1648, succeeded his brother, Charles II, in 1685, and died in 1701, after having lost his throne in consequence of his attachment to the Romish religion.

Other Princes and Distinguished Persons of this Name.

James and *Simon*, two sons of Judas the Galilean, followed the seditious practices of their father, and raised many tumults among the people; but, being at length taken prisoners, they were crucified by order of Tiberius. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20.

James and *John*, the sons of Siza, and Numeans by nation, distinguished themselves at the siege of Jerusalem, where they commanded 10,000 men in the service of Titus. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.*

James, a native of Idumæa, joined the party of Simon, the son of Gioras, against his own country, on which he inflicted many miseries.

James *of Arragon*, second son of James I, king of Arragon, was born in 1262, succeeded his father as king of Majorca in 1276, and died in 1312, after having been driven from his kingdom, and again restored to it.

James II, son of Sancho, and grandson of James I, succeeded his father in 1327, but was dispossessed of his kingdom by Peter, king of Arragon, in 1343.

James *of Savoy*, duke of Nemours, distinguished himself as a warrior in the service of Henry III, king of France, and died in 1585.

James, *Francis Edward, Prince of Wales*, and son of James II of England, was born in 1668, landed in Scotland in 1715, when he was known by the name of *Chevalier de St. George*, or, among his enemies, by that of *The Pretender;* quitted that kingdom in 1716, after an unsuccessful attempt to recover his crown, and died in 1766, having taken upon himself the title of James III. His son Charles, called *Chevalier de St. George the Younger*, also made an unsuccessful attempt to recover his paternal inheritance.

James, *Sir William*, an English officer in the East India service, was born at Milford Haven about 1721, entered the sea service at the age of twelve, appointed Commander of the East India Company's marine forces in 1751, and died in 1783, after having displayed both valour and skill in conducting the naval operations in India.

James, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a native of Nisibis, was made bishop of that city in the reign of the emperor Maximinus Daza, assisted at the council of Nice, where the heresy of Arius was condemned, and died about 350, after having compelled the Persians to raise the siege of his native city, which they had carried on three several times. Gennadius has given an account of his works, which were written in the Syriac tongue. *Theodoret. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Hieron. in Chron.; Adon. in Chron.; Gennad. in Cat.; Du Pin, Biblioth.*

James, *St.* a hermit of Sancerre, who died about 865, after having travelled through different countries for the purpose of spreading the gospel. *Baillet Vies des Saintes.*

James, *de Voragine*, a Dominican, and archbishop of Genoa, so called from the place of his birth in the state of Genoa, was born in 1230, and died in 1298, after having governed his church with great prudence. He left a number of works, among which was a Chronicle of Genoa, published in Muratori's collection of Italian authors, Vol. XXVI; also, 'Deflorationes Legendæ Aureæ;' the first edition of which was published in fol. Colon. 1470; the Italian translation also in fol. Venice, 1476; and Sermons, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1589, and 1603.

James, *de Vitri*, a cardinal, and bishop of Acre, was created a cardinal by Gregory IX in 1228, and died about 1244, leaving, among other things, an Eastern and Western History, published in the 'Gesta Dei per Francos' by Canisius, and the third book in P. Martenne's 'Thesaurus Anecdotorum.'

James, *of Viterbo*, archbishop of Naples, succeeded to that see in 1302, and died in 1308, leaving, 'De Regimine Christianorum quodlibeta,' &c.

James, *de Balardis*, bishop of Lodi, was distinguished by the favour of the popes Boniface IX, Innocent VII, and Gregory XII, whom he served on different occasions, and died in 1435.

James (*Her.*) the name of a family of Langley Hall, co. Berks, which has been changed from that of Head, under which ancient name it formerly enjoyed the dignity and title of a baronet, since revived in 1791, in the person of sir Walter James James. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a dolphin naiant in fesse *or*.

Crests. An ostrich *proper*, beaked and legged *or*. On a ducal coronet *or*, two laurel branches in saltire *vert*, environed with a snake *proper*.

Motto. "Jamais à jamais."

James, *d'Angouleme* (*Biog.*) one of the most famous sculptors in his time, is said to have been a successful competitor against Michael Angelo in executing a figure of St. Peter in 1550.

James, *Thomas*, an English critic and divine, was born in 1571 at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, educated at Winchester School, and New-College, Oxford, in 1593, and died in 1629, leaving, 1. 'Philobiblon R. Dunelmensis,' 4to. 1599. 2. 'Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis,' 4to. Lond. 1600. 3. 'Cyprianus Redivivus,' &c. 4. 'Spicelegium Divi Augustini,' &c.; also printed with the Ecloga. 5. 'Bellum Papale, seu Concordia Discors Sext. V et Clementis VIII, circa Hieronym.' 4to. Lond. 1600, and 8vo. 1678. 6. 'Catalogus Librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana,' 4to. Oxon. 1605; reprinted, with many additions, in 4to. 1620.

7. 'Concordantiæ SS. Patrum; i. e. Vera et Pia Libri Canticorum,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1607. 8. 'Apology for John Wickliffe,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1608; to this is added 'A Life of John Wickliffe.' 9. 'A Treatise of the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils,' &c. 4to. London, 1611, and 8vo. 1688. 10. 'The Jesuits' Downfall threatened,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1612. 11. 'Filius Papæ Papalis.' 12. 'Index Generalis Sanct. Patrum ad singulos Versus,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1624. 13. 'Notæ ad Georg. Wicelium de Methodo Concordiæ Ecclesiasticæ,' &c. 8vo. 1625. 14. 'Vindiciæ Gregorianæ,' &c. 1625. 15. 'Manuduction; or an Introduction into Divinity,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1625. 16. 'Humble and Earnest Request to the Church of England in the Behalf of Books touching Religion,' 8vo. 1625. 17. 'Explanation or Enlarging of the Ten Articles in his Supplication, lately exhibited to the Clergy of the Church of England,' 4to. Oxford, 1625. 18. 'Specimen Corruptelarum Pontificiorum in Cypriano,' &c. Lond. 1626. 19. 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum a Pontificibus,' 8vo. Oxon. 1627. 20. 'Admonitio ad Theologos Protestantes de Libris Pontificiorum caute legendis,' MS. 21. 'Enchiridion Theologicum,' MS. 22. 'Liber de Suspicionibus et Conjecturis,' MS. Wood says he saw these three books in MS. in the library at Lambeth, but does not know whether they were printed.

James, *Richard*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in 1592, educated at Oxford, and died in 1638, leaving, besides some Sermons, 'A History of Preaching,' &c. 4to. London, 1650; 'Poemata quædam in Mortem clarissimi Viri Roberti Cottoni et Thomæ Allen,' 4to. Oxon. 1633; and a number of pieces in MS. which he gave to the Bodleian.

James, *Robert*, a physician, was born at Kinverston, in Staffordshire, in 1703, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and died in 1776, leaving, 1. 'Medicinal Dictionary,' 3 vols. fol. 1743. 2. 'The Practice of Physic,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1746. 3. 'On Canine Madness,' 8vo. 1760. 4. 'A Dispensatory,' 8vo. 1764. 5. 'A Dissertation upon Fevers,' 1751; to the eighth edition of which, in 1778, was added a 'Vindication of the Fever Powders;' with 'A Short Treatise on the Disorders of Children.'

JAMESON, *George* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born at Aberdeen in 1586, and died in 1644, after having acquired the name of the Vandyck of Scotland.

JAMYN, *Amadis* (*Biog.*) a French poet, who died about 1585, secretary to Charles IX, wrote some poetical works, which were published in 2 vols.; besides, 1. 'Discours de Philosophie à Passicharis et à Pedanthe,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1584. 2. A translation of Homer's Iliad, in French verse; to which were added the three first books of the Odyssey.

JANEWAY, *James* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born in 1636, and died in 1674, leaving some religious books.

JANICON, *Francis Michael* (*Biog.*) a political writer, was born at Paris in 1674, and died in 1730, leaving, 1. 'Gazettes.' 2. A translation of Steele's 'Ladies Library,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1717, and 1719. 3. 'Passe-partout de l'Eglise Romaine,' a translation of an ill-written satire against the Romish Church. 4. 'Etat present de la Republique des Provinces Unies et des Pays Bas qui en dependent,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Hague; the first volume in 1729, and the second in 1730.

JANICULUM (*Topog.*) or *Janicularis Mons*, one of the seven hills at Rome, which was joined to the city by Ancus Martius, and by means of the bridge Sublicius, and converted into a citadel for the protection of the inhabitants. The poets derive its name from the town which Janus built there. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 356.

Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum.
Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit urbem.
Janiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen.

Ovid. Fast. l. 1, v. 246.

Arx mea collis erat, quem cultrix nomine nostro
Nuncupat hæc ætas, Janiculumque vocat.

It is famous as the burial place of king Numa, and the poet Silius Italicus. *Liv.* l. 1; *Dio.* l. 47.

JANNÆUS (*Hist.*) vide *Alexander*.

JANSENIUS, *Cornelius* (*Ecc.*) first bishop of Ghent, and native of Hulst, in Flanders, was nominated to the see of Ghent in 1568, and died in 1576, leaving, 'Commentarii in totam Historiam Evangelicam,' &c.

Jansenius, *Cornelius*, bishop of Ypres, and founder of the sect called Jansenists, was born in a village called Akoy, near Leerdam, in Holland, in 1585, and died in 1638, leaving, among other works, his 'Augustinus,' which explained the doctrine of St. Augustine concerning grace and other disputed questions of theology, in a manner that gave him the title to be considered as the leader of a sect.

Jansenius, *James* (*Biog.*) a native of Amsterdam, and doctor of Louvain, was born in 1547, and died in 1625, leaving, 'Institutio Catholici Ecclesiastæ;' 'Liturgica;' 'Commentarius in Canticum Canticorum,' &c.

JANSSENS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Antwerp in the 16th century, the cotemporary and rival of Rubens, whose Descent from the Cross is looked upon to be by no means inferior to the works of that great master.

Janssens, *Cornelius*, a Dutch painter, who died in England in 1665, left some portraits, which were esteemed equal to those of Vandyke.

Janssens, *Victor Honorius*, a painter of Brussels, who died in 1739, at the age of 75, employed his pencil successfully in adorning the sacred buildings of his native city.

JANUARIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Benevento, was beheaded at Puzzuoli, in the persecution of Dioclesian, and his body was buried at Naples, where a noble chapel in the cathedral is dedicated to his memory. His blood is supposed to be preserved in a phial, and when exhibited, on particular occasions, is said to be changed from a congealed to a liquid state, at the presence of the saint's head.

JANUS (*Myth.*) the most ancient king of Italy, who was said to be the son of Apollo. He was represented with two faces, because he was acquainted with the past and the future; or, according to others, because he was taken for the Sun, who opens the day at his rising, and shuts it at his setting. He was chiefly worshipped among the Romans, who built a temple to him, which was shut only during peace. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 607; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 1, v. 65; *Beros. apud Tertull. in Apol.* c. 19; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1.

Janus (*Numis.*) is commonly represented, with two aged faces. The bust of Janus Bifrons was the common type of Roman coins, and in some few cases that of Janus Quadrifrons, or with four faces, is to be seen. Some imperial medals are also inscribed JANO CONSERVATORI — JANUM CLUSIT PACE P. R. TERRA MARIQUE PARTA, &c. &c.

Janus (*Topog.*) a street at Rome, near the temple of Janus, which was generally frequented by usurers. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 1, ep. 1.

JAPAN (*Geog.*) an extensive empire, consisting of several large islands, situated at the extremity of Asia, of which very little is known, owing to the extreme jealousy of the government, who almost entirely preclude all intercourse with Europeans. It was discovered in 1542, by the navigator Mendez Pinto, who was driven by a storm on its coasts; after which the Portuguese attempted to form a settlement, and missionaries were sent to convert the inhabitants; but being at length suspected of hostile views towards the state, they were exposed to the most violent

persecution, and in the course of a few years were entirely exterminated. The Dutch were allowed to carry on a commercial intercourse with the inhabitants, on condition of not interfering with either their religion or government, and still preserve this privilege, which they purchase by the most humiliating concessions.

JAPETUS (*Myth.*) Ἰαπετὸς, son of Cœlus, or Titan and Terra, by whom he had Atlas, Menœtius, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. His sons received the patronymic of Japetionades.

JAPHET (*Bibl.*) יפת, the eldest of Noah's three sons, *Gen.* ix. and xi. His descendants are said to have possessed all Europe, the islands in the Mediterranean, Asia Minor, and the northern parts of Asia.

JAPHLET (*Bibl.*) יפלט, son of Heber, descended from Achor. 1 *Chron.* vii.

JAPHLETI (*Bibl.*) a town on the frontiers of Benjamin and Ephraim. *Josh.* xvi. 3.

JAPIS (*Myth.*) a Trojan, son of Jasus, and favourite of Apollo, from whom he learnt the virtues of herbs. *Virg. Æn.* l. 12.

JAQUELOT (*Biog.*) vide *Jacquelot.*

JARAMOTH (*Bibl.*) ירמות, a city of Issachar, given to the Levites, the sons of Gershom. *Josh.* xxi. 20.

JARCHAS (*Biog.*) an Indian philosopher, of the sect of the Brahmins, was, according to St. Jerome, a great astronomer, who gave to Apollonius Tyaneus seven magical rings, bearing the names of the seven planets.

JARCHI, *Solomon Ben Isaac* (*Biog.*) a rabbi, otherwise called *Raschi* and *Isaaki*, was born in 1104 at Troyes, and died in 1180, leaving several Commentaries on the Bible, which were printed in the Hebrew, and have been translated into Latin by the Christians, as his Commentary upon Joel by Genebrard; those upon Obadiah, Jonah, and Zephaniah, by Pontac; that upon Esther by Philip Daquin; and his Commentaries on the Pentateuch by Frederick Breithaupt.

JARDINS, *Mary Catharine des* (*Biog.*) a French female writer, was born at Alençon, in Normandy, in 1640, and died in 1683, leaving several dramatic and poetic works, which were printed in 1702, in 10 vols. 12mo.; to which two more were added in 1721.

JARDYN, *Karl du* (*Biog.*) a painter of landscapes and animals, was born at Amsterdam in 1640, and died in 1678, after having acquired considerable reputation in his line.

JARED (*Bibl.*) ירד, son of Mehalaleel, and father of Enoch, died at the age of 962. *Gen.* v. 18

JARHAH (*Bibl.*) ירחע, an Egyptian, and Sheshan's slave, whose master gave him his daughter Ahlai in marriage. 1 *Chron.* ii.

JARRY, *Laurence Juillard du* (*Biog.*) a French divine and poet, was born in the village of Jarry, near Nantes, about 1658, and died in 1730, leaving, 1. 'Un Recueil de divers Ouvrages de Pieté,' 12mo. 1688. 2. 'Des Poesies Chrêtiennes,' &c. 12mo. 1715. 3. 'Le Ministère Evangelique,' of which the second edition was published in 1726; besides some sermons, panegyrics, &c.

JARS, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a French mineralogist, was born at Lyons in 1732, and died in 1769, leaving 'Voyages Metallurgiques,' 2 vols. 4to. 1774.

JASHOBEAM (*Bibl.*) ישבעם, son of Zabdiel, 2 *Sam.* xxiii.; also of Hachmoni. 1 *Chron.*

JASHUB (*Bibl.*) ישוב, the chief of a family, *Numb.* xxvi.; also the son of the prophet Isaiah. *Isai.* vii.

JASION (*Myth.*) and *Jasius*, Ἰασίος, a son of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides, who reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himself to agriculture. He had two sons by Ceres, named Philomelus and Plutus; and also a daughter named Atalanta. Being killed by a thunderbolt, sent by Jupiter, he was placed among the number of the gods. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 5; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 970; *Callim. in Dian.*; *Diod.* l. 3; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Hygin Poet. Astron.*; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Propert.* l. 1; *Ovid. Am.* l. 3.

JASON (*Bibl.*) Ἰάσων, St. Paul's host at Thessalonica, *Acts* xvii. 7. The Greeks make him bishop of Tarsus, and give him the title of apostle, whose festival they observe April 28.

JASON (*Myth.*) a celebrated hero of antiquity, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and Alcimede, the chief of the Argonauts, who commanded the expedition sent to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece, which he effected by means of Medea, the king's daughter. He afterwards married this princess; but having divorced her in favour of Glauce, he embittered his life thereby, and was at length killed by a beam of the ship Argos, which fell upon his head. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 993; *Orph. Argon.*; *Pind. Nem.* od. 3, &c.; *Eurip. in Med.*; *Apollon. Argon.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.*; *Senec. in Med.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 6, *&c.*

JASON (*Hist.*) son of Eleazar, was sent to Rome by Judas Maccabaeus, to renew the alliance with the Romans, A. M. 3842, A. C. 162. 1 *Macc.* viii. 17; *Usser. Annal.*

JASON, high-priest of the Jews, and brother to Onias III. being a man of unbounded ambition, violently dispossessed his brother of the priesthood, which he sacrilegiously purchased of Antiochus Epiphanes. He was afterwards dispossessed of it by this same prince in favour of Menelaus, another brother, who gave him a higher price for the dignity.

JASON *of Cyrene* (*Biog.*) a Jewish historian, who lived in the 150th Olympiad, A. C. 180, wrote in five books the History of the Persecutions which the Jews suffered under Antiochus Epiphanes and Eupator; which was afterwards abridged by another Jew, whose name is not known. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccles.*

JAVA (*Geog.*) an island in the Indian Sea, lying to the S. of Borneo, and separated at its western extremity from Sumatra by the strait of Sunda, between the 6th and 9th degrees of S. latitude, and between the 105th and 115th east longitude. The capital of this island is Batavia. The whole of this coast has been for the most part in the possession of the Dutch, except during the interval of the late revolutionary war, when it was taken by the English. It was however restored at the peace.

JAVAN (*Bibl.*) יון, fourth son of Japheth, was born about four or five years after the deluge, A. M. 1691, A. C. 2344 He is generally admitted to be the father of the Ionians, or Greeks, as well those settled in Greece as those in the islands, and on the continent of Asia Minor. *Genes.* x. *Usser. Annal.*; *Torniel. A. M.* 1931.

JAUCOURT, *Lewis de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, of a noble family, was born in 1704, and died in 1780, leaving 'Museum Sebæanum,' which he published in 1734, in conjunction with Musschenbroek, and others; besides the 'Bibliothèque Raisonnée,' a journal which he conducted from its origin to the year 1740.

JAXARTES (*Geog.*) now *Sir*, or *Sihon*, a river of Sogdiana, mistaken by Alexander for the Tanais.

JAY, *Gui Michel le* (*Biog.*) an advocate in the Parliament of Paris, who died in 1675, is principally known as the editor of a Polyglott, in 10 vols. folio, which was published between the years 1628 and 1645.

JAZER (*Bibl.*) יעזר, a city beyond Jordan, given to Gad, and afterwards to the Levites. *Josh.* xxi. 39; xiii. 25.

IBAS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Edessa, who, after having favoured the heresy of the Nestorians, became convinced of his errors, and supported the orthodox faith; for which he suffered much from the party which he had left, and was for a time driven from his see, but was restored by the General Council of Chalcedon. *Concil. Chalced.*; *Baron. Annal.*; *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

IBBAS (*Hist.*) or *Idas*, a general of the Ostrogoths, who distinguished himself in the service of Theodoric, and obtained many advantages in Gaul and in Spain.

IBBOT, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1680, and died in 1725, leaving a translation of Puffendorf's treatise 'De Habitu Religionis Christianæ ad Vitam Civilem;' besides his Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, and 36 other Discourses, which were published after his death. Some verses of his are to be found in Dodsley's Collection, Vol. V, entitled 'A Fit of the Spleen,' in imitation of Shakspeare.

IBBOTSON (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in Yorkshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1748 on sir Henry Ibbotson, in reward for his loyalty during the insurrection of 1745, who had as an honourable augmentation to his armorial bearings, the golden fleece, the arms of his native town of Leeds. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Gules, on a bend, cottised *argent*, between two fleeces *or*, three escallops of the field.

Crest. A unicorn's head erased per fess *argent* and *gules*, and charged with three escallops countercharged, two and one of the last.

Motto. "Vixi liber et moriar."

IBEK, *Cotheddin* (*Hist.*) the slave of Shehabeddin, sultan of the dynasty of the Gourides, became king of Delhi, and died after a warlike and successful reign of 14 years.

Ibek, *Azeddin*, first sultan of the Mamluks, or Turcomans, who, from the condition of a cupbearer, was raised to the throne, by marrying the widow of his master Malek al Saleh, sultan of Egypt, was assassinated by means of his wife after a reign of six years and a half.

IBERIA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, now called *Georgia*, between Colchis on the west and Albania on the east, which was invaded by Ptolemy, and suffered much from his ravages.

Iberia, the ancient name of Spain, whose inhabitants were called *Iberi*, and when mingled with the Celtes, *Celtiberi*. *Lucan.* l. 4.

— Profugique a gente vetustâ
Gallorum Celtæ miscentes nomen Iberis.

Dionys. Perieges. v. 282.

'Αγχῆ στηλάων, μεγαθύμων ἔθνος 'Ιβήρων.

Virg. Georg. l. 3.

Aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos.

Claud. Pan. Stil. l. 3.

In extremos aciem mittebat Iberos.

IBERUS (*Geog.*) a river of Spain, now called the *Ebro*, which formerly divided the Carthaginian from the Roman territory *Liv.* l. 21; *Strab.* l. 3; *Mela.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 5.

IBNATARABI (*Hist.*) a Sarasin nobleman, who sought the protection of Charlemagne against Abderrahman, king of Cordova. He was afterwards made governor of the Spanish provinces which refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of Cordova.

IBRAHIM (*Hist.*) son of Walid, the 13th caliph of the race of Ommiades, succeeded his brother, Yezid III, in the year of the Hegira 126, A. D. 736; but was deposed by Merwan, after a reign of three months, and died six years after.

Ibrahim, son of the caliph Mahadi, brother of Harun Rashid, and uncle to Amin and Mamûn, was proclaimed caliph at the death of Amin; but was obliged to yield to Mamûn, the rightful successor, and died in a private station, in the year of the Hegira 224, A. D. 834.

Ibrahim, son of Aglab, an Arabian general, whom the caliph Aaron Raschid sent as governor into Egypt, was the founder of the dynasty of the Aglabites, who reigned there till the year of the Hegira 296, when they were expelled by the Fatemites.

Ibrahim, son of Massoud, eighth sultan of the race or dynasty of the Gaznevides, succeeded his brother Ferokhzard, and died after a reign of 42 years, in the year of the Hegira 492, A. D. 1102.

Ibrahim, emperor of the Turks, and son of Achmet, succeeded his brother Amurat IV in 1640; but was strangled by his mutinous troops in 1649.

Ibrahim, the vizier, and favourite of Soliman II, who was of a family of Geneva, and originally a Christian, became a Turk, and a favourite of the sultan; but losing the favour of his master, he was put to death by his order in 1546.

IBYCUS (*Biog.*) a Greek lyric poet, who flourished in the 60th Olympiad.

IBZAN (*Bibl.*) אבצן, eighth judge of Israel, who succeeded Jephthath, A. M. 2823, and died after seven years' government. *Judg.* xii. 10; *Usser. Annal.*

ICARIA (*Geog.*) now *Nicaria*, a small island in the Ægean Sea, which received its name from Icarus, whose body was thrown upon it by the waves. *Mela*, l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 5.

ICARIUM *Mare* (*Geog.*) the Icarian Sea, or that part of the Ægean Sea, so called from Icarus, the son of Dædalus.

ICARIUS (*Myth.*) an Athenian, who perished by the hands of some peasants, whom he had intoxicated with wine. After his death he was honoured with a festival. His daughter Erigone hung herself, and was changed into the constellation Virgo. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 130; *Propert.* l. 2; *Tibull.* l. 4; *Lucian. in Dial. Junon.*; *Paus.* l. 1; *Ælian. Hist.* l. 6.

Icarius, a son of Œbalus, of Lacedæmon, and father of Penelope, the wife of Ulysses. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 16; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 256.; *Strab.* l. 10.

ICARUS (*Myth.*) 'Ικάρος, a son of Dædalus, who, with his father, attempted to escape the resentment of Minos, king of Crete, by means of wings which they fabricated for the purpose of flying; but Icarus mounting too high, the sun melted the wax with which they were cemented, and he fell into that part of the Ægean Sea which was called after him. *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 40; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8, &c.; *Palæph. de Incred.*

ICCIUS (*Hist.*) a lieutenant of Agrippa, in Sicily, to whom Horace addressed one of his odes.

Iccius, one of the Rhemi in Gaul, who was sent ambassador to Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5.

ICENI (*Geog.*) a people of Britain, who inhabited the modern counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge, &c. They submitted to the Roman power. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12.

ICETAS (*Hist.*) a man who obtained the sovereignty of Syracuse after the death of Dion. He attempted to assassinate Timoleon, but fell in the contest. *C. Nep. in Tim.*

ICHABOD (*Bibl.*) איכבוד, son of Phineas, and grandson of Eli, the high-priest, who was born at the moment that his mother heard the fatal news of the ark being taken. 1 *Sam.* iv.; *Usser. Annal.*

ICILIUS, *L.* (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people, who signalized himself by his inveterate animosity and opposition to the Roman senate, particularly after the murder of Virginia, who was espoused to him. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 44, &c.

Icilius, the name of three tribunes of the same family, who were all created in one year. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 54.

ICIUS, *Portus* (*Geog.*) a harbour of Gaul, in the streights of Dover, supposed to be the modern *Port of Boulogne*, from which Cæsar passed over into Britain. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5.

ICONIUM (*Bibl.*) 'Ικόνιον, the town mentioned under *Geography*, where St. Paul converted many Jews and Gentiles. *Acts* xiii. and xiv.

Iconium (*Geog.*) the capital of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, now *Cogni*, of which mention is made in Scripture.

ICTINUS (*Biog.*) an architect, who flourished about 430 years before Christ, built a famous temple to Apollo Epi-

curius, at Phigala; and to Minerva, at Athens. *Strab.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 8; *Plut. in Per.*

ICULISMA (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, now *Angoulesme,* on the Charente.

IDA (*Myth.*) a nymph of Crete, who went into Phrygia, where she is said to have given her name to a mountain of that country. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, *et Serv. in Ecc.*

Ida (*Geog.*) Ἴδη, a celebrated mountain of Phrygia, now *Troade,* where Paris is said to have adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus.

Ovid. Fast. l. 4.

> *Nec quas Priamides in aquosæ vallibus Idæ*
> *Contulit.*

Hom. Il. l. 14.

> —— τὸ Γάργαρον ἄκρον
> Ἴδης ὑψηλῆς.

Horat. l. 3, od. 11.

> *Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosâ*
> *Raptus ab Idâ.*

Theocrit. Idyll. 27.

> Ἴδαν ἐς πολύδενδρον ἀνὴρ ὑλητόμος ἐλθών.

Val. Flacc.

> *Pars et frondosæ raptus expresserat Idæ.*

Strab. l. 13; *Mel.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 5.

Ida, a mountain of Crete, the highest in the island, where Jupiter is said to have been brought up by the Corybantes.

IDÆA (*Myth.*) the surname of Cybele, because she was worshipped on Mount Ida. *Eurip. in Orest.; Apollon. Argon. &c.*

IDALAH (*Bibl.*) ידאלה, a city of Zebulun.

IDALIUM (*Myth.*) a town with a grove, at Cyprus, which was sacred to Venus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Catull. Carm.* 37, &c.; *Propert.* l. 2; *Ovid. de Art. Am. &c.*

IDANTHYRSUS (*Hist.*) Ἰδάνθυρσος, a king of Scythia, defeated Darius king of Persia, who had marched against him with 700,000 men, and obliged him to retire. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 7, &c.; *Strab.* l. 13.

IDARNES (*Hist.*) an officer of Darius, by whose negligence the Macedonians took Miletus. *Q. Curt.* l. 4.

IDAS (*Myth.*) one of the Argonauts, son of Aphareus, whose wife Marpessa, being carried away by Apollo, he pursued the ravisher, and obliged him to restore her. He was afterwards associated with Castor and Pollux in a plundering expedition, but having fallen out about the division of the booty, he killed Castor, and was killed by Pollux in the affray. *Apollod.* l. 1 et 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 4.

IDDO (*Bibl.*) אדו, chief of the Nethinim, in captivity in Casiphia, to whom Ezra sent, inviting them to return to Jerusalem. *Ezra* viii.

Iddo, chief of the half tribe of Manasseh, beyond Jordan.

Iddo, father of Berachiah, and grandfather to the prophet Zechariah.

Iddo, a prophet of Judah, who wrote the history of the kings Rehoboam and Abijah. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 22.

Iddo, father of Ahinadab, governor of Mahanaim. 1 *Kigs* iv.

IDMON (*Myth.*) Ἴδμων, son of Apollo and Asteria, or *Cyrene,* the prophet of the Argonauts, was killed by a wild boar, according to his own prediction. *Orph. in Argon.; Apollon. Argon.; Hygin. Fab.* 14, &c.

IDOMENEUS (*Myth.*) Ἰδομενεύς, succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne of Crete, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, but on his return he was expelled by his subjects, and retired to Italy, where he is said to have founded the city Salentum, on the coast of Calabria. *Hom. Il. et Odyss. passim; Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 92, &c.

IDUMEA (*Geog.*) or *Edom,* a country of Syria, famous for palm-trees; the capital of which was Gaza. [Vide *Edom*] *Virg. Georg.* l. 3; *Lucan.* l. 3; *Sil.* l. 3.

JEANES, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a Presbyterian preacher in the time of the rebellion, was born at Allensay, educated at Oxford, and died in 1662, leaving among other things 'The Image unbroken; a Perspective of the Impudence, Falsehood, and Prophaneness, published in a libel entitled Iconoclastes,' in which he professed loyalty in opposition to Milton.

JEANNIN, *Peter* (*Hist.*) a native of Burgundy, was born in 1540, and died in 1622, after having seen seven successive kings on the throne of France, and served them on different important occasions. He was the author of a folio collection of Negociations and Memoirs, printed in 1656, and reprinted in 2 vols. 12mo. 1659.

JEBB, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Nottingham, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1772, leaving, 1. 'Bibliotheca Literaria,' 1722. 2. 'De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, Franciæ Dotariæ,' 8vo. 1725. 3. An edition of Aristides, 2 vols. 4to. 1728. 4. An edition of 'Joannis Caii Britanni de Canibus Britannicis Liber unus,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1729. 5. An edition of Bacon's 'Opus Majus,' fol. 1733. 6. 'Humphri Hodei Libri duo de Græcis illustribus,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1742.

Jebb, *John,* nephew of the preceding, and also a physician, who left the church to practise physic, was born in London in 1736, and died in 1786, leaving some works of a controversial and sceptical kind.

JEBUS (*Bibl.*) יבוס, son of Canaan, and father of the Jebusites, who dwelt in Jerusalem, and round about in the mountains. *Josh.* xv. 63; 2 *Sam.* v.

JECAMIAH (*Bibl.*) יקמיה, son of Jeconiah. 1 *Chron.* iii. 18.

JECOLIAH (*Bibl.*) יכליה, mother of Amaziah, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xv. 2.

JECONIAH (*Bibl.*) יכניה, son of Jehoiakim.

JEDAIAH (*Bibl.*) ידעיה, son of Harumaph, of the family of the priests. *Neh.* iii. 10.

Jedaiah, a priest who returned from Babylon with 793 of his brethren. *Ezra* ii.

Jedaiah, head of the second class of priests. 1 *Chron.* xxxiv.

JEDIAEL (*Bibl.*) ידיעאל, a brave man in David's army, who abandoned Saul's party. 1 *Chron.* xi. and xii.

JEDIDAH (*Bibl.*) ידידה, daughter of Adaiah, of Boscath, mother to king Josiah. 2 *Kings* xxii.

JEDUTHUN (*Bibl.*) ידתון, a Levite of Merari's family, and one of the four great masters of music belonging to the temple.

JEEZER (*Bibl.*) איעזר, son of Gilead, and chief of a family. *Numb.* xxvi.

JEFFERY (*Biog.*) or *Geoffrey, of Monmouth, Ap Arthur,* a British historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry I, is known by his History of Britain, in which he traces the kings of this country as far back as Brutus, the grandson of Ascanius; but on what authority his account rests, we are not informed; it is, however, generally supposed to have been taken from a Welsh History of the British Kings, written, as is said, by Tyssilio, or St. Talian, bishop of St. Asaph, who flourished in the seventh century. The work was published in Latin at Paris, in 4to. 1517; and again in folio by Commeline et Heidelberg in 1587, among the 'Rerum Britannicarum Scriptores vetustiores et præcipui; a translation by Aaron Thompson, of Queen's College, was published in 8vo. London, 1718.

Jeffery, *John,* an English divine, was born at Ipswich in 1647, and died in 1720. He published in 1702, 'Christian Morals, by Sir Thomas Browne,' as also 'Moral and Religious Aphorisms, collected from Dr. Whichcote's Papers,' and three volumes by the same author. His own works, consisting of Sermons and Tracts, were collected and published in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1751.

JEFFERY, *Thomas*, a Dissenter, and native of Exeter, who died in the 18th century, at the age of 30, was the author of 'The true Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion against Collins the Deist;' 'The Divinity of Christianity proved from Scripture;' 'Christianity the Perfection of all Religion.'

JEFFREYS, *George, Lord* (*Hist.*) better known by the name of *Judge Jeffreys*, was born at Acton, in Derbyshire, educated at Westminster, studied law at the Inner Temple, and attaching himself to the interests of James II, he was successively raised, on his accession, to the place of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the dignity of Chancellor, but at the Revolution was stripped of all his offices, and died in prison in 1689, after having brought upon himself much odium by the rigour with which he supported the measures of government. [Vide Plate XX]

JEFFREYS, *George* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1678, educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and died in 1755, leaving a quarto volume of 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,' published by subscription in 1754.

JEHAN, *Ghír* (*Hist.*) surnamed *Nuroddin Mohammed*, son of Akbar, the Great Mogul, succeeded his father in 1605, and died in 1627, after a turbulent reign, in which he was once imprisoned by Mohabet Khan, and other omras, but afterwards procured his liberty.

JEHAN, *Shah*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1627, but was deposed and imprisoned by his son Aurengzib.

JEHIAH (*Bibl.*) יחיה, a Levite, who assisted in carrying the ark when David removed it from the house of Obededom. 1 *Chron.* xv. 24.

JEHOAHAZ (*Bibl.*) יהואחז, son of Jehu, king of Israel, succeeded his father A. M. 3140, A. C. 856, and reigned 17 years. 2 *Kings* xiii; *Usser. Annal.*

JEHOAHAZ, son of Josiah, king of Judah, succeeded his father at the age of 23, and reigned about three months, A. M. 3395, A. C. 609. 2 *Kings* xxiii; *Ezek.* xix.

JEHOIACHIN (*Bibl.*) יהויכין, son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, and grandson of Josiah, reigned but three months over Judah, when he was taken prisoner and carried to Babylon. 2 *Kings* xxiv; 2 *Chron.* xxxvi; *Jer.* xxii.

JEHOIADA (*Bibl.*) יהוידע, succeeded Azariah in the high priesthood, and was succeeded by his son Zechariah. 2 *Kings* xi. &c.; 2 *Chron.* xxiii. &c

JEHOIADA, a name common to sever[a]l persons mentioned in the Old Testament, as the father of Benaiah, and the son of Benaiah, &c. 2 *Sam.* viii; 1 *Chron.* xxvii. &c.

JEHOIAKIM (*Bibl.*) יויקים, brother and successor of Jehoahaz, king of Judah, was made king by Necho, king of Egypt, when he was 25 years old, and reigned 11 years, during which he did evil in the sight of the Lord, and having rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, he was taken and slain, and his body thrown into the common sewer, as the prophet Jeremiah had predicted. He was succeeded by his son Jehoiachin, A. M. 3405, A. C. 599.

JEHOIARIB (*Bibl.*) יהויריב, head of the first family of priests established by David, from which the Maccabees were descended. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 7; 1 *Macc.* ii.

JEHORAM (*Bibl.*) יהורם, son and successor of Jehoshaphet, king of Judah, died, according to Usher, A. M. 3119, A. C. 885, after a wicked reign of seven years, during four of which he was associated with his father. 2 *Kings* iii. 2, 3, &c.

JEHOSHAPHAT (*Bibl.*) יהושפט, king of Judah, succeeded his father Asa at the age of 35, and reigned 25 years, during which time he prevailed against Baash, king of Israel. 2 *Chron.* xxi. &c.; 1 *Kings* xxii.

JEHOSHEBA (*Bibl.*) יהושבע, daughter of Joram, and sister of Ahasiah, king of Israel, married Jehoiada, the high priest, and saved Joash, when but a year old, from the fury of Athaliah, who murdered all the princes of the royal family. 2 *Kings* xi.

JEHOZABAD (*Bibl.*) יהוזבד, son of Shomer, one of the murderers of Joash, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xii.

JEHOZABAD *of Manasseh*, one of David's gallant officers. 1 *Chron.* xii.

JEHOZABAD, son of Obededom, a Levite, and porter of the tabernacle. 1 *Chron.* xxvi.

JEHOZADAK (*Bibl.*) יהוצדק, son and successor of Seraiah high-priest of the Jews, died at Babylon. 1 *Chron.* vi. 14, &c.; *Ezra* iii.

JEHU (*Bibl.*) יהו, the prophet, and son of Hanani, was sent by God about A. M. 3073, A. C. 931, to Baasha, king of Israel, to predict punishment for his misdeeds, 1 *Kings* xvi.; and also to Jehoshaphat, king of Judah. 2 *Chron.* xix.

JEHU, son of Jehoshaphat, and grandson of Nimchi, captain of the troops of Joram, king of Israel, was appointed by God to reign over Israel, and to punish the sins of the house of Ahab. He reigned 28 years, and was succeeded by his son Jehoahaz. 1 *Kings* xix.; *Hos.* i.

JEHU, fourth son of Rehoboam, king of Judah. 2 *Chron.* xi.

JEKYLL, *Sir Joseph* (*Hist.*) a lawyer and native of Northamptonshire, who was born in 1663, rose to eminence in his profession; and, after being employed as one of the managers of Sachaverel's trial, he was made Master of the Rolls by George I, and died in 1738. He had a contest with Chancellor King about the jurisdiction of his court, on which he wrote a pamphlet.

JEMIMA (*Bibl.*) ימימה, daughter of Job. *Job* xlii.

JENA (*Geog.*) a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle and a university, seated on the Saal, 10 m. S. S. E. Weimar. Lon. 11° 34′ E. lat. 50° 55′ N. Near this place the Prussians were defeated by the French in 1806, with immense loss.

JENGHIS *Khan* (*Hist.*) vide *Genghiskan.*

JENKIN, *William* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born at Sudbury in 1612, educated at Cambridge, ejected from the living of Christ Church at the restoration, and died in 1685, leaving, among his works, 'An Exposition of the Epistle of Jude,' 2 vols. 4to. and fol.

JENKIN, *Robert*, an English divine, was born in 1656, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1727, leaving, 1. 'An Historical Examination of the Authority of General Councils,' 4to. 1688. 2. 'A Defence of the Profession which Bishop Lake made upon his Death-Bed,' 4to. 1690. 3. 'Defensio S. Augustini adversus Jo. Pheroponum,' 8vo. 1707. 4. 'An English Translation of the Life of Apollonius Tyaneus, from the French of Tillemont,' 8vo. 1702. 5. 'Remarks on Four Books lately published; viz. Basnage's History of the Jews, Whiston's eight Sermons, Lock's Paraphrase, &c. and Le Clerc's Bibliothèque Choisi.' 6. 'The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion,' of which a fifth edition appeared in 1721. 7. 'A Brief Confutation of the Pretences against natural and revealed Religion,' &c.

JENKINS, *David* (*Hist.*) an English lawyer, distinguished for his loyalty during the rebellion, was born at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, about 1586, became commoner of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1597, whence taking his degree of B. A. he removed to Gray's Inn, and was after different promotions raised to a judgeship in Wales; but being taken prisoner during the rebellion, he suffered imprisonment until the Restoration, rather than forfeit his integrity, and died soon after in 1667.

JENKINS, *Sir Leoline*, a civilian and statesman, descended from a good family in Wales, was born about 1623, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, of which he became principal; took up arms in defence of the king during the rebellion, left the kingdom during the usurpation, was empl[oye]d on dif-

ferent negociations after the restoration, sworn a Privy Councillor in 1680, and died in 1685.

JENKINSON, *Anthony* (*Hist.*) a navigator in the reigns of Edward VI, queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, supposed to be of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was sent ambassador from England to Constantinople, and also to the czar of Muscovy.

Jenkinson (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Liverpool, who is said to be descended from the above-mentioned Anthony Jenkinson. Sir Robert Jenkinson was created a baronet by Charles II in 1661; and Charles, the seventh baronet, was elevated to the peerage in 1786 by the title of baron Hawksbury, of Hawksbury, co. Gloucester, and advanced to be earl of Liverpool in 1796. [Vide *Liverpool*]

JENKS, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) an English divine, of an ancient family in Shropshire, was born in 1646, and died in 1724, leaving 'Prayers and Offices of Devotion,' of which the 27th edition was published in 1810; also 'Meditations upon various important Subjects.'

JENNER, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1737, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1774, leaving several novels, poems, and dramatic pieces.

Jenner, *Edward*, a physician, and the discoverer of vaccination, died in 1823.

JENNINGS, *David* (*Biog.*) a dissenter and native of Leicestershire, was born in 1691, and died in 1762, leaving 'An Introduction to the Use of the Globes,' &c.; 'An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the Scriptures;' 'An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals;' 'Jewish Antiquities,' &c. published from his MSS. which has passed through more than one edition.

JENSON (*Biog.*) or *Jansonius*, *Nicholas*, a celebrated printer in the 15th century, was the first who determined the form and proportion of the present Roman character.

JENYNS, *Soame* (*Biog.*) an English poet and miscellaneous writer of distinction, was born in 1703, and died in 1787, leaving several works, both in prose and verse, which were collected by Mr. Cole, his biographer, in that edition of his works published in 4 vols. 8vo. 1790, and again in 1793. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

JEPHSON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Springvale, in the county of Dorset, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir Richard Mounteney Jephson, Judge of the Admiralty, and Judge Advocate at Gibraltar. The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a fess embattled *or*, between three cocks' heads erased *argent*.

Crest. A cubit arm vested paly *argent* and *azure*, and cuffed of the second, surmounted with a bend *gules*, in the hand a pansy, or heart's-ease *proper*.

Motto. "Veritas magna est."

Jephson, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, and a native of Ireland, was born in 1736, and died in 1803, leaving, among his pieces, 'Braganza,' 'The Count of Narbonne,' two tragedies; besides some comedies and operas.

JEPHTHAH (*Bibl.*) יפתח, son of Gilead by one of his concubines, became a judge of Israel after having been driven from his father's house by his lawful brothers, and judged six years, during which he was very successful against the enemies of Israel; but, on one occasion, he sacrificed his daughter in consequence of a rash vow he had made. *Judg.* xi. & xii.

JEPHUNNEH (*Bibl.*) יפנה, father of Caleb of Judah, *Numb.* xiii. &c.; also the son of Jether. 1 *Chron.* vii.

JERAHMEEL (*Bibl.*) ירחמאל, eldest son of Hezron of Judah. 1 *Chron.* ii.

Jerahmeel, one who was commanded by Jehoiakim to seize Baruch and Jeremiah.

Jerahmeel, a district in the south of Judah.

JEREMIAH (*Bibl.*) ירמיה, son of Hilkiah, of a priestly family, and native of Anathoth, a village in Benjamin, was destined before his birth to be a prophet, and filled this office until after the destruction of Jerusalem, A. M. 3416, two years after which he died, as is supposed. *Josephus; St. Augustin; S. Hieron.; S. Epiphan. de Vit. Prophet.; Usser. Annal. &c.*

Jeremiah *of Libnah*, father of Hamutal, wife of Josiah, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xxiv.

Jeremiah, a valiant man of Manasseh, and head of a family. 1 *Chron.* v. 24.

Jeremiah, two heroes of this name in king David's army. 1 *Chron.* xii.

Jeremiah (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Sens in the ninth century, succeeded Magnus, or Magnon, in 818, and died in 828, after having been sent to Rome by Louis le Debonnaire in the character of ambassador, which post he filled with great satisfaction to the emperor.

Jeremiah, the name of two patriarchs.

Jeremiah I, a patriarch of Constantinople, was raised to this see in 1520, and died in 1545, after having been dispossessed of his dignity by a rival named *Joannic*, and recovered it again by the favour of the sultan.

Jeremiah II, the metropolitan of Larissa, was raised to this see at the age of 36 in 1572; but being embroiled in a dispute with the Lutherans, his enemies procured his banishment in 1585.

JERICHO (*Bibl.*) יריחו, a city of Benjamin, about seven leagues from Jerusalem, and two from Jordan, which was besieged and taken by Joshua by supernatural aid, and rebuilt by Hiel, about 537 years afterwards, notwithstanding the curse which Joshua had uttered against the person who should offer to rebuild it. Jericho was called the *City of Palms*, from the abundance of those trees in that part. *Josh.* ii. &c. xviii.; *Judg.* iii.; 1 *Kings* xvi.; 2 *Kings* ii. &c. Jericho was the second city of Judea in the time of Herod who died in its palace; but it was besieged and taken by Titus and Vespasian, since which time it has fallen into decay, and is now in a desolate condition. *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 5; *Tac. Hist.* l. 5; *Euseb. et Hieron. in Loc. Heb.*

JERMYN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred in 1685 on Henry Jermyn, of St. Edmund's Bury, younger brother of Thomas, lord Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's, which title became extinct at his death in 1708.

JERNINGHAM (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Danish extraction, of whom mention is made as early as 1182, when the name was spelt *Jernegan*. This family now enjoys the barony of Stafford by descent from Edmond de Stafford, who was summoned to two parliaments in the reign of Edward I by the description of Edmund de Stafford. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three arming buckles *gules*.

Crest. A falcon issuing from an imperial crown *proper*.

Motto. "Virtus basis vitæ."

JERNINGHAM, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English poet, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, and youngest brother of sir William Jerningham, the sixth baronet, was born in 1727, and died in 1812, leaving, 1. 'Poems and Plays,' 4 vols. ninth edition, 1806. 2. 'Select Sermons and Funeral Orations, translated from the French of Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux,' third edition, 1801. 3. 'The Mild Tenor of Christianity, an Essay, elucidated from Scripture and History,' &c. second edition, 1807. 4. 'The Dignity of Human Nature, an Essay,' 1805. 5. The Alexandrian School,' &c. third edition, 1810. 6. 'The Old Bard's Farewell, a Poem,' second edition, with additional passages, 1812.

JEROBOAM (*Bibl.*) ירבעם, son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, and is often characterized in Scripture as the author of the schism and idolatry of the ten tribes, was appointed by them their king, A. M. 3030, A. C. 974, when they with-

drew themselves from their allegiance to Rehoboam of the house of David. This king died after a reign of 22 years, and was succeeded by Nadab. 1 *Kings* xi. &c.; *Usser. Annal.*

Jeroboam II, succeeded his father Jehoash on the throne of Israel, A. M. 3179, A. C. 825, and reigned 41 years (2 *Kings* xiv.), during which period the prophets Hosea, Amos, and Jonah prophesied. *Amos* ii. &c.

JEROME, *St.* (*Ecc.*) vide *Hieronymus.*

Jerome *of Prague*, so called from the place of his birth, began to publish the doctrine of the Hussites in 1408; and, after having provoked the resentment of the Romish church, to which he was a violent adversary, he at length fell into the hands of his enemies, and was compelled to make a partial recantation, which however he afterwards retracted, and was accordingly condemned to the flames as an heresiarch. This sentence was executed upon him in 1416. [Vide Plate XIX]

Jerome *of Prague*, distinct from the preceding, was an opponent to the doctrines of Huss; but leaving his native country on account of the religious dissensions which then began to threaten the peace of the church, he went into Poland, where he laboured with zeal in the conversion of the inhabitants to the Christian faith. *Æn. Sylv. Europ.* c. 26.

JERVAS, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a painter, who died in 1740, has acquired celebrity by the praises of Pope. He published a translation of Don Quixote.

JERSEY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Villiers [vide *Villiers*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Villiers, earl of Jersey, viscount Villiers, of Dartford, and baron Hoo, English honours; also Viscount Grandison, in Ireland.

Arms. *Argent,* on a cross *gules,* five escallops *or.*

Crest. On a wreath a lion rampant *argent,* ducally crowned *or.*

Supporters. Two lions *argent,* crowned with ducal coronets *or,* each having a plain collar *gules,* charged with three escallop shells of the second.

Motto. "Fidei coticula crux."

Jersey (*Geog.*) an island in the English channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy, and 75 from Weymouth, the nearest shore of England. It is subject to the English, but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. The French have, at different times, made attempts to get possession of this island; particularly in 1781, when they were repulsed by the brave major Pierson, who was killed in the action.

JERUBBAAL (*Bibl.*) ירבעל, Gideon's surname after he had destroyed Baal's grove. *Judg.* vi.

JERUEL (*Bibl.*) ירואל, the name of a wilderness, where king Jehoshaphat obtained a great victory over the Ammonites, &c. 2 *Chron.* xx. 16, &c.

JERVIS (*Her.*) the name of a respectable family which has been ennobled in the person of the gallant admiral, earl of St. Vincent, who in 1797 was created baron Jervis, of Meaford, and earl St. Vincent; and in 1801 viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford. [Vide *St. Vincent*]

JERVOISE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Idsworth Park, co. Southampton, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir Samuel Clasten Jervoise. The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, for Jervoise; second and third *azure,* three escallops in pale *or,* between two flanches *erminois,* each charged with a cross pattée fitchée *gules,* for Clarke.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, within a gold ring, set with a diamond *proper,* a roundle per pale *gules* and *azure,* charged with a pheon *argent.*

JERUSALEM (*Geog.*) a celebrated city of Asia, capital of the ancient Judæa, and of the modern Palestine, has been described under the name of *Hierosolyma,* from its origin as a Jewish city, until the time of the Romans. It is now included in the Pachalic of Damascus. Lon. 35° 20′ E. lat. 31° 50′ N.

History of Jerusalem.

After the destruction of this city by Titus, it was rebuilt by Adrian, and received the name of *Ælia Capitolina,* which it retained until the time of the emperor Constantine, when it recovered its ancient name, and in some measure its ancient splendour by the resort of pilgrims, who visited the city from religious veneration; but this prosperity received an interruption by the invasion of the Saracens, by whom it was taken in 636, when all Syria and Palestine fell into the hands of the caliph Omar; it suffered, however, still more seriously from the Turks in the 11th century, who committed such acts of violence and barbarity towards the pilgrims as to rouse the spirit of the Christian princes of Europe, and give rise to the crusades. These were at first attended with great successes, and among others by the conquest of Jerusalem, and of the adjacent country, which were erected into a kingdom in favour of Godfrey of Boulogne in 1099. He had for his successors,

Kings.	*Began to reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to reign*
Baldwin I. . . A. D.	1100	Baldwin V. . . . . . A. D.	1185
Baldwin II	1118	Gui de Lusignan	1186
Folkes	1131	Henry	1192
Baldwin III.	1142	Amauri II	1197
Amauri I	1162	John de Brienne	1209
Baldwin IV	1173		

In the reign of Gui de Lusignan, the Saracens, commanded by the renowned Saladin, reconquered Jerusalem and many other places in the Holy Land, by which an end was put to this new kingdom after the lapse of 88 years from its commencement. Acre, or Ptolemais, the last place which remained in the hands of the Christians, was besieged and taken by the sultan Melec Arafe in 1291: and, after changing its Moslem masters several times, this country was finally annexed in 1517 to the Turkish empire, of which it has ever since remained a part.

Ecclesiastical History of Jerusalem.

The church of Jerusalem, which was established by the Apostles, is universally admitted to have been the first in point of antiquity, although not in dignity. It was sanctified by the death of our Saviour, by the descent of the Holy Ghost, by the preaching of the Apostles, and by the martyrdom of St. James the Minor, its first bishop; but in course of time it became suffragan to the see of Cæsaræa until the sixth century, when it was erected into a patriarchate. The following is a list of the bishops and patriarchs of Jerusalem, with the respective dates as far as they can be ascertained:

St. James. . . A. D.	33	Mark. . . . . A. D.	135
S. Simon	60	Cassianus.	
Justus I	107	Publius.	
Zachæus	111	Maximus I.	
Tobias.		Julianus I.	
Benjamin I.		Caianus.	
John I.		Symmachus.	
Matthew.		Caius.	
Benjamin II.		Julianus II.	
Philip.		Capifon.	
Seneca.		Maximus II.	185
Justus II.		Antonius.	
Levi.		Valens.	
Ephraem.		Dulchianus.	
Judas.		St. Narcissus.	

Dius.
Germanion.
Gordius.
S. Narcissus.
Alexander . . . A. D. 212
Mazabanes 253
Hymenæus 260
St. Zambdas 296
Hermon 298
St. Macarius I. . . . 312
Maximus III 331
St. Cyril 351
John II. 386
Parachilus. 416
Juvenal. 428
Anastasius. 457
Martyrius 477
Salustus. 485
Elias. 492
John III 513
Peter. 525
Macarius II. 544
Eustochius.
Macarius re-established. 563
John IV 571
Amoos. 593
Hesychius. 601
Zacharias. 609
Modestus.
Sophronus. . . . . . A. D. 633
Theodorus. 759
Elias. 789
John V. 795
Thomas. 802
Orestes. 1006
Simeon. 1088
Darbest. 1099
Gibelin. 1107
Arnulphus. 1112
Guarimond. 1118
Stephen. 1128
William. 1130
Fulcher. 1146
Amauri. 1159
Heraclius. 1180
Albert.
Thomas I.
Robert.
James.
Albert. 1204
William II 1263
Thomas Agni 1272
Elias III. 1278
Nicholas d'Hanapes. . . . 1288
Raoul de Granville. . . . 1294
Antonius. 1306
Peter de la Pali 1329
Bertrand de Chanac. . . 1382

Jerusalem had not only the advantage of being the most ancient church, but of having had the first Christian council of the apostles and disciples, at which Matthias was elected an apostle to supply the place of Judas; the second assembly was held for the election of deacons; but the third assembly of the apostles, which was properly named the council of Jerusalem, was the most important. It was held A. D. 49, or 56, on the subject of the legal observances to which some wished to make the Gentiles subject. *Acts* i, vi, xv. S. Narcissus, bishop of Jerusalem, assembled a council, at which 14 other bishops were present, about 197; and about 335 the emperor Constantine caused the prelates, who were assembled at Tyre, to remove to Jerusalem, for the purpose of dedicating the temple which he had built. Juvenal, another prelate of Jerusalem, celebrated a provincial council in 453; and other councils were subsequently held in 518, 536, 553, 634, 1099, 1107, 1111, 1115, 1136, or 1142. *Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomenes, Theodoretus, Orosius, Bede; William of Tyr.; Baronius; Bochart; Usher.; Torniel. &c.*

Jerusalem, *John Frederick William* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Osnaburgh in 1709, and died in 1789, leaving, 1. 'Briefe uber die Mosaische Religion und Philosophie,' 1773. 2. 'Betrachtungen uber die vornehmsten Grundwahrheiten der Religion,' 1785, &c. 3. 'Von der Kirchenvereinigung ein Bedenken,' &c.

JERUSHA (*Bibl.*) ירושה, mother of Jotham, son of Uzziah, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xv, 33.

JESHARELAH (*Bibl.*) ישראלה, the seventh of the twenty-four families of the Levites. 1 *Chron.* xxv.

JESHEBCAB (*Bibl.*) ישבאב, chief of the fourteenth family of priests. 1 *Chron.* xxiv.

JESSE (*Bibl.*) ישי, son of Obed, and father of David, Eliab, Abinadab, and other sons, of whom David, though the youngest, was the most illustrious. 1 *Chron.* ii; *Ruth* iv; *Matth.* i.

JESUA, *Levita* (*Biog.*) a Spanish rabbi of the 15th century, was the author of a book entitled 'Halicoth Olam;' i. e. 'The Ways of Eternity;' which was translated into Latin by Constantin l'Empereur, and of which a good edition, in Hebrew and Latin, was printed in 4to. Hanover, 1714.

JESUS (*Bibl.*) ישוע, Ἰησοῦς, which signifies in the Hebrew "He shall save," was applied with peculiar propriety to Christ, the Messiah, the Saviour of the world.

Jesus, vide *Joshua*.

Jesus, or *Jeshua*, son of Jozadek, was the first high-priest of the Jews after their return from the Babylonish captivity, of whom the prophets Haggai and Zechariah make mention. *Hag.* i; *Ezra* iv; *Zech.* iii.

Jesus (*Hist.*) son of Sirach, author of the book of Ecclesiasticus, is supposed to have been descended from Jesus, son of Jozadek.

Jesus, vide *Jason*.

Jesus, son of Damnæus, high-priest of the Jews, was raised to this dignity by Agrippa A. D. 63, and deposed the same year. He succeeded Ananus, and was succeeded by

Jesus, the son of Gamaliel, whose partisans disputed for the pontificate with the preceding Jesus, until Agrippa deposed them both, and elected Matthias, son of Theophilus, A. D. 64.

JETHER (*Bibl.*) יתר, son of Gideon, had not courage to kill Zebah and Zalmunna, though commanded so to do by his father. *Judg.* viii.

Jether, husband of Abigail, David's sister, and father of Amasa. 1 *Chron.* ii.

JETHETH (*Bibl.*) יתת, son of Esau, an ancient duke of Edom. *Gen.* xxxvi.

JETHRO (*Bibl.*) יתרו, the father-in-law of Moses, and a priest in the country of Midian. *Exod.* iv, xviii, &c.

JEUNE, *John le* (*Biog.*) a French divine, was born at Poligni, in Franche Comte in 1592, and died in 1672, leaving Sermons, which were published in ten large volumes, 8vo.

JEWEL, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, descended from an ancient family of Buden, in Devonshire, was born in 1522, educated at Oxford, fled the realm in the reign of queen Mary on account of his attachment to Protestantism, returned to England in 1559, was consecrated bishop of Salisbury in the same year, and died in 1571, leaving, 1. 'Exhortatio ad Oxonienses,' printed in Humphrey's life of him, 4to. 1573. 2. 'Exhortatio in Collegio C. C.,' &c. 3. 'Concio in Templo, B. M. Virginis,' Oxon. 1550. 4. 'Oratio in Aula Collegii C. C.,' his farewell speech on his expulsion in 1554, printed by Humfrey. 5. 'De Usura,' ibid. 6. 'Epistola ad Scipionem Patritium Venetum,' &c. 1559; and reprinted in Father Paul's 'History of the Council of Trent,' in English, by Brent, third edition, fol. 1629. 7. 'A Letter to Henry Bullinger, at Zurich, concerning the State of Religion in England,' 1559, printed in the Appendix to Strype's Annals, No. XX. 8. Another Letter to the same, dated Feb. 8, 1566, concerning his controversy with Hardynge, ibid. Nos. 36, 37. 9. 'Letters between him and Dr. Henry Cole,' &c. 8vo. 1560. 10. 'A Sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, the second Sunday before Easter, Anno 1560,' 8vo. 11. 'A Reply to Mr. Hardynge's Answer,' &c. fol. 1566; and again Latin, by Will. Whitaker, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, at Geneva, 4to. 1578; and again in folio, 1585, with our author's 'Apologia.' 12. 'Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' 8vo. 1562; several times printed in England, and translated into German, Italian, French, Spanish, and Dutch; a Greek translation of it was printed at Oxford in 8vo. 1614; and a Welch translation also at Oxford in 1571. This 'Apology,' was approved by the queen, and set forth with the consent of the bishops. 13. 'A Defence of the Apology,' &c. fol. 1564, 1567; again in Latin, by Tho. Braddock, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, fol. Genev. 1600. The 'Apology,' was ordered by queen Elizabeth, king James, king Charles, and four successive archbishops, to be read and

chained up in all parish churches throughout England and Wales. 14. An answer to a book written by Mr. Hardynge, entitled, 'A Detection of sundry Foul Errors,' &c. fol. 1568 and 1570. 15. 'A View of a Seditious Bull sent into England from Pius V,' &c. 8vo. 1582. 16. 'A Treatise of the Holy Scriptures,' 8vo. 17. 'Exposition on the two Epistles to the Thessalonians,' 8vo. 1594. 18. 'A Treatise of the Sacraments,' &c. 1583. 19. Certain Sermons, &c. All these books (except the first eight) were printed with the 'Sermons' and the 'Apology,' in one volume, fol. London, 1609, with an abstract of the author's life by Dan. Featly. 20. 'An Answer to certain Frivolous Objections against the Government of the Church of England,' 4to. 1641; besides letters in the collection of records in Part III of Burnet's 'History of the Reformation.' [Vide Plate X]

JEZANIAH (*Bibl.*) יאזנה, son of Hoshaiah, *Jer.* xlii, probably the same as Azariah, son of Hoshaiah, a principal person who engaged the Israelites left in Judea to go into Egypt. *Jer.* xliii.

JEZEBEL (*Bibl.*) איזבל, daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians, and wife to Ahab, king of Israel, who introduced the worship of Baal and other deities into the kingdom of Samaria, and aimed at the utter abolition of the true worship; but she was stopped in her wicked career, and, when Jehu rebelled against Ahab, she was, by his order, thrown out of a window, and the dogs devoured her body. 1 *Kings* xvi, xix, &c.

JEZID (*Hist.*) vide *Yezid*.

JEZRAHIAH (*Bibl.*) יזרחיה, intendant, or chief of the singers belonging to the temple. *Nehem.* xii. 42.

JEZREEL (*Bibl.*) יזרעאל, son of Etam, of Judah. 1 *Chron.* iv.

JEZREEL, son to the prophet Hosea. *Hos.* i.

JEZREEL, or *Jezrahel*, a celebrated city in the great plain between Legio West, and Scythopolis East. *Josh.* xix; 2 *Kings* ix. Josephus calls Jezreel *Azarius*, or *Azares*, and at the time of William of Tyre it was called *Little Gerim*.

IGILIUM (*Geog.*) now *Giglio*, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tuscany. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 2.

IGNATIUS (*Hist.*) an officer of Crassus in the Parthian expedition.

IGNATIUS (*Ecc.*) surnamed *Theophorus*, one of the apostolic fathers of the church, was born in Syria, educated under the apostle and evangelist St. John, by whom he was ordained and confirmed bishop of Antioch A. D. 67; and, after having governed the church for 40 years, he was sent in chains by Trajan to Rome, where he was torn to pieces in the amphitheatre by lions A. D. 107. His writings consist of epistles to the Ephesians, Romans, &c. in which he supported the divinity of Christ, and the propriety of the episcopal order, as superior to priests and deacons. Of his seven genuine epistles the best editions are that of Amsterdam, fol. 1697, with remarks by archbishop Usher and Pearson; and that by M. Cotelier, in his 'Patres Apostolici,' Greek and Latin; they are also excellently translated, and make part of Archbishop Wake's 'Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers,' fourth edition, 8vo. 1737. Besides these epistles some spurious writings are attributed to Ignatius, which have been accurately examined by Dupin. *S. Polyc. Epist. ad Philip; S. Iren.* l. 5; *S. Athanas. Epist. ad Ep. &c.; Euseb. Hist.* l. 3; *Socrat.* l. 6; *Evagr.* l. 1; *S. Hieron. Catal.* c. 16; *Theodoret. Dial.* l. 1; *Baronius, Bellarmin, Cave, Du Pin, &c.*

IGNATIUS, *St.* patriarch of Constantinople, third son of the emperor Michael I, was born in 799, made a eunuch with his brother Theophilactus, by the usurper, Leo the Arminian, in 813; and, being put into a monastery, changed his name from Nicephorus to Ignatius. He was chosen in 846 patriarch; was deposed and banished to the island of Terebinthus in 857, for having attempted to repress some irregularities in the court, was re-established in 867, and died in 877. *Nicet. David. in Vit.; Baron. Annal.; Du Pin, Biblioth.*

IGNATIUS, archbishop of Nice in the reign of Irene and Nicephorus, wrote the lives of Tarasius and Nicephorus, patriarchs of Constantinople.

IGNATIUS, *St.* surnamed *Loyola*, founder of the society of Jesuits. [Vide *Loyola*]

IHRE, *John* (*Biog.*) professor of rhetoric in the University of Upsal, was born in 1707, and died in 1780, leaving, 1. 'Lexicon Dialectorum,' 1766. 2. 'Glossarium Sueco-Gothicum,' 2 vols. fol. 3. 'De Runorum Antiquitate, Patria, Origine, et Occasu.'

IJEABARIM (*Bibl.*) עיי־העברים, an encampment of Israel in the land of Moab, after their departure from Egypt. *Numb.* xxi.

IKKESH (*Bibl.*) עקש, a brave officer in David's army. 2 *Sam.* xxiii.

IKERRIN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Carrick.

ILCHESTER, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Fox. [Vide *Fox*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Fox, earl of Ilchester, lord Ilchester and Stavordale, baron Strangeways of Woodford Strangeways, and baron of Redlynch.

Arms. *Ermine*, on a chevron *azure*, three foxes' heads erazed *or*; and in a canton *azure*, a fleur-de-lis *or*.

Crest. On a chapeau *azure*, turned up *ermine*, a fox sejant *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a fox *ermine*, fretté *or*, collared dovetail *azure*, charged with three fleurs-de-lis *or*; and on the sinister a fox *proper*, collared in like manner.

Motto. "Faire sans dire."

ILDEFONSUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Alphonsus*.

ILEK-KHAN (*Hist.*) son of Cara-Khan, king of Turkestan, was successful in battle against Mansor VII, sultan of the dynasty of the Samanides, and deposed Abdalmelec, his successor, in order that he might reign in his stead; but he was defeated by Mahmoud, the son of Sebecteghin.

ILEK-KHAN, the name of another Khan in the time of Tamerlane, who had his residence at Marghinan, a town of Transoxana.

ILERDA (*Geog.*) now *Lerida*, a town of Spain, the capital of the Ilergetes, on an eminence on the right banks of the river Sicoris, in Catalonia. *Liv.* l. 21; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4.

ILERDA (*Numis.*) this town is known to have been a municipium by the inscription on the medals of Augustus, MUN. ILERDA; bearing also for their type the figure of a wolf.

ILIA (*Myth.*) or *Rhea*, vide *Rhea*.

ILIAS (*Myth.*) a surname of Minerva, from a temple which she had at Daulis, in Phocis.

ILIAS (*Bibliog.*) the celebrated poem of Homer. [Vide *Homerus*]

ILION (*Geog.*) vide *Ilium*.

ILIONEUS (*Myth.*) a Trojan, who accompanied Æneas into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 525.

ILISSUS (*Geog.*) a small river of Attica, falling into the sea near the Piræus. *Paus. Attic.*; *Stat. Theb.* l. 8; *Polyæn. Strat.* l. 5.

ILITHYA (*Myth.*) a surname for Juno, otherwise called *Lucina*.

ILIVE, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) a printer, and writer, who died in 1763, is known by some strange works, which are supposed to have been the offspring of a disturbed mind, as 'The Book of Jasher,' the pretended translation of a book said to have been made by one Alcuin, of Britain; 'A Dialogue between a Doctor of the Church of England and Mr. Jacob Ilive,' &c.

ILIUM (*Geog.*) or *Ilion*, Ἴλιον, a citadel of Troy, said to have been built by Ilus, one of the Trojan kings, from whom it received its name. It is generally taken for Troy itself. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 35; *Strab.* l. 13; *Horat.* l. 3.

Ilium (*Numis.*) this town preserved the memory of its origin by its types of Æneas, bearing his father Anchises, or the figure of Hector, with the inscriptions, ΕΚΤΩΡ—ΙΛΙΕΩΝ—ΙΛΙΕΩΝ CΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟC, &c. *Vaill. Num. Græc.*; *Beg. Thes*; *Harduin. Oper.*

IL-KHAN (*Hist.*) last king of the Moguls of the race of Ogousi Khan, was early engaged in a contest with Feridown, king of Persia, who, invading his dominions, a battle ensued, in which only two of the Mogul's army survived.

ILLESCAS, *Gonsalvo* (*Biog.*) a Spanish ecclesiastic, who died in 1633, or, according to some accounts, in 1580, wrote 1. 'Historial Pontifical y Catolica,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1574; Saragossa, Burgos, 1592, and Madrid, 1623. This work was continued by Louis de Babia to 1605, and enlarged by Mark de Guadalaxara. 2. 'La Imagen de la Vida Christiana,' &c.

ILLERGAVONIA (*Geog.*) or *Ilergavonia*, vide *Dertosa*.

ILLIBERIS (*Geog.*) or *Iliberi*, a town of Hispania Bætica, through which Annibal passed in his rout to Italy. *Liv.* l. 21, c. 24; *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2.

Illiberis (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscription ILIBERI—ILIBERIS—ILIBERRIS—ELIBER, &c. *Harduin. Oper.*

ILLICE (*Geog.*) or *Illici*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Elche*, on the Mediterranean, at the east of Carthagena, with a harbour and bay. *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2.

Illice (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscriptions C. I. I. I. A. i. e. *Colonia, Immunis Illice Augusta.*

ILLITURGIS (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Bætica, on the river Bætis, near the modern Andujar, which was destroyed by Scipio, fo. having revolted to the Carthaginians. It was afterwards called *Forum Julii*, by Cæsar. *Liv.* l. 23; *Plin.* l. 3, &c.

Illiturgis (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscriptions ILLITURGI—COL. ILL.—FORUM JULIUM, &c.

ILLYRICUM (*Bibl.*) Ἰλλυρικὸν, the country described under *Geography*, of which St. Paul makes mention, as one of the places where he had preached the Gospel. *Rom.* xv. 19.

Illyricum (*Geog.*) *Illyris* and *Illyria*, a country bordering on the Adriatic, opposite Italy, which became a Roman province after Gentius, its king, had been conquered by the prætor Anicius; it now forms a part of Croatia, Bosnia, and Sclavonia. *Strab.* l. 2, v. 7; *Mela*, l. 2; *Flor.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 4.

ILLYRICUS *Sinus* (*Geog.*) that part of the Adriatic which washed the coast of Illyricum.

Illyricus, *Matthias Flacius*, or *Francowitz* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Flaccus Illyricus*, a scholar, so called because he was a native of Albana, in Illyria, was born in 1520, and died in 1575, leaving, among other things enumerated by Niceron, 'Clavis Scripturæ,' 2 vols. fol. of which there have been seven editions, the last at Leipsic in 1695; 'Catalogus Testium Veritatis,' of which there have been several editions in 4to. and fol.; 'Varia Doctorum piorumque Virorum de corrupto Ecclesiasticæ Statu Poemata,' Basil. 1557, &c.

ILUA (*Geog.*) now *Elba*, an island in the Mediterranean, between Italy and Corsica, celebrated for its iron mines. *Liv.* l. 30, c. 39.

ILYRGIS (*Geog.*) now *Lora*, a town of Hispania Bætica. *Polyb. Fragment.*

ILURO (*Geog.*) now *Oleron*, a town of Gascony, in France.

ILUS (*Myth.*) Ἶλος, the fourth king of Troy, son of Tros, by Calirhoe. He is said to have built or embellished the city of Ilium, called also Troy, from his father Tros; and to have received the palladium or statue of Minerva from Jupiter, with the promise that as long as it remained in Troy the city would be impregnable. *Hom. Il.* l. 11; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4; *Tzetz. in Lyc.*

IMAUS (*Geog.*) the name of that part of Mount Taurus, which divided Scythia into two parts. *Strab.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 6.

IMBERT, *John* (*Biog.*) an advocate of Rochelle in the 16th century, published 'Enchiridion Juris Scripti Galliæ,' 4to. 1559; 'Institutiones Forenses,' 8vo. 1541, &c.

Imbert, *Joseph Gabriel*, a painter, was born at Marseilles in 1654, and died in 1749, leaving several specimens of his skill, which are much esteemed.

Imbert, *Bartholomew*, a French poet, was born at Nismes in 1747, and died in 1790, leaving a poem on the Judgement of Paris, besides some fables, &c.

IMBROS (*Geog.*) Ἴμβρος, now *Ebro*, an island of the Ægean Sea, 32 miles from Samothrace, with a town and river of the same name. It was governed for some time by its own laws; but was afterwards subjected to the power of Persia, Athens, Macedonia, and the kings of Pergamus. *Hom. Il.* l. 13; *Thucyd.* l. 8; *Strab.* l. 2; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4.

IMHOFF, *John* (*Biog.*) or, according to Saxius, *James William Imhoff*, a French genealogist, was born of a noble family at Nuremberg in 1651, and died in 1728, leaving, 1. 'Genealogiæ Excellentium in Gallia Familiarum,' fol. Norimb. 1687. 2. 'Genealogiæ Familiarum Bellomanceriæ, &c. fol. Norimb. 1688. 3. 'Historiæ Genealogica Regum Magnæ Britanniæ,' fol. Norimb. 1490. 4. 'Notitia procerum S. R. Imperii,' fol. Tubing. 1693. 5. 'Historia Italiæ et Hispaniæ Genealogica,' fol. Norimb. 1701. 6. 'Corpus Historiæ Genealogicæ Italiæ et Hispaniæ,' fol. Norimb. 1702. 7. 'Recherches Historiques et Genealogiques des Grands d'Espagne,' fol. Amst. 1708. 8. 'Stemma Regum Lusitanicum,' fol. Amst. 1708. 9. 'Genealogiæ 20 illustrium in Hispaniâ Familiarum,' fol. Lips. 1720.

IMILCO (*Hist.*) or *Himilco*, a celebrated commander among the Carthaginians, was sent with a formidable army of 300,000 foot and 2000 vessels against the Syracusans; but was beaten by Gelo, when his army was cut in pieces, and he himself fell in the battle. *Diod. Sicul.* l. 1.

Imilco, a Carthaginian, who wrote an account of what he had done by order of the senate, when making a voyage of discovery.

IMOLA (*Geog.*) an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, in the delegation of Ravenna, situated on a small island, formed by the Santerno, near the southern limit of the vast plains of Lombardy, 18 m. S. E. Bologna, 40 N. N. E. Florence. Lon. 11° 32′ E., lat. 44° 20′ N. This town was called by the Romans *Forum Cornelii*, was ruined by Narses, and repaired by the Lombards; after which it passed into the hands of different masters, until it was taken by Cæsar Borgia, in the time of Alexander XI, since which it has formed a part of the Ecclesiastical States. *Blond. Hist.* l. 8; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

IMPERIALI (*Hist.*) the name of a distinguished family of Genoa, which was one of the 24 nobles, and maintained its rank by the merits of many of its members.

Imperiali, *John*, was a doge of Genoa in 1617.

Imperiali, *John Vincent*, son of the preceding, and duke of St. Angelo, in the kingdom of Naples, rendered considerable service to his country both by sea and land, for which he was rewarded by exile, but died in his native city in 1645, highly esteemed for his talents as a warrior. He also composed some Italian poems, as 'Le Stato Rustico,' 'Gl' Indovini Pastori,' &c. which are highly commended by Italian writers. *Ghilini Theat. d'Huom. Letter.*; *Giustiniani et Sopran. Scritt. della Ligur. &c.*; *Imperiali in Mus. Hist.*

Imperiali, *Lawrence* (*Ecc.*) of the same family, was created a cardinal by Innocent X in 1652, and made governor of Rome; but in consequence of the insult offered by the Corsicans to the French ambassador, which he did not sufficiently resent, the king of France demanded his dismissal. He died in 1673.

Imperiali, *Joseph Renatus*, another cardinal, died at Rome in 1737, at the age of 86, after having been employed by the popes in the most important concerns, and lost his election to the papal chair only by one vote. He ordered that his library should be opened to the public, of which a catalogue was printed at Rome in folio, by Justus Fontanini. This library was long one of the ornaments of Rome.

INACHI (*Geog.*) a name given to the Greeks, particularly the Argives, from king Inachus.

INACHIA (*Geog.*) a name given to Peloponnesus.

INACHIDÆ (*Hist.*) the name of the first eight successors of Inachus on the throne of Argos.

INACHIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Epaphus, the grandson of Inachus.

INACHUS (*Myth.*) a son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of Io, is said to have founded the kingdom of Argos.

INARIME (*Geog.*) an island near Campania, now called *Ischia*, remarkable for its fertility.

INCHBALD, *Elizabeth* (*Biog.*) a well known novelist, and dramatic writer, who married in 1775, and died in 1821, at the age of 65, was the author of 'Simple Story,' 'Nature and Art,' 'Wives as they were and Maids as they are,' a comedy; besides other pieces.

INCHOFER, *Melchior* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Vienna in 1584, and died in 1648, leaving, 1. 'Epistolæ B. Mariæ Virginis ad Messanenses Veritas vindicata,' fol. 1630; for which he was called to an account by the see of Rome. 2. 'Tractatus Sylepticus, in quo quid de Terræ, Solisque Motu vel Statione secundum Sacram Scripturam sentiendum,' 4to. Rom. 1633. 3. 'De Sacra Latinitate,' 4to. Messin. 1635. 4. 'Historia trium Magorum,' Rom. 1639. 5. 'Annalium Ecclesiasticorum Regni Hungariæ,' &c. Rom. 1644, &c.

INCITATUS (*Hist.*) the name of the emperor Caligula's horse, which he made high-priest. *Sueton. in Calig.*

INDIA (*Geog.*) an extensive country of Asia, which derives its name from the river Indus, has been called by the moderns the *East Indies*, to distinguish it from America, which was called the *West*. By the natives it is called *Indostan*, or *Hindostan*.

Boundaries, Extent, and Division. India is bounded, according to both ancients and moderns, by the river Indus on the W., by the mountains Emodi on the N., by the river Ganges, with the mountains Damasius and Mæander, which separate it from China, and on the S. by the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, &c. When taken in its fullest extent, it includes all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China; but modern geographers have confined this name to what is properly called Indostan. The ancients divided it into India on this side the Ganges, and India beyond the Ganges; but the moderns distinguish it by the different countries of which it is composed; comprehending Hindostan, the Birman empire, the kingdoms of Siam, Cochin China, Tonquin, Tibet, Japan, Ceylon, &c.

Towns, Rivers, &c. Vide *Hindostan*.

History. Of the early history of this country very few circumstances are mentioned by ancient writers, excepting the expedition and conquests of Alexander the Great, from whose death, till the fifth century after our Saviour's birth, writers are almost entirely silent respecting India. [Vide *Hindostan*]

Writers on Ancient India.

Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, Mela, Agathemerus, Solinus, Justin, Pliny, Q. Curtius, Arrian, Nearchus, &c.



INDULFUS (*Hist.*) son of Constantine III, succeeded Malcolm I on the Scottish throne, and was killed in an engagement with the Danes, when he was succeeded by Duffus, the son of Malcolm. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

INDUS (*Geog.*) now *Sinde*, a large river of Asia, from which the adjacent country received the name of India. According to Plato it was larger than the Nile, and Pliny says that 19 rivers discharge themselves into it before it falls into the sea. According to modern accounts it has its source in a range of the mountains of Tartary, in the 38th or 39th degree of N. latitude. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the influx of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan it proceeds in a S. direction through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, and enters the Arabian Sea by an extended delta of mouths N. W. of the Gulf of Cutch. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 15; *Ov. F.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 20.

INGELO, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1683, was the author of a religious romance entitled 'Bentivolio and Urania.'

INGENHOUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician and chemist of Breda, who was born in 1730, and died in 1799, was the author of 'Experiments on Vegetables,' &c. published in 1779, and translated into French and German.

INGESTRIE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Talbot.

INGHIRAMI, *Tomaso Fedra* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born in 1470, and died in 1516, in consequence of an accident which he met with in the streets of Rome. He was the author of several works which were esteemed by his cotemporaries, but have not been handed down to posterity.

INGILBY (*Her.*) or *Ingleby*, the name of a family, which, according to Camden, has been long resident at Ripley, co. York. Sir William Ingilby, of this family, was first knighted, and afterwards created a baronet in 1657, which title became extinct in 1772, and was revived in 1781, in the person of sir John Ingilby. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a star of six rays *argent*.

Crest. A boar's head couped *argent*, tusked *or*.

INGLIS (*Her.*) the name of a family of Scotch extraction, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Hugh Inglis; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*, within a bordure of the second, on a chief *or*, three stars of six points of the field.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant *proper*, in his dexter paw a star of six points *or*.

Motto. "Recte faciendo securus."

Inglis, *Hester* (*Biog.*) a lady celebrated for her skill in caligraphy, in the reign of queen Elizabeth and king James, who left various specimens of delicate and beautiful writing, which are preserved in our public repositories, as the Psalms of David, written in French, which were presented by herself to queen Elizabeth, who gave them to the library. Two of her MSS. were also preserved in the Bodleian, one of which is entitled 'Le six vingt et six Quatrains de Guy de Tour, Sieur de Pybrac, escrits par Esther Inglis, pour son dernier Adieu, ce 21 Jour de Juin, 1617,' &c.; the other 'Les Proverbes de Solomon,' &c.

INGRAM (*Her.*) vide *Seymour*.

Ingram, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1726, educated at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and died in 1804,

leaving, 1. 'A View of the great Events of the seventh Plague or Period when the Mystery of God shall be finished;' 'Accounts of the ten Tribes of Israel, being in America, originally published by Manasseh Ben Israel,' &c.; 'A complete and uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the seven Vials of Wrath, or seven last Plagues contained in the Revelation of St. John,' &c.

INGRASSIAS, *John Philip* (*Biog.*) a physician of Sicily, was born in 1510, and died in 1580, leaving, 1. 'Jatropologia; Liber quo multa adversus Barbaros Medicos disputantur,' 8vo. Venet. 1544, 1558. 2. 'Scholia in Jatropologiam,' 8vo. Neapol. 1549. 3. 'De Tumoribus præter Naturam,' fol. ibid. 1553. 4. 'Raggionamento fatto sopra l'Infermita Epidemica dell' Anno 1558,' 4to. Palermo. 1560, together with 'Trattato di due Mostri nati in Palermo in diversi Tempi.' 5. 'Constitutiones et Capitula, necnon Jurisdictiones, Regii Proto-Medicatus, Officii, cum Pandectis ejusdem reformatis,' 4to. Panormit. 1564, 1657. 6. 'Quæstio de Purgatione per Medicamentum, atque obiter etiam de Sanguinis Missione, an sexta die possit fieri?' 4to. Venet. 1568. 7. 'Galeni Ars Medica,' fol. ibid. 1573. 8. 'De Frigidæ Potu post Medicamentum purgans Epistola.' 4to. ibid. 1575, and Mediol. 1586. 9. 'Informatione del pestifero e contagioso Morbo,' &c. 4to. Palermo. 1576, translated into Latin by Joachim Camerarius, and published under the title of 'Methodus curandi pestiferum Contagium,' Norimb. 1583. 10. 'In Galeni Librum de Ossibus doctissima et expertissima Commentaria,' a posthumous publication printed at Messina in 1603.

INGUIMBERTI, *Dominic Joseph Marie d'* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Carpentras, where he was born in 1683, was nominated by Clement XII to the archbishopric of Theodosia in *partibus*, and to the bishopric of Carpentras in 1733, and died in 1757, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'Genuinus Character reverendi admodum in Christo Patris D. Armandi Johannis Butillierii Rancæi,' 4to. Rom. 1718. 2. An Italian translation of a book entitled 'Theologie Religieuse,' 3 vols. fol. 1731. 3. An Italian translation of a French treatise by Father Didier, on the Infallibility of the Pope, fol. Rome, 1732. 4. An edition of the works of Bartholomew, of the Martyrs, with his Life, 2 vols. fol. 5. 'La Vie Separée,' another treatise on Monastic Life, in 2 vols. 4to. 1727.

INGULPHUS (*Biog.*) abbot of Croyland, and author of the History of that abbey, was born in London about 1030, educated at Westminster School, and at Oxford, and died in 1109. His History of the Abbey, written in Latin, from its foundation in 664, to 1091, was printed by sir H. Saville, London, 1596, and inserted among Gale's 'Scriptores.' There is also an edition of Francfort in 1601, and one of Oxford in 1684, which last is considered the most complete.

INNES (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Scotland, now represented by the duke of Roxburgh, [vide *Kerr*] which still enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir Hugh Innes. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, three stars of six rays *azure*, for Innes; second and third *or*, on a chief *sable*, three escallops of the field for Graham.

Crest. A boar's head erased *proper*, langued *gules*.

Supporters. Two greyhounds *proper*; that in the dexter gorged with a collar *argent*, charged with three stars of six rays *azure*; and that on the sinister, gorged with a collar *sable*, charged with three escallops *or*, both with chains reflexed over the back of the last.

Motto. 'Be traist."—"Exempla suorum."

INNOCENT (*Ecc.*) the name of some popes.

INNOCENT I, a native of Albano, was elected pope after Anastasius I in 402, and died in 417, after having defended S. Chrysostom against the Novatians and Pelagians. He had Zosimus for a successor.

INNOCENT II, a native of Rome, was elevated to the papal chair after Honorius II, in 1130, but not without opposition from a part of the cardinals, who elected Peter, son of Leo, under the name of Anacletus II. Innocent, though supported by the princes of Europe, was driven from Rome by the partisans of his rival, and obliged to seek protection in France, where he held several councils at Clermont, Rheims, Puy, &c. After the death of Anacletus, and the abdication of Victor IV, he returned to Rome, where he held the second Lateran, or the 10th general council in 1139, which was attended by upwards of 1000 bishops, and at which the emperor Lotharius was crowned. He afterwards made war on Roger, king of Sicily, and died in 1143, having Celestin II for a successor.

INNOCENT III, a native of Anagni, of the family of the counts of Pegnie, attained to the pontificate after Celestin III, though only 37 years of age. He preached a crusade against the Albigenses, of Languedoc; put Philip Augustus, of France, under an interdict; excommunicated John, king of England, and Raymond, count of Toulouse; and raised the papal power to its greatest height, endeavouring at the same time to confirm it by the establishment of the religious orders of the Dominicans, the Franciscans, Trinitarians, and others, which were founded during his government of the church. In 1215 he held the general council of the Lateran, at which he presided, and died in 1216, when Honorius III succeeded. He left several works, as 'De Contemptu Mundi,' &c. which passed through several editions; and among others, one of Paris, 18mo. 1645. His Epistles were printed at Rome in 1543, and again at Cologne in 1545; besides other religious works which are attributed to him.

INNOCENT IV, a native of Genoa, whose name was *Sinibaldo*, of the House of Fieso, was elected pope in 1243, after Celestin IV, and following the steps of Innocent III, he presumed to excommunicate and depose the emperor Frederic, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Louis, king of France, who essayed in vain to terminate the difference, which ended only with the death of the emperor. That of Innocent followed in 1254, when Alexander IV succeeded. He was the first that invested the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of their dignity. The works of this pope have been often printed at Venice, Lyons, Francfort, and elsewhere, under the title of 'Apparatus, Libris quinque distinctus, in totidem Libros Decretalium.'

INNOCENT V, a Dominican, and archbishop of Lyons, was elected pope in Feb. 1276, and died in the June following, leaving among his works as an author 'Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul, Commentaries,' &c. Adrian V, and in the same year John XX, succeeded to the pontificate.

INNOCENT VI, a native of Pompadour, in Limoges, and bishop of Ostia, whose name was Stephen Albert, was elected pope in 1352, died in 1362, and was succeeded by Urban V. He endeavoured to promote peace, particularly between the kings of England and France.

INNOCENT VII, a native of Salmone, named *Come de Meliorati*, was elected after Boniface IX, in 1389, and died in 1406, after having been driven from Rome by the partizans of the antipope Benedict XIII, assisted by Ladislaus, king of Naples. Gregory XII was elected at his death.

INNOCENT VIII, a noble Genoese of Greek extraction, whose name was John Baptist Cabo, was elected pope in 1484, and died in 1492, after having contributed much to establish peace among christian princes. [Vide *Innocent*, under *Numismatics*] Alexander VI succeeded him.

INNOCENT IX, a native of Bologna, who succeeded Gregory XIV in 1591, died two months after, when Clement VII was raised to the papal chair. He had contemplated many improvements at Rome.

Innocent X, a native of Rome, named *John Baptist Pamphili*, succeeded Urban VIII in 1644, at the age of 72, and died in 1655, after having published his bull against the five propositions of the Jansenists. Alexander VII was his successor.

Innocent XI, a native of Como, in the Milanese, named *Benedict Odescalchi*, was made a bishop and cardinal by Innocent X, elected pope in 1676, and died in 1689, at the age of 78, when he was succeeded by Alexander VIII. He opposed Louis XIV, by refusing to admit to bishoprics persons of his recommendation, so that at his death many dioceses were vacant; but he contributed very materially to the coalition which was formed by Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks, and condemned the errors of the Molenists and Quietists.

Innocent XII, a noble Neapolitan named *Anthony Pignatilli*, was born in 1615, raised to the papal chair in 1691, after Alexander VIII, and died in 1706, after having founded many hospitals, laboured for the extinction of quietism, enlarged the ports of Anzio and Nettuno, and displayed himself the common father of his people without partiality. He was succeeded by Clement XI.

Innocent XIII, a native of Rome, and the eighth pope of his family, whose name was *Michael Angelo Conti*, was born in 1655, made governor of Viterbo in 1693, titular archbishop of Tarsus, and nuncio to the Catholic Swiss Cantons in 1695; raised to the dignity of a cardinal in 1707, to that of vice-protector of the affairs of the kingdom, and finally, after filling the highest offices in the ecclesiastical state, to that of governor of the church, when he assumed the name of Innocent XIII, in imitation of Innocent III, who was of the same family. His infirmities prevented him from executing several plans of improvement which he had projected, and shortened his life, which ended in 1724, when he was succeeded by Benedict XIII.









Innocent (*Numis.*) medals are extant of Innocent VIII, and his successors Innocent IX, X, XI, bearing their effigies as in the annexed figures; inscriptions on the reverse of some, as of Innocent VIII, ANNO DOMI. MCDLXXXIV. on the occasion of his election; of Innocent IX TU DOMINUS ET MAGISTER, on the occasion of this pope's washing the feet of the poor according to custom; S. PETRUS APOSTOLUS, S. PAULUS APOST. in honour of the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, of whom effigies are given, but on doubtful authority. Some medals of Innocent X are inscribed FIAT PAX IN VIRTUTE TUA, on the occasion of concluding of the peace of Munster; UT THESAURUS ANNI SANCTIORIS TECUM APERIAM INNOCENTIUS X, PONT. MAX. ANNO VII. ANNO JUBILEI 1650, both on the occasion of the jubilee. Some medals of Innocent XI are inscribed, INNOCENS MANIBUS, ET MUNDO CORDE, on the occasion of his assuming this name at his election; DE COELO PROSPEXIT, with the type of Justice looking down from heaven, in honour of this pope's government; so also NON QUÆRIT QUÆ SUA SUNT. — OPTIMO PRINCIPI ANNO VIII, &c. Some medals of Innocent XII are inscribed VIRTUS PROMOTA, ANNO V, struck in honour of this pope.—JUSTITIAE ET PIETATI, with the representation of the magnificent palace begun by Innocent X, and completed by Innocent XII; QUAESTUS MAGNUS CUM SUFFICIENTIA, and IMPETUS LAETIFICALIS, with the representation of two sick hospitals built by Innocent XII.

INO (*Myth.*) Ἰνὼ, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, who being seized with a fury sent by Juno, dashed his son Learchus against a wall, and pursued his wife Ino, when she fled and threw herself from a rock into the sea, with her other son Melicerta, in her arms. The gods took pity on her and changed her into a sea deity, afterwards called Leucothoe. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 5; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 12; *Paus.* l. 1; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 1.

INOPUS (*Geog.*) a river of Delos, supposed by the inhabitants to be the Nile. *Strab.* 6; *Plin.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 2.

INSTITOR, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a German and a Dominican, who was named by *Innocent VIII*, in 1484, inquisitor-general of Mayenne, Treves, and Cologne, was the author of, 1. 'Malleus Malificarum,' &c. which he wrote in conjunction with his colleague James Sprenger; published in 1484 at Lyons. 2. 'De Monarchia, sive de Potestate Imperatoris,' Venet. 1499; besides a treatise against Errors in the Sacrament.

INSUBRES (*Geog.*) the inhabitants of Insubria, a country of Gallia Cisalpina, at the north of the Po, between the rivers Ticinus and Addua. These people were conquered by the Romans, and their country became a province when Milan and Pavia were built.

INSULÆ (*Geog.*) or *Insula*, a town of Belgium, now *Lisle*, or *Lille*. [Vide *Lisle*]

INTAPHERNES (*Hist.*) Ἰνταφέρνης, one of the seven Persian noblemen, who conspired against Smerdis; and, being afterwards disappointed at not obtaining the crown, he fomented seditions against Darius, for which he was put to death. *Herod.* l. 3.

INTEMELIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Liguria on the Ligusticus Sinus. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 8, c. 14.

INTERAMNA (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Umbria, now *Teramo*, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus, and also of the emperor of the same name. It derived its name from being situated *inter amnes* between two branches of the river Nar. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Tac. Hist.* l. 2.

INTERIAN *de Ayala, John* (*Biog.*) a Spanish monk, who died in 1730, at the age of 74, published a work entitled 'Pictor Christianus Eruditus,' fol. 1720.

INVEGES, *Augustino* (*Biog.*) a Sicilian historian and antiquary, of the order of the Jesuits, was born at Siacca, a town of Sicily in 1593, and died in 1677, leaving, 1. A History of Palermo in three volumes, folio; the first of which was entitled 'Palermo Antiquo,' published in 1649; the second 'Palermo Sacro,' 1650; and the third 'Palermo Nobile,' 1651. 2. 'La Cartagine Siciliana,' 4to. Palermo, 1661. 3. 'Ad Annales Siculos Præliminaris Apparatus,' 4to. Panorm. 1709.

IO (*Myth.*) Ἰὼ, a daughter of Inachus, or, according to some, of Jasus, or Pirenes, and priestess of Juno at Argos, of whom Jupiter becoming enamoured changed her into a heifer; and in that disguise, notwithstanding the jealous vigilance of Juno and her keeper Argus, she escaped, and wandered over the earth. At length she came to Egypt, and being restored to her original form as a woman, she brought forth Epaphus. She afterwards married Telegonus, king of Egypt, or, according to some, Osiris; and at her death was worshipped by her subjects as a goddess under the name of Isis.
Flac. Argon. l. 7.

Qualis ubi extremas Io vaga sentit arenas,
Fert refertque pedem, tumido quam cogit Erinnys
Ire mari, Phariæque vocant trans æquora matres.

Æschyl. in Prom. Vinct.

Κλύεις φθέγμα τᾶς βούκερως παρθένου.

In other places he calls her κόρη οἰστροδίνη, δύσπλανον παρθένον καὶ πολύπλαγκτον.

Euripid. in Phœnis.

——— Κοινὰ τέκνα τῆς κερασφόρυ
Πέφυκεν 'Ιῦς.

Sopol. in Elect.

Σῆς οἰστροπλῆγος ἄλσος 'Ινάχυ κόρης.

Nonn. Dionys. l. 1.

Ζεῦ ἄνα πόρτις ἐῦσα κερασφόρος ἤμβροτει 'Ιώ.

Lycophron. in Cassand.

Οἳ τὴν βοῶπιν ταυροπάρθενον κόρην.

Virg. Æn. l. 7, v. 789.

At levem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io
Auro insignabat.

Propert. l. 2, el. 22, v. 7.

Tu certe Jovis occultis in amoribus Io
Sensisti, multas quid sit inire vias,
Cum te jussit habere puellam cornua Juno,
Et pecoris duro perdere verba sono.

Apollod. l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 145; *Paus.* l. 1.

JOAB (*Bibl.*) יואב, son of Zeruiah, David's sister, and brother to Abishai and Asahel, was one of the most valiant and skilful generals in David's time. He slew Abner and Absalom, but afterwards joined in the conspiracy with Adonijah, David's eldest son, to get the throne from Solomon, for which he was put to death by order of the latter at the altar to which he had fled for protection.

JOACHIM (*Hist.*) the name of two electors of Brandenburgh, both of whom favoured the reformation at its commencement.

Joachim I, surnamed *Nestor Germanicus*, was born in 1484, named *Elector* in 1499, and died in 1535, after having displayed much talent in his government.

Joachim II, son of the preceding, was born in 1505, established Protestantism in his dominions in 1539, commanded the Imperial army against the Turks in 1542, and died in 1571 of poison, as is supposed, after having acted a politic part amidst the conflicts of the times.

Joachim (*Ecc.*) a Cestertian monk, abbot of Corazzo, and afterwards of Flora, in Calabria, was born at Celico, near Cozensa in 1130, travelled on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and, after founding several monastries, died in 1202. His works were published in folio at Venice in 1516, and his life was written by Gervaise, a Dominican, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1745. As he advanced many heterodox notions in his works, he wrote a Declaration of his faith two years before his death, in which he desired that they might undergo the revisal of the abbots of his order, and whatever was censurable might be submitted to the censure of the church. Agreeably to this declaration, his commentary on the Proverbs was condemned by Innocent III, and two other works were afterwards condemned by Alexander IV in 1256, and by the council of Arles in 1260, without, as is said, reflecting on the orthodoxy of the author.

Joachim, *George* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, surnamed *Rheticus*, because he was a native of a village named *Feldkirk*, in Rhætia, or the Grisons, was born in 1514, and died in 1576. He published the work of his master Copernicus, 'De Revolutionibus,' fol. Norimb. 1543; besides which he wrote 'Narratio de Libris Revolutionum Copernici,' 4to. Gedan. 1540, and afterwards inserted in the editions of Copernicus' works; to which he had lent his aid. He likewise composed and published 'Ephemerides.'

JOACHIN (*Bibl.*) vide *Jehoiachin*.

JOAH (*Bibl.*) יואח, son of Zimmah, and grandson of Gershom, the Levite. 1 *Chron.* vi.

Joah, secretary to king Josiah, was employed in repairing the temple. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

Joah, son of Asaph, was sent by Hezekiah, king of Judah, to answer Rabshekah. 2 *Kings* xviii.

JOAKIM (*Bibl.*) יוקים, vide *Jehoiakim*.

Joakim (*Hist.*) a high-priest of the Jews, succeeded his father Joshua, son of Jozedek, after the return from the captivity. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 5.

Joakim, otherwise *Eliakim*, a high-priest of the Jews in the reigns of Manasseh and Josiah.

Joakim, 'Ιωακείμ, husband of St. Anne, and father to the blessed Virgin, is not mentioned in Scripture by that name, but is so called in an apocryphal book quoted by Gregory of Nyssene, &c.

JOAN (*Hist.*) the name of several queens and princesses of France, Navarre, &c.

Joan *of Navarre*, queen of France and Navarre, the only daughter and heir of Henry I, king of Navarre, was married in 1284 to Philip of France, and died in 1304, after having founded the celebrated college of Navarre.

Joan *of Burgundy*, queen of France, and eldest daughter of Otho IV, count Palatine of Burgundy, was married in 1306 to Philip V, king of France, and died in 1325, after having founded at Paris the college of Burgundy.

Joan *of Evreux*, eldest daughter of Louis of France, count of Evreux, was the third wife of Charles IV, king of France, and died in 1370.

Joan *of Burgundy*, third daughter of Robert II, duke of Burgundy, was married in 1313 to Philip of Valois, afterwards Philip VI of France, crowned with her husband in 1328, and died in 1348.

Joan, daughter of William XII, count of Auvergne, and queen of France, was married in 1350 to king John, surnamed the *Good*, and died about 1360, at the age of 40.

Joan, queen of France, one of the most beautiful princesses in her time, daughter of Peter I, duke of Bourbon, was married in 1349 to king Charles V, and died in child-bed in 1377, at the age of 40. It is said that at the assembly of the states of Paris, she took her seat by the side of the king.

Joan *of France*, queen and Duchess of Berri, was born in 1464, and died in 1504, after having instituted the first order of the Annunciation, and that of the Ten Virtues of the Holy Virgin. She was interred in the church of the Annunciation of Bourges; but her body was burnt by the Huguenots in 1562, and the ashes scattered by the wind. Her canonization, which had been frequently solicited by the kings and prelates of France, was accomplished in 1743.

Joan *of France*, queen of Navarre, and only daughter of Louis X, was married in 1316 to Philip, count d'Evreux and died in 1349, leaving a high reputation for piety.

Joan *of France*, queen of Navarre, daughter of king John, was born in 1343, married in 1351 to Charles II, surnamed the *Wicked King of Navarre*, and died in 1373.

Joan, *d'Albret*, queen of Navarre, daughter and heir of Henry d'Albret II, king of Navarre, was married in 1548 to Anthony of Bourbon, by whom she had, among other children, Henry IV, king of France and Navarre. She died in 1572, not without suspicion of being poisoned, having taken an active part in the troubles of the times against the Romish church.

Joan I, queen of Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily, daughter of Charles of Sicily, was born in 1326, succeeded her father at the age of nine; and, after the death of her first husband, Andrew of Hungary, who was strangled in 1345 through her instigation, as is suspected, she married Lewis of Tarentum, her cousin, who dying in 1632, she soon after married James of Arragon, Infanta of Majorca, whose death in 1375 left her at liberty to make a fourth choice, which

she did in 1376, of Otho of Brunswick. Having no children she adopted her relation, Charles de Duras, who, instigated by the king of Hungary, revolted against her, in consequence of which she named for her successor Lewis of France, duke of Anjou. A civil war ensued, in which Charles, obtaining Naples, seized the queen, and put her to death in 1382, in the 58th year of her age, and the 39th of her reign.

JOAN II, likewise named *Jeannette*, grand-niece of Joan I, and daughter of Charles III, duke of Duras above-mentioned, was born in 1371, married to William of Austria in 1404, and after his death to James of Bourbon, and died in 1435, after having disgraced herself by her debaucheries.

JOAN *of Spain*, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, was married in 1496 to Philip, archduke of Austria, by whom she was the mother of the emperor Charles V. She died a lunatic in 1555, at the age of 73, after having been distinguished for her talent. The effigy of this princess is given, as in the annexed figure.



JOAN, Infanta and regent of Portugal, daughter of Alphonsus V, king of Portugal, was born in 1452, appointed by her father regent of the kingdom, while he was carrying on the war against the Moors in 1470; and, after filling this high post with great advantage to the nation, and honour to herself, she retired to the monastery of Odwellas, where she died in 1490.

JOAN *of Austria*, daughter of the emperor Charles V, was married in 1553 to John, prince of Portugal, son of John III, by whom she was the mother of Don Sebastian, and died in 1578. The effigy of this queen is given as in the annexed figure.



JOAN *of Austria*, grand duchess of Tuscany, and daughter of the emperor Ferdinand I, was born at Prague in 1547, married in 1565 Francis de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, and died in 1578. She was the mother of Maria de Medicis, the wife of Henry IV of France.

JOAN, *Countess of Montfort*, distinguished herself in the 14th century by her courage, having, after the death of her husband, John IV, duke of Brittany, maintained a successful war against the count of Blois, whom she compelled to raise the siege of Hennebon.

JOAN *of Valois*, daughter of Charles of France, count of Valois, married William I, count of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, and died in 1342 in a monastery, after having brought about a treaty between the kings of France and England, who were on the point of engaging in battle. She left many monuments of her piety and virtue.

JOAN *of Arragon*, wife of Ascanius Colonna, prince of Tagliacozzi, died in 1577, after having distinguished herself by her talents and her courage, particularly during the contest carried on by the Colonnas against Paul IV.

JOAN *of Arc*, a celebrated heroine, known also by the name of the *Maid of Orleans*, was born at Dawremi, in Lorraine, in 1412, of obscure parents, and while a servant at an inn she gave it out that she saw in a vision St. Michael, the tutelary saint of France, who ordered her to raise the siege of Orleans, which the English were then besieging, and to assist at the coronation of the king at Rheims. This story reaching the ears of the king, he availed himself of her services; and Joan, at the head of the French armies, inspired such enthusiasm by her ardour and her courage, that the siege of Orleans was raised, the English were defeated, and the French monarch was enabled to proceed to Rheims, where this heroine assisted at his coronation. For these services she was ennobled by the king, and assumed the name of Lys, and received large grants of land; but while she was preparing to obtain fresh victories, she was wounded at the siege of Paris, and being taken prisoner at Compeigne she was accused of witchcraft, and condemned by the sentence of the University of Paris to be burnt; which shameful sentence was executed upon her at Rouen in 1431, where she suffered with as much heroism as she had fought and conquered. [Vide Plate XIII]

JOAN (*Ecc.*) a pretended pope. [Vide *John VIII*]

JOANNA (*Bibl.*) vide *Johanan.*

JOANNA, wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, was one of the women who had followed our Saviour, after having been delivered by him from evil spirits. *Luke* viii. 3.

JOANNES (*Bibl.*) vide *John.*

JOANNES (*Hist.*) vide *John.*

JOANNES (*Ecc.*) vide *John.*

JOANNES, *Damascenes*, one of the Greek fathers, who wrote a hymn on the birth of our Saviour. His works were edited at Paris, in 2 vols. fol. 1712.

JOANNICIUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) a hermit of Bithynia, who died in 845, at the age of 90, or, according to some, of 116, was at first engaged in the profession of arms, which he left to follow a religious life, and distinguished himself by his zeal in defence of the Catholic faith.

JOANNICIUS, *Clement* (*Biog.*) a poet, who was honoured with a crown of laurel by the emperor Maximilian I, wrote the lives of the kings of Poland in elegiac verse; besides some poems, which he entitled 'Tristia,' in imitation of those of Ovid.

JOASH (*Bibl.*) יואש, son of Ahaziah, king of Judah, was rescued by Jehoshabath from the destruction which awaited him at the hands of the impious Athaliah. Seven years after he was proclaimed king; but was killed by his own subjects, at a time that the Syrians were in possession of Jerusalem. 2 *Kings* xi. &c.

JOASH, king of Israel, son and successor of Jehoahaz, was declared king in his father's life, A. M. 3163, A. C. 841, and died after a reign of 18 years, in which he routed Amaziah, king of Judah, and entering Jerusalem, ordered the walls to be demolished. 2 *Kings* xiii. &c.

JOASH, father of Gideon. *Jud.* vi.

JOASH, son of Amalek, was ordered by king Ahab to imprison the prophet Micaiah. 1 *Kings* xxii.

JOASH, a descendant of Shelah, son of Judah, 1 *Chron.*; also a superintendant of the oil cellars. 1 *Chron.* xxvii.

JOAZAR (*Hist.*) or *Azar*, brother to Mariamne, the wife of Herod the Great, succeeded Matthias, son of Theophilus, as high-priest, A. M. 4000, in the year of our Saviour's birth, according to the vulgar computation. He was succeeded by his brother Eleazar, A. M. 4004; created high-priest a second time in 4010; and enjoyed this dignity till 4016, when he was deposed by Cyrenius, governor of Syria. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 3.

JOB (*Bibl.*) יוב, third son of Issachar. *Gen.* xlvi.

JOB, איוב, a patriarch of Uz, in East Edom, well known for his sufferings and his patience, was restored to honour and dignity after enduring the greatest afflictions, and died about A. M. 2660, although the exact period of his death is much disputed. The book which bears his name, and contains his history, is attributed by some to Isaiah, and by others to Moses; but these appear to be altogether unfounded conjectures.

JOBAB (*Bibl.*) יובב, son of Zerah, and grandson to Esau, *Gen.* xxxvi.; also the son of Joktan, *Gen.* x.; a king of Madn, *Josh.* xi; son of Gera, of Benjamin, 1 *Chron.*; and son of Elpaal, of the same tribe, 1 *Chron.* viii.

JOBATES (*Myth.*) Ἰοβάτης, a king of Lycia, who was succeeded by Bellerophon, his son-in-law, to whom he had given his daughter Philonoe in marriage. *Apollod.* l. 2.

JOBERT, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, and native of Paris, was born in 1647, and died in 1719, leaving, besides several reli-

gious works, a piece, entitled 'La Science de Medailles,' of which the best edition is that of Paris, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1739.

JOCASTA (*Myth.*) Ἰοκάστη, daughter of Menœcius, married Laius, king of Thebes, by whom she had Œdipus. On the death of her husband, who was unwittingly killed, according to an oracle, by his son, she married the latter without knowing who he was, and had by him Eteocles, and Polynices, &c. On discovering that she had married her own son she hanged herself in despair. She is called by Homer Epicaste. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, v. 270; *Sophocl. in Œdip.*; *Eurip. in Phœniss.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Senec. in Phœniss.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 66; *Paus.* l. 9, &c.

JOCELYN (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Roden. This family is descended from the Jocelyns of Brittany, of which was Giles Jocelyn, who came into England in the time of Edward the Confessor. Robert Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and 12 times Lord Justice of that kingdom, was created baron Newport in 1743, and advanced in 1755 to the dignity of viscount Jocelyn. His son Robert, the second viscount, was farther advanced in 1771 to that of earl of Roden. [Vide *Roden*]

JOCELYN, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Roden.

JOCHEBED (*Bibl.*) יוכבד, wife of Amram, and mother of Miriam, Moses, and Aaron. *Exod.* ii.; *Numb.* xxvi.

JOCONDUS (*Biog.*) or *Jucundus, John*, an antiquary, architect, and critic, who died about 1530, at a very advanced age, built two bridges over the Seine at Paris, namely, that of Notre Dame, and the little bridge; besides the part which he took in the structure of St. Peter's. He also edited the Letters of Pliny the younger, and the work of Julius Obsequens on Prodigies, both of which were printed by Aldus, in 8vo. 1508; besides a fine edition of Vitruvius, printed by Aldus in 1511.

JODELLE, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) lord of Lymodin, was born at Paris in 1532, and died in 1573, exceedingly poor, although he might have been independent if he had cultivated his interest at court. A volume of his works was published at Paris in 4to. in 1574, and at Lyons, 12mo. 1597, containing some dramatic pieces, besides poems, sonnets, &c.

JOEL (*Bibl.*) יואל, the prophet Samuel's eldest son, who was made a judge over Israel. 1 *Sam.* viii.

JOEL, son of Josibiah, of Simeon; also a son of Izrahiah, of Issachar; a valiant man in David's army; son of Gershom, a Levite; and son of Pedaiah, of Manasseh. 1 *Chron.* iv. vii. xi. xv. xxvii.

JOEL, Ἰωὴλ, son of Pethuel, the second of the minor prophets, was, it is said, of the tribe of Reuben, and city of Bethoron; but at what time he prophesied is not certain. His prophecy contains three chapters, wherein he speaks of the captivity of Babylon; of the descent of the Holy Ghost, as proved by St. Peter in the Acts; and also of the day of judgment. *Acts* ii. 6.

JOELAH (*Bibl.*) יועאלה, son of Jeroboam, one of David's party. 1 *Chron.* xii. 7.

JOEZER (*Bibl.*) יועזר, a gallant officer of David's army. 1 *Chron.* xii.

JOHAH (*Bibl.*) יוחא, a brave man in David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi.

JOHANAN (*Bibl.*) יוחנן, son of Careah, who gave Gedaliah intelligence that Ishmael was coming to kill him; but the former not believing him was massacred. 2 *Kings* xxv. and *Jer.* xli.

JOHANAN, son of Josiah, 1 *Chron.* iii.; also a descendant of David by Jerubabel.

JOHANAN, high-priest, son of Azariah the high-priest, and father of another Azariah, is supposed by some to be Jehoiada, the father of Zechariah. 1 *Chron.* vi. 9, 10; 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 11, &c.

JOHN (*Bibl.*) יחוחנה, the name of several illustrious persons, otherwise called *Joannes*, or *Johanan*.

JOHN *the Baptist*, the forerunner of our Lord Jesus Christ, and son of Zechariah and Elizabeth, was born A. M. 4000, about six months before Jesus Christ, and after having performed his ministry by preaching repentance, publishing the approach of the Messiah, and performing the rite of baptism on Jesus Christ in the river Jordan, as he had done towards his followers, he was cast into prison by Herod Antipas, because he had reproved him for marrying Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, and at length, through the art and contrivance of this woman, he was beheaded by the king's order, about the end of the 31st year of the Christian æra. It is said that this woman ordered the body of St. John to be thrown into the highways; but that it was taken by his disciples, and carried to Sebasta, a town in the province of Samaria. Julian the Apostate, afterwards ordered it to be dug up and burnt, and the ashes thrown to the wind, which was in part executed; but the Christians of Sebasta collected as many of the bones as they could, and after the death of this emperor the tomb of the saint was restored and honoured as before. The Greeks and Latins celebrate John's decapitation August 29. *Matth.* iii. xiv.; *Mark* i. vi.; *Luke* iv. ix.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18; *S. Iren.* l. 3; *Origen. Hom.* 7; *S. August.* serm. 287; *S. Hieron. Dial.*; *Niceph. Hist.* l. 1; *Theodoret.* l. 3; *Chron. Alexand.*; *S. Cyrill. Cath.* 3; *S. Ambros. de Fid.* l. 4; *Sigebert. in Chron.*; *Baron. Annal. &c.*

JOHN, *St.*, the Evangelist and Apostle, was a native of Bethsaida, son of Zebedee and Salome, and by profession a fisherman. He was brother to St. James the Major, and is supposed to have been about five or six and twenty years old when he began to follow Christ, A. D. 30. He is described as "The disciple whom Jesus loved," and, attending our Saviour even to the cross, he was afterwards honoured with extraordinary communications from our Lord after his ascent, and during his exile in the island of Patmos; these now form a part of Holy Scripture, under the name of "Revelations." He died quietly at Ephesus, in the hundredth year of the Christian æra, being then, according to Epiphanius, 98 or 99, according to others 104, 106, or 120. Three of his epistles are extant, besides several Apocryphal writings which are attributed to him. There was another St. John, surnamed the Elder, to distinguish him from the Evangelist; but others have supposed him to be the John Mark spoken of in the next article. *S. Matt.* xx. xxvi.; *S. Mark* iii.; *S. John* xx.; *S. Luke* ix.; *Acts* iii.; *Galat.* ii.; *Euseb. in Chron. et Hist.* l. 1; *Tertull. de Anima, &c.* c. 50; *Hieron. de Scrip. Eccles.*; *S. Epiphanius, S. Johan. Chrysostom*; *Bellarmin, Baronius, &c. Dodwel. Dissert. Iren.*

JOHN, *S.* surnamed *Mark*, cousin to Barnabas, and a disciple of the apostles, was the son of a Christian woman named Mary, who had a house in Jerusalem where the faithful and the apostles met. He accompanied Paul and Barnabas in their travels, and afterwards was with Timothy in Asia. The manner and time of his death are not known; but the Latin and Greek churches keep his festival on September 27. According to some he was bishop of Biblis; but, according to others, he was the same as Mark. *Acts* xii.; *Epist. Phil.* i.; *Coloss.* ii.; 2 *Timoth.* iv.; *Hieron. de Vir. Illus.*

JOHN (*Hist.*) the name of several emperors, kings, princes, and illustrious persons.

Emperors of this Name.

JOHN, first secretary to the emperor Honorius, got possession of the empire at the death of his master in 423, and reigned over Italy and Gaul for two years, notwithstanding the forces which were sent against him by Theodosius the Younger; but at length he was killed at Ravenna, by means of Aspar, a distinguished general.

John I, surnamed *Zimisces*, who was of an illustrious family, seized on the throne of Constantinople by the assassination of Nicephorus Phocas, at the instigation of the empress Theophania in 969, and was poisoned by his cupbearer, at the instigation of the eunuch Basil in 976. *Curopalat. et Cedren. in Annal. Græc.*

John II, *Comnenus*, succeeded his father Alexis Comnenus on the throne of Constantinople in 1118, and died in 1143, at the age of 55, in consequence of a wound received from a poisoned arrow in the chace. He married Irene, a princess of Hungary, and was successful in his wars against the Saracens and other barbarians. *Nicet. Chron.; Gul. Tur.* l. 15; *Otho. Frising.* l. 7.

John III, *Ducas*, succeeded Theodore Lascaris, his father-in-law, in 1222, reigned at Nice while the Latins were in possession of Constantinople, and died in 1255, at the age of 62, after having in vain attempted to regain his imperial seat. *Pachymer. Hist.; Gregor. Hist.; Georg. Logothet. in Chron. Const.*

John IV, *Lascaris*, son of Theodore the Younger, was crowned after the death of his father in 1259, at the age of seven or eight; but was soon after confined by the usurper Michael Paleologus, in a castle of Bithynia, where he was living in 1282, after having had his eyes put out. *Georg. Pachym. Hist.; Gregor. Hist. &c.*

John V, *Cantacuzenus*, vide *Cantacuzenus*.

John VI, *Palæologus*, succeeded his father Andronicus the Younger, on the throne of Constantinople in 1341, after the resignation of his father-in-law John Cantacuzenus, and died in 1390, at the age of 60, after having purchased peace with the Turks, by the payment of a large sum, and been involved in a civil war with his son Andronicus, by whom he was imprisoned.

John VII, *Palæologus*, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople on the abdication of his father in 1425, and died in 1448, after having been unfortunate in his opposition to the Turkish invaders. *Chalcondyl. Hist.; Onuphr. in Chron. &c.*

King of England.

John, surnamed *Lackland*, the fourth son of Henry II, paved his way to the English throne by the murder of his nephew Arthur, the rightful heir; but knew so little how to wield the sceptre, that he quarrelled with the pope, and his own subjects the barons, and died in 1216, after being compelled to sign Magna Charta, which has served as the basis for the present popular governmen . [Vide Plate III]

Kings of France.

John, son of Lewis X, who was born after his father's death, and died eight days after his birth, was nevertheless proclaimed king of France and Navarre, for which reason he has been reckoned by some authors among the kings of France.



John, surnamed the *Good*, succeeded his father, Philip of Valois, in 1350, at the age of 40, and died in 1364, a prisoner in England, where he had lived since his unfortunate defeat at the battle of Poictiers. The effigy of this prince, who was renowned for bravery and liberality, is given as in the annexed figure.

Kings of Arragon and Navarre.

John I, son of Peter IV, occupied the throne of Arragon alone in 1388, and died in 1395, after a troublesome reign, which was disturbed by the seditions of his subjects. *Marian. Hist.; Imhoff. Hist. &c.*

John II, succeeded to the throne of Navarre in 1420, and to that of Arragon in 1458, and died in 1479, in the 90th year of his age. *Mariana, Imhoff, &c.*

John III, son of Alain, lord of Albret, succeeded to the throne by his marriage with Catherine de Foix, sister and heir of Francis Phœbus, king of Navarre, in 1484, but was dispossessed of his kingdom by Ferdinand, king of Spain, and died in 1516 in a village of Bearn, whither he had fled from the usurper. *Mariana, Mezeray, Imhoff, &c.*

King of Bohemia.

John, son of the emperor Henry VII, of the house of Luxemburg, was elected to the throne of Bohemia in 1309, and was killed at the battle of Creci, where, notwithstanding he was totally blind, he fought with distinguished valour on the side of the French.

Kings of Castille.



John I, succeeded his father, Henry II, in 1379, when only 21 years of age, and died by a fall from his horse while in the chace in 1390, when his son, Henry III, succeeded. The effigy of this and the following prince are given as in the annexed figures. *Rod. Tolet. de Reb. Hist.; Mariana; Imhoff.*



John II, son of Henry III, was proclaimed king of Castille in 1406, when only 22 months old, and died in 1454, after having been particularly successful against the Moors.

Kings of Sweden and Denmark.

John I, king of Sweden, succeeded Eric X in 1218, and died in 1222, when he was succeeded by Eric XI. *Ol. Mag. Hist.; Mart. Zeill. Nov. Descript. Suec.*

John II, king of Denmark in 1482, was likewise crowned king of Sweden in 1483, and died in 1513, when he was succeeded by Christiern II. *Olaus Magnus, Chrytræus, Imhoff, &c.*

John III, duke of Finland, and son of Gustavus I, was crowned king of Sweden in 1568, and died in 1592, after having made a fruitless attempt to re-establish popery in that kingdom. He was succeeded by Sigismund Augustus.

Kings of Scotland.

John I, king of Scotland, vide *Baliol*.

John II, son of Robert II, took the name of *Robert III*.

Kings of Hungary.

John, *Corvinus*, or *Huniades*, vide *Huniades*.

John *de Zapol*, vaivode of Transylvania, was crowned king of Hungary by a part of the states of the kingdom in 1526, in opposition to Ferdinand of Austria, who was crowned by the other part; but, after carrying on a war for a long time, peace was concluded between the rival candidates, which was quickly followed by the death of John de Zapol in 1540.

Kings of Jerusalem and Cyprus.

John *de Brienne*, king of Jerusalem and emperor of Constantinople, entered on the crusades with the French, who took Constantinople in 1204, and so distinguished himself by his valour that he was offered the crown of Jerusalem after the death of Amauri. This he was obliged to cede in 1226 to the emperor Frederick II, after which he was chosen by the French barons governor of Constantinople during the minority of Baldwin II, and, taking the title of emperor, died in 1237.

John I, king of Cyprus, eldest son of Hughes II, king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, succeeded his father in 1281, and died in 1283.

John II, or *Janus de Lusignan*, son of Peter II, king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, succeeded about 1411, and died in 1431, after having been worsted in several wars.

JOHN III, succeeded his father as king of Cyprus and Jerusalem in 1431, and died in 1458. *Steph. Lusig. Hist. Cyp.; Gui. Hist. de Savoy, &c.*

Kings of Poland.

JOHN, *Albert*, second son of Casimir IV, was born in 1459, elected in 1492, and died in 1501, after having distinguished himself more as the patron of learning than as a warrior.

JOHN, *Casimir*, vide *Casimir V.*

JOHN III, grand duke of Lithuania and Russia, &c. was raised to the throne of Poland by his valour, and maintained it till his death in 1696, at the age of 72, by continued acts of heroism during his wars with the Cossacks and rebellious Russians, the Turks, and other enemies.

Kings of Portugal.

JOHN I, surnamed the *Father of his Country*, was born in 1350, and died in 1433, after having waged war successfully in Africa. He was succeeded by his son Edward. *Vasconcellos de Reg. Lusit.; Mariana, Imhoff, P. Anselme, &c.*

JOHN II, surnamed the *Great*, was born in 1455, succeeded his father, Alphonsus V, in 1481, and died in 1495, after having used his utmost endeavours to establish Portuguese colonies in India and Africa. He was succeeded by Emanuel. *Vasconcellos, Mariana, &c.*

JOHN III, was born in 1502, succeeded his father Emanuel in 1521, and died in 1557, after having received ambassadors from David, king of Abyssinia, and sent missionaries thither at his request, and also to India, where he extended the Portuguese settlements. He was succeeded by Sebastian. *Vasconcellos, &c.*

JOHN IV, surnamed the *Fortunate*, son of Theodore, duke of Braganza, was born in 1604, and died in 1636, but not until he had effected the object of his ardent wish, which was to shake off the yoke of the Spaniards, which had been imposed upon his country at the death of Sebastian. He was succeeded by Alphonso VI.

JOHN V, succeeded Peter II in 1707, and died in 1750, at the age of 61. He espoused the cause of the allies in the Spanish succession, but distinguished himself most by cultivating the arts of peace.

Princes of this Name.

JOHN, surnamed *Tristan*, fourth son of St. Louis, was born in 1250, in the Holy Land soon after the imprisonment of the latter, and received this name from the queen his mother in consequence of the affliction under which she then laboured.

JOHN *of France*, duke of Berry, and son of king John, distinguished himself by his valour and conduct at the battle of Poictiers, and died in 1416, highly respected for his many virtues.

JOHN *of Gaunt*, or *Ghent*, duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III, was born at Ghent in 1340, and early distinguished himself by his valour, particularly in the assistance which he rendered his brother, the Black Prince, during his wars in France. In consequence of his marriage with Constance, the natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, he laid claim to the throne of Castile, but, being successfully opposed by Henry of Transtamare, he resigned his claim to his only daughter Constance, who, in 1386, married the heir-apparent to that kingdom. He died in 1399, and his son Henry succeeded to the English throne, after the deposition of Richard II. His third wife was Catherine Swinford, the governess of his children, and the sister of Chaucer's wife; a circumstance which gave the poet a double claim to his patronage.

JOHN, duke of Burgundy, surnamed *Fearless*, was born in 1371, and, after displaying great valour against the Turks, he returned to France, where he promoted sedition and civil war against the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII; murdered Louis, duke of Orleans, and gained the entire mastery at the court of the weak Charles VI. In 1419 he was drawn into a conference with the dauphin on the bridge de Montereau-Faut-Yonne, when he was assassinated by Tannegui du Chatel, one of the old domestics of the late duke of Orleans.

JOHN I, duke of Bourbon, was born in 1380, and entrusted with the command of the army against the English in 1415, but, being taken at the head of the advanced guard at the battle of Agincourt, he was brought to England, where he died.

JOHN II, duke of Bourbon, and constable of France, was at the taking of Caen, Bourdeaux, and other places from the English, and died in 1483, after having assisted at the consecration of Louis XI and Charles VIII.

JOHN *of Bourbon*, count de la Marche, and son of James I, duke of Bourbon, distinguished himself in the wars of those times, particularly against the English, and died in 1393.

JOHN I, duke d'Alençon, was born in 1385, served in the army of Charles VI in 1404, when he declared for the house of Orleans against that of Burgundy, and commanded the army at the battle of Agincourt, where he was killed.

JOHN II, duke d'Alençon, was born in 1409, began to signalize himself at the battle of Verneuil in 1424, where he was taken prisoner; but, after being set at liberty, he became one of the leaders of the sedition called La Praguerie, and was twice sentenced to lose his head on a charge of tampering with the enemies of his country, but was as often pardoned by the king, and finally died in his bed in 1474.

JOHN V, duke of Brittany, surnamed the *Valiant*, and the *Conqueror*, obtained these epithets from the series of successes which he obtained during a long war with the house of Blois, over which, although assisted by the whole force of France, he gained seven battles, and killed his rival, Charles de Blois, at the battle of Aurai in 1364.

JOHN VI, duke of Brittany, surnamed the *Good*, a prince of great valour and benevolence, distinguished himself in the service of Charles VII, particularly against the English, and died in 1446, much lamented by his subjects.

JOHN *of Orleans*, count of Dunois and Longueville, natural son of Louis of France, surnamed the *Victorious* and the *Triumphant*, was born in 1403, and, being early bred to the profession of arms, he had the opportunity of displaying his military talent, during the reign of Charles VII, against the English, over whom he obtained a series of successes that served to re-establish the French monarchy, and to rid France of its enemies. After taking the most important places in Normandy he died in 1468.

JOHN, *Don, of Austria*, natural son of Charles V, was set at the head of the armies of his brother, Philip II, when he defeated the Moors of Grenada in 1570, gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto against the Turks in 1571, was made governor of the Netherlands in 1576, when he terminated a series of successes against the prince of Orange by gaining the famous battle of Gemblours in 1578, and died in the same year, at the early age of 32, by poison, as is supposed, administered by his enemies.

JOHN I, king of Congo, was baptized in 1490 at the solicitation of John II, king of Portugal, as was also his eldest son and the principal nobility of the court; but the introduction of Christianity was, notwithstanding, retarded by the opposition which it met with from different quarters. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 9.

JOHN, *Gaston de Medicis*, younger son of Cosmo III, was born in 1671, acknowledged as grand duke of Tuscany after the death of his father, and, dying without issue, the sovereignty of Tuscany, which had been in the family of the Medicis for 200 years, passed to the house of Lorraine.

JOHN, *Basilowitz*, vide *Basilowitz*.

JOHN *O'Neal*, vide *O'Neal*.

Other Distinguished Persons of this Name.

JOHN, the father of Matthias, the celebrated Maccabee, descended from the priests of Joiarib's family. 1 *Macc.* ii.

JOHN, surnamed *Gaddis*, son of Mattathias above-mentioned, and brother of Judas, Jonathan, and Simon Maccabæus, was treacherously killed by the sons of Jambri, as he was conducting the baggage belonging to his brethren the Maccabees to the Nebathites, their allies. 1 *Macc.* ix.

JOHN, *Hircanus*, son of Simon Maccabæus, was made governor of the sea-coast of Judæa, where he defeated Cendebeus, general of Antiochus Sidetes, and being acknowledged high-priest, and prince of his nation after his father's death, he contrived to make a peace with Antiochus, and died A. M. 3898, A. C. 106, after having governed 29 years. 2 *Macc.* iii.; *Joseph Antiq.* l. 13.

JOHN (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes, martyrs, prelates, &c.

Popes of this Name.

JOHN I, a Tuscan, succeeded Hormisdas in 523, and died in confinement at Ravenna in 526, having been imprisoned by Theodoric, an Arian prince. He was succeeded by Felix III or IV. *Marcellin. in Chron.*; *Anastas. in Joan.*; *S. Greg. Dial.* l. 3, c. 2.

JOHN II, surnamed *Mercurius*, son of Projectus, and a Roman by birth, arrived at the pontificate in 532, after Boniface II, and died in 535, after having opposed the Nestorians and Eutychians. He had S. Agapetus for a successor.

JOHN III, surnamed *Catelin*, son of Anastasius, governed the church after Pelagius I, and died in 573, after having contributed much to the decoration of churches and cemeteries. He was succeeded by Benedict I.

JOHN IV, surnamed the *Scholastic*, succeeded Severinus in 613, and died in the second year of his pontificate, leaving an epistle which he wrote to the prelates of Scotland, touching the celebration of the Easter. Theodore I was elected in his place. *Bed. Hist.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal.*

JOHN V, son of Syriacus, and a native of Antioch, after filling many important posts, was raised to the pontificate in 685, and died after governing the church a year and eleven days. He was succeeded by Conon. *Anastas. in Vit.*; *Ciacon. in Joan. V.*

JOHN VI, a Greek by nation, was made pope after Sergius I in 701, and governed the church upwards of two years, during which he repaired the churches of St. Andrew's, S. Peter, and S. Paul. He had John VII for a successor. *Anastas. in Vit.*; *Baronius, &c.*

JOHN VII, a Greek, and son of Plato, succeeded John VI in 705, and died in 707, when he was succeeded by Sisinnus.

JOHN VIII, a Roman, and son of Gundus, succeeded Adrian II in 872, crowned the emperor Charles the Bald in 875, held a council at Troyes in 878, but was recalled to oppose the invasion of the Saracens, who, however, were so successful as to oblige him to pay an annual tribute. He afterwards, at the request of Basil the emperor, sanctioned the usurpation of Photius in the patriarchate of Constantinople, but, repenting of this step, he excommunicated the usurper, and died in 882, when he was succeeded by Martin I. Baronius supposes that this weak conduct must have given rise to the idle tale of John VIII being a woman, well known by the name of *Pope Joan*, a tale which, though now thought perfectly ridiculous, was for a long time seriously believed by some, and denied by others.

JOHN IX, a native of Tivoli, and son of Rampoald, succeeded Theodore II in 901, and died in 905, having Benedict IV for a successor.

JOHN X, a Roman by birth, and archbishop of Ravenna, succeeded Laudon in 913, through the intrigues of Theodora, a powerful princess, and was strangled in prison by Marosia, her daughter, in 928, in order that she might place in the papal chair her natural son by Sergius III. This John succeeded in driving the Saracens out of Italy.

JOHN XI, natural son of Sergius III by the infamous Marosia above-mentioned, wife of Guy of Tuscany, was made pope at the age of 25, by the intrigues of his mother, in 931, and died in 936, in the castle of St. Angelo, where he was confined with her by his brother Alberic. He was succeeded by Leo VII. *Luitprand.* l. 3; *Du Chesne, Vies de Papes.*

JOHN XII, a noble Roman, named *Octavianus*, son of Alberic, was made prince of the city after his father, succeeded Agapetus in the papal chair in 955, was deposed for his vices by a council held in 963, and, after having violently got possession of the papal chair, he was killed in 964 by an insulted husband, whose bed he had defiled. Leo VIII was elected after his deposition. *Luitprand.* l. 6; *Baronius, Platina, &c.*

JOHN XIII, a Roman, and bishop of Narni, succeeded Benedict V in 965, against the wishes of the Roman people, by whom he was driven from the city, but re-established by the emperor Otho. He afterwards presided at a council of Ravenna in 967, and died in 972, when Domnus or Domnion II was elected.

JOHN XIV, named *Peter*, bishop of Pavia, succeeded Benedict VII in 984, and died in the same year, of poison or grief, in the castle of St. Angelo, where he was imprisoned by Boniface VIII. He was succeeded by

JOHN XV, son of Leo IV, who died in 996, in the castle of St. Angelo, where he was besieged by Crescentius. There was an antipope of this name, the son of Robert, whom some have called John XVI, who did not hold the pontificate more than a month; and a second antipope, named Philagathus, who died in 998, after having had his ears and his hands cut off by Crescentius.

JOHN XVI, a Roman, was elected by a faction after Sylvester II in 1003, and died six months after.

JOHN XVII, succeeded the above-mentioned John XVI, and, resigning his dignity for the retirement of a monastery, died in 1009.

JOHN XVIII, son of Gregory, count of Tusculum, succeeded Benedict VIII in 1024, and died in 1033, after having crowned the emperor Conrad II. He was succeeded by Benedict IX.

JOHN XIX, named *John Peter*, a native of Lisbon, and bishop of Frescati, succeeded Adrian V in 1276, and died eight months after, leaving some works as an author; namely, 'Summulæ Logicales;' 'Parva Logicalia;' 'Dialectica;' 'Epistolæ;' 'Canones Medicinæ,' &c. He had Nicholas III for a successor.

JOHN XX, or, according to some, XXII, named *James d'Euse*, a native of Cahors, succeeded Clement V in 1316, and died in 1334, after having founded several abbies, and erected some bishoprics in central towns. He was succeeded by Benedict XII.

JOHN XXI, or XXIII, a Neapolitan, named *Balthasar Cossa*, succeeded Alexander V in 1410, but resigned his dignity on condition that Gregory XII and Benedict XII whould give up their claims. Nevertheless he afterwards attempted to reassume the office and insignia of the sovereign pontiff, but was deposed and imprisoned, until the election of Martin V, whom he acknowledged, and by whom he was treated with great kindness. He died soon after in 1417, leaving behind him the reputation of a worthless and immoral man.

Martyrs, Professors, Prelates, &c.

JOHN, *St.* a native of Nicomedia, was roasted on a gridiron in 303, during the persecution of Diocletian.

JOHN, *Chrysostom*, vide *Chrysostom*.

JOHN, *St.* a patriarch of Alexandria, and a native of Cyprus, was elevated to that see in 610, and died in 616, leaving a high reputation for charity. It is he who gave the name to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, because the church of their first hospital in that city had been so called after him,

although, subsequently, they chose St. John the Baptist for their patron.

John *Damascenus*, vide *Damascenus*.

John, *St.* bishop of Naples, was raised to that see in 842, and governed it with distinguished zeal and piety until his death in 853.

John, *de Matha, St.* first patriarch of the order of the Holy Trinity, and the Redemption of Captives, was born in 1160, and died in 1213.

Patriarchs of Jerusalem.

John I, succeeded Benjamin about 120, at the time that this church was exceedingly troubled. *Euseb. in Chron.*

John II, a monk, and a follower of Macedonius, abjured his errors, obtained the patriarchal see after St. Cyril in 386, and died in 416. *Hieron. Epist.* 61; *S. August. Ep.* 252; *Theodoret. Hist.* l. 5; *Idat. in Fast. et in Chron.*; *Gennadius*; *Baronius*; *Usser. Antiq. Brit.*

John III, a usurper, took possession of this see to the prejudice of Eliab, an orthodox prelate, but abjured the errors which he had held before he died in 525. *Baron. Annal.*

John IV, succeeded Eustochius in 561, and governed the church until 595. *Evag. Hist.* l. 6; *Baron. Annal.*

Patriarchs of Alexandria.

John I, was put in the place of Timotheus Solifaciolus in 482, but was driven from his see by the emperor Zeno, and obtained from the pope Felix III the bishopric of Nola.

John II, surnamed *Mela*, a heretic, succeeded Anastasius in 497, and held this see until 506, when he was succeeded by the following John.

John III, surnamed *Machiota*, another heretic, was put by his party into the see of Alexandria in 506, and died in 516, after having persecuted the orthodox Christians with rancorous zeal.

John IV, succeeded Apollinarius in 570, and died in 581, after having governed his church with great prudence.

John V, a saint, who is mentioned above.

Patriarchs of Antioch.

John I, succeeded Theodotus, and resigned his see to his nephew Domnus in 436, after having renounced the errors of Nestorius, to which he was at first attached, and reconciled himself also with St. Cyril and the pope, with whom he had been at variance on this subject.

John II, was raised to this see in 1090, and governed the church when the Latins made themselves masters of the city in 1097. *Geneb. in Chron.*

Patriarchs of Constantinople.

John I, vide *Chrysostom.*

John II *of Cappadocia*, was named a patriarch in 518, and died in 520, after having restored peace to the church, which had suffered much from Anastasius. *Baron. Annal.*; *Band. Imp. Orient.*

John III, surnamed the *Scholastic*, was put into the place of Eutychius by the emperor Justinian in 565, and unjustly held this see until 577. He made a collection of the Greek canons, arranged according to their subjects.

John IV, surnamed the *Faster*, was set over the see of Constantinople by Tiberius II, after Eutychius, in 582, and died in 595. He made himself obnoxious to the Romish church, because he assumed the title of the *Œcumenical*, or *Universal Bishop*, and got the epithet of the *Faster*, because his extraordinary fasting was supposed to be hypocritical. *Pelag. Ep.* 8; *S. Greg.* l. 4, ep. 38, &c.; *Niceph. Hist.* l. 18; *Baronius, Banduri, &c.*

John V, *Syncellus*, i. e. vicar or coadjutor to the patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Thomas II in 668, and died in 674. *Niceph. in Chron.*; *Baronius, Banduri, &c.*

John VI, a usurper, was set over this see in 711, to the prejudice of Cyrus, whom the tyrant Bardanes had exiled; but was deprived of his dignity by Anastasius at his accession in 715. *Anastas. in Gregor.* ii.; *Baronius, Banduri, &c.*

John VII, or more properly VI, was crowned patriarch in 832, after Anthony; but was deprived of his dignity in 842, when Michael III succeeded to the empire, under the guidance of his mother. *Theodor. Curopal. Baronius, &c.*

John VIII, vide *Xiphilin.*

John IX, succeeded Nicholas III in 1111, and died in 1134.

John X, surnamed *Camaterrd*, succeeded Gregory Xiphilinus in 1198, and resigned the patriarchate in 1206.

John XI, surnamed *Veccus*, was raised to this see in 1275; but having testified a strong attachment to the Romish church, he was sent into exile by the emperor Andronicus, and died in 1298.

John XII, a native of Sozopolis, an episcopal town of Thrace, succeeded Athanasius in 1294, and died in 1304. *Gregor. Hist.* l. 7; *Onuphrin. Chron.*; *Spond. Contin. Baron. Annal.*; *Banduri, &c.*

John XIII, succeeded Niphon in 1316, and died, or renounced his dignity, in 1320. *Gregor.* l. 7; *Spondan. Cont. Annal.*

John XIV, succeeded Isaiah, a monk of Mount Athos, in 1332, and was deposed in 1347. *Cantacuzen.* l. 3, &c.; *Gregor.* l. 10; *Onuph. in Chron.*; *Spond. Cont. in Annal.*; *Banduri, &c.*

John, *Michael*, a Venetian, and a cardinal, was patriarch of Constantinople for the Latins in 1485.

John, *de Rochetaillée*, was successively made patriarch of Aquileia, bishop of Geneva and Paris, archbishop of Rouen, patriarch of Constantinople, and finally a cardinal by Martin V in 1426. He was afterwards named by pope Eugene IV to be legate in France, and died in 1436, as he was proceeding to execute this charge.

Patriarchs of Armenia.

John, *de Mantakoun*, fourteenth patriarch of Armenia, filled this see at the end of the fifth century.

John, *d'Odsoun*, the thirty-fourth patriarch, was a schismatic.

Cardinals and other Prelates.

John, bishop of Dara, wrote a book on the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, from which father Morin has given long extracts in his work on Ordinations.

John *of Oxford*, so called because he was a native of that city, was made bishop of Norwich in 1174, and died bishop of Chichester in 1181, leaving an account of his travels into Sicily, whither he was sent by the king; also a History of England. *Pits. de Script. Angl.*; *Boeth. in Præf. Hist. Scot.*; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* c. 56.

John *of Salisbury*, a native of Old Sarum, whence he derived the name *Sarisburiensis*, was chosen to the see of Chartres in 1177, at the solicitation of Louis the Younger, assisted at the Council of Lateran in 1179, and died in 1181, after having governed his church with great prudence. He was a spectator of the murder of his friend Becket, from whom he endeavoured to ward off one of the blows, which he received on his arm, to his serious injury. Among the works of this prelate which are extant, are, 1. 'Polycration, seu de Nugis Curialium,' &c. which was published at Paris, 8vo. 1513; and at Leyden in 1595. A French translation of it, under the title of 'Les Vanitez de la Cour,' 4to. Paris, 1640. 2. A Life of Thomas à Becket. 3. A Volume of Epistles, published at Paris in 1611.

John *of Lorraine*, son of René II, duke of Lorraine, was nominated to the sees of Rheims, Lyons, &c. presented with a cardinal's hat by Leo X in 1518, and died in 1550. *Sammarth. Gall. Christ.*

John *of Orleans*, a cardinal, and archbishop of Toulouse, obtained, through the intercession of Francis I, the cardinal's hat, from Clement VII, in 1533, and died soon after. *Sammarth. Gall. Christ.*

JOHN *of Leyden*, a fanatic. [Vide *Boccold*]

JOHN *of Paris* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of Paris, who died in 1304, supported the cause of Philip the Fair against Boniface VIII, in his treatise 'De Regia Potestate et Papali;' and wrote likewise 'Determinatio de Modo existendi Corporis Christi in Sacramento Altaris,' &c.

JOHN *of Udino*, a painter, who died at Rome in 1564, at the age of 70, exhibited great skill in painting flowers, fruits, &c.

JOHNES (*Her.*) or *Jones*, a family of Hereford, which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1807 on sir Harford Johnes; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three crows *sable*, in chief the star of the order of the crescent.

Crest. On a wreath a crow *sable*, holding in the dexter claw the star of the said order of the crescent.

Motto. "Deus pascit corvos."

JOHNES, or *Jones*, the name of a family which has been changed from that of Tyrwhitt, and enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1808 on sir Thomas Jones; The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a lion rampant *vert*, vulned in the mouth *proper*.

Crest. On a wreath the sun in its splendour, each ray inflamed *or*.

Motto. "Esto Sol testis."

JOHNES, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a gentleman of Ludlow, in Shropshire, was born in 1748, educated at Eton, and Jesus College, Oxford, and died in 1816, after having built an elegant house on his estates at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, which was destroyed by fire in 1807. He devoted his life to literature, and published several works from his own printing press; among others, a translation of Froissart's Chronicles, in 4 vols. 4to.; of De Joinville's Memoirs of St. Louis; and of the Chronicles of Monstrelat, &c. &c.

JOHNSON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Twickenham, co. Middlesex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1755 on sir William Johnson, who distinguished himself both in a civil and military capacity in North America. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, three fleurs-de-lis *proper*, two and one, on a chevron *argent*, two scalps *sable*.

Crest. An armed man, holding in the hand an arrow *proper*.

Supporters. Two Indians *sable*, wreathed round the waist *vert*, crowned with fleurs-de-lis over the shoulders, a quiver of arrows in the hand, a bow *proper*.

Motto. "Deo regique debeo."

JOHNSON, the name of a family originally descended from Durham, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir Henry Johnson, a general in the army, for his distinguished services, not only during the American war, but also during the rebellion in Ireland. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, on a saltire *argent*, between three towers *or*, fired *proper*, one chief and two in fess, and two tilting spears, saltirewise, in base of the second.

Crest. On a wreath a tower *argent*, on the battlement a cock *proper*.

Motto. "Vicisti et vivimus."

JOHNSON, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Warwickshire, was born in 1649, educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and died in 1703, after having displayed such an intemperate zeal against popery, and the measures of James II. that he was degraded from his sacerdotal office, and suffered a whipping in 1686. His works, which were principally controversial pamphlets written against popery, the duke of York, Dr. Hicks, &c. were published in one folio volume in 1710, and a second edition in 1713.

JOHNSON, *Thomas*, an English botanist of the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Iter in Agrum Cantianum,' 1620. 2. 'Ericetum Hamstedianum,' 1632, which were the first local catalogues published in England. 3. A new edition of Gerard's 'Herbal,' fol. 1633 and 1636. 4. 'Mercurius Botannicus,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1634; to which was added a small tract 'De Thermis Bathonicis;' this was followed by a second part, which extends to Wales; besides translating the works of Ambrose Parey, the celebrated French surgeon.

JOHNSON, *Thomas*, a classical scholar and editor of Oxfordshire, who was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees A. B. and A. M. in 1688 and 1692, is best known by his edition of 'Gratius de Venatione, cum Notis,' 8vo. Lond. 1699; an edition of Sophocles, 3 vols. Oxon. and Lond. 1705; of 'Cebetis Tabula,' 8vo. Lond. 1720; besides which he published 'Novum Græcorum Epigrammatum Delectus,' for the use of Eton School, repeatedly printed; and 'The Iliad of Homer made English, from the French Version of Madame Dacier, revised and compared with the Greek; also, an edition of Puffendorff, 'De Officio Hominis et Civis,' 4to.; 'Questiones Philosophicæ in usum Juventutis Academicæ,' 8vo. 1735; 'An Essay on Moral Obligation,' &c.; and had also a share in a new edition of Stephens's 'Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ.'

JOHNSON, *John*, a nonjuror, was born at Frindsbury, near Rochester, in 1662, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1725, leaving, 1. 'A Paraphrase with Notes on the Book of Psalms, according to the Translation retained in our Common Prayer Book,' 1706. 2. 'The Clergyman's Vade-Mecum,' 1708, which went through five editions, and was followed in 1709 by a second part. 3. 'Propitiatory Oblation in the Eucharist,' 1714. 4. 'The Unbloody Sacrifice,' Part I, in 1717; Part II, in 1720. 5. 'A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws.'

JOHNSON, or *Jansen*, *Cornelius*, vide *Jansen*.

JOHNSON, *Martin*, a seal engraver and painter, who died at the beginning of James II's reign, excelled in landscapes, some of which are still preserved in the cabinets of the curious.

JOHNSON, *Charles*, a dramatic writer, originally bred to the law, who died in 1748, was the author of 19 pieces, enumerated in the 'Biographia Dramatica.'

JOHNSON, *Maurice*, an antiquary, of a respectable family of Spalding, who died in 1755, collected large memoirs for the History of Carausius, of which an account is given in the History of the Spalding Society; as also of his communications to the Antiquarian Society at London.

JOHNSON, *Samuel*, one of the most distinguished writers of this or any other nation, was born at Lichfield on the 7th of September, 1709, and educated at Lichfield School, where he had among his school-fellows Dr. James and Dr. Taylor. He was afterwards one year at Stourbridge School, and after passing two years in unsettled studies at home, he entered, in 1728, at Pembroke College, Oxford; but, from the limited circumstances of his parents, was unable to take his degree. He begun his literary career by a translation of father Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia, which was published in 1735; this was followed by his 'Irene,' in 1738; contributions to the Gentleman's Magazine, particularly the Debates in Parliament, under the name of the Senate of Lilliput, which begun in this year, and continued for several subsequent years; besides his poem of 'London,' published in the same year by Dodsley; 'A complete Vindication of the Licensers of the Stage,' &c. in 1739; a political tract, entitled 'Marmor Norfolciense,' &c. and 'Life of Savage,' of which two editions were quickly published, 'Miscellaneous Observations on the Tragedy of Macbeth,' &c. in 1745; 'Vanity of Human Wishes,' an imitation of Juvenal, in 1749; 'The Rambler,' begun Tuesday, March 20, 1749-50, and closed Saturday, March 14, 1752, the first two editions of which, when collected into volumes, he corrected

with unusual care; several papers in the 'Adventurer,' in 1752; his 'Dictionary,' begun in 1747 and completed in 1754, and published in 2 vols. fol. 1755; his 'Dictionary abridged,' in 1756, and also 'The Literary Magazine,' &c. which he superintended; and some Essays in the 'Universal Visitor; Essays, entitled 'The Idler,' published in 1758, first in Newberry's 'Universal Chronicle, or Weekly Gazette,' and afterwards collected into two volumes; 'Rasselas,' published in 1759, on the occasion of the death of his mother; his translation of a 'Dissertation on the Greek Comedy,' and some other smaller pieces about the same time; an edition of 'Shakspeare,' published in 1762, in 8 vols. 8vo.; several political pamphlets in defence of the government, between the years 1770 and 1775; his 'Tour into Scotland,' in 1773; and lastly, 'Lives of the Poets,' prefixed to a new edition of 'The English Poets,' in 1777, which closed the literary labours of this great man, who lived till the year 1784, when on the 13th of December, about seven in the evening, he breathed his last, so gently that some time elapsed before his death was perceived. A more copious list of his works may be found in 'Boswell's Life,' which exceeds in minuteness any piece of biography that ever was published; five large editions of this life, besides other lives written by different pens, sufficiently attest the high esteem in which the memory of Johnson is held by his countrymen. A monument was erected for him by public subscription, and placed in St. Paul's in 1796; but his works, which are the monuments of his masterly genius, will best preserve his memory to the end of time. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

JOHNSTON (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and brave family of Scotland, which divided itself into two branches; namely, the Johnstons of Annandale, and those of Caskieben; the former of whom once enjoyed the title of marquis of Annandale, which became dormant at the death of George, the third marquis. A branch of this family likewise now enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1795 on sir John Vanden Bemp de Johnston. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a saltire *sable*, in base a human heart ensigned with a regal crown *or*, on a chief *gules*, three cushions *or*, for Johnston; second and third per fesse, the chief *or*, the last per pale *gules* and *vert*, a demi-eagle with two heads displayed issuing in chief *sable*, the dexter-base charged with a tower, the sinister-base with five towers in saltire *or*, the gate and portcullis of each *proper*.

Crest. A winged spur erect *or*, with straps *gules*, buckle *argent*.

JOHNSTON, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) a physician and native of Aberdeenshire, who died in 1641, at the age of 54, leaving, 1. 'Epigrammata Arthuri Johnstone,' 1632. 2. 'Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasis Poetica,' Aberdon. and Lond. 1637, Middleb. 1642, Lond. 1647, Amst. 1706, Edimb. 1739, and, lastly, on the plan of the Delphin Classics, 8vo. Lond. 1741. 3. 'A Translation of Solomon's Song in Elegiac Verse. 4. An edition of the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scoticorum,' to which he was himself a large contributor. 5. 'Parerga.' 6. 'Musæ Aulicæ,' &c.

JOHNSTON, or *Johnson, Charles,* author of 'Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea,' and other works of a similar kind, was a native of Ireland, descended from the Johnstons of Annandale, and died in 1800.

JOHNSTONE (*Hist.*) or *Johnston, George,* probably of the family above-mentioned under *Heraldry,* who died in 1787, was one of the commissioners sent, with lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden, to treat with the Amerians during the war. He was brought up to the sea service, made master and commander in 1760, post-captain two years after, and in 1763 was appointed governor of the West Florida.

JOHNSTONE, *John* (*Biog.*) a naturalist of Poland, was born in 1603, and died in 1675, leaving, 1. 'Thaumatographia Naturalis in Classes decem divisa,' 12mo. Amst. 1632. 2. 'Historia Naturalis de Piscibus et Cetis,' &c. fol. Francof. 1649. 3. 'Historia Naturalis de Quadrupedibus,' fol. ibid. 1652. 4. 'Hist. Nat. de Insectibus,' fol. ibid. 1653. 5. 'Hist. Nat. de Avibus,' fol. ibid. 6. 'Syntagma Dendrologicum,' 'Dendrographia,' &c.

JOIADAH (*Hist.*) or *Judas*, son of Eliashib, or Joashib, succeeded his father as high-priest of the Jews about A. M. 3550, A. C. 454.

JOINVILLE, *John de* (*Hist.*) of an ancient and illustrious French family, who flourished about 1260, was seneschal, or high-steward, at the court of Louis IX, and attended his sovereign on all his military expeditions; of which he gave an account in his 'Vie de S. Louis,' composed in 1308. The best edition of this work is that of Du Cange, fol. 1668, with notes; although an authentic MS. of the original was found in 1748, and published without alteration in 1761 by Mélot, keeper of the Royal Library at Paris, this edition, which is also in folio, is said to be written in a different style from the former, and is considered, therefore, to be the genuine style of De Joinville.

JOINVILLE, *William de* (*Ecc.*) son of Geoffry IV, Sieur de Joinville, was successively bishop of Langres and archbishop of Rheims in 1219, assisted at the funeral of king Philip II in 1223, consecrated Louis VIII, and his wife Blanche shortly after, and died in 1226.

JOKSHAN (*Bibl.*) יקשן, second son of Abraham and Keturah. *Gen.* xxv. 2.

JOKTAN (*Bibl.*) יקטן, eldest son of Eber, who had for his portion all the land which lies "from Mesha as thou goest unto Sephar, a mount of the east." *Gen.* x. 25.

JOKTHEEL (*Bibl.*) יקתאל, a city of Judah, *Josh.* xv.; also a rock, which Amaziah took from the Edomites.

JOLAS (*Myth.*) or *Jolaus*, Ἰολάος, a son of Iphicles, king of Thessaly, who assisted Hercules in killing the Hydra, and afterwards assisted the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus, and killed the tyrant with his own hand. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 14; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 7; *Lucian in Phalar.*

IOLAUS (*Hist.*) a son of Antipater, the governor of Macedonia, received from his father a poisonous drink, of which, in his capacity of cup-bearer, he tasted first, and died of it shortly after. *Diodor.* l. 19; *Q. Curt.* l. 10.

IOLCHOS (*Geog.*) a city of Thessaly, now *Jaco*, which was celebrated as the birth-place of Jason. *Ovid. Met.* l. 7.

JOLY, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1607, and died in 1700, leaving, among his Latin works, 'Clarissimorum Virorum Antonii et Vidi Loisellorum Patris ac Filii Vitæ,' 8vo. Paris, 1643; 'Traditio Antiqua Ecclesiarum Franciæ,' 12mo. Paris, 1672. Among his French works are 'Propositions Chrétiennes d'un Deputé de la Chambre de S. Louis pour le Soulagement des Pauvres,' 4to. Paris,' 1652; 'Recueil des Maximes veritables et importantes pour l'Instruction du Roi;' 'Traité des Restitutions des Grands,' 12mo. 1665 and 1680, &c.

JOLY, *Guy*, nephew of the preceding, and King's Counsellor at the Chatelet, was the author of, 1. 'Memoirs depuis 1648 jusqu'en 1665,' &c. 2. 'Les Intrigues de la Paix et les Negociations,' &c. fol. 1652; besides some tracts in defence of the queen's rights against Peter Stockmanus, a lawyer.

JOMELLI, *Nicolo* (*Biog.*) a musical composer, was born at Avellino, a town about 25 miles from Naples, and died in 1774, leaving several operas; as 'Riccimero Re de Goti;' 'Attilio Regulo;' 'Andromaca,' &c.: also some sacred pieces; as an 'Offertorio,' or Motetti; 'Missa pro Defunctis,' or Burial Service, &c.

ION (*Myth.*) a son of Xuthus, king of Thessaly, and the

greatest part of Greece, is said to have given his name to Ionia.

ION (*Biog.*) a tragic poet of the island of Chios, who lived about the 82d Olympiad, is quoted by Aristophanes, Athenæus, Suidas, and others.

JONADAB (*Bibl.*) יונדב, son of Shimeah, David's nephew, and cousin-german to Amnon, whom he counselled to the violation of Tamar.

JONADAB, son of Rechab, and head of the Rechabites, lived in the time of Jehu, king of Israel. 2 *Kings* x. &c.

JONAH (*Bibl.*) יונה, or *Jonas*, Ἰωνὰς, son of Amittai, the fifth of the minor prophets, was a Galilean, who lived in the time of Joash and Jeroboam, kings of Isreal. *Jon.* i. &c.

JONAS (*Ecc.*) a prelate in the Gallican church, who governed the see of Orleans in the reigns of Louis le Debonnaire and Charles, distinguished himself by his zeal in opposing heretics, against whom he wrote several books; as 'De Institutione Laicali,' inserted in the Spicilegium, of Father d'Achery, and translated into French under the title of 'La Morale Chrétienne fondee sur l'Ecriture et expliquée par les SS. Pères.' Jonas was sent on a mission to Eugene II, and, after assisting at different councils, died in 841.

JONAS, *Justus* (*Biog.*) a German divine, and one of the first reformers, was born at Northausen, in Thuringia, in 1493, and died in 1555, leaving a number of theological works; among others, a treatise against the marriage of priests.

JONAS, *Anagrimus*, an Iceland astronomer and historian, and a disciple of Tycho Brahe, who died in 1640, at the age of 95, wrote, 1. 'Idea Veri Magistratus,' 8vo. Hafn. 1589. 2. 'Brevis Commentarius de Islandiâ,' 8vo. ibid. 1593. 3. 'Anatome Blefkennia,' &c. 8vo. 1612, and 4to. Hamb. 1618, in answer to a book printed at Leyden in 1607, entitled 'Islandia, seu Descriptio Populorum et Memorabilium hujus Insulæ.' 4. 'Ἀποτρίβη, Calumniæ,' 4to. ibid. 1622. 5. 'Crymogæa, seu Rerum Islandicarum Libri tres,' 4to. ibid. 1630. 6. 'Specimen Islandiæ Historicum et magna ex parte Chorographicum,' 4to. Amst. 1634. 7. 'Vita Gundebrandi Thorlacii,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1630.

JONATHAN (*Bibl.*) יהונתן, a Levite, son of Gershom, and grandson of Moses, dwelt for some time at Laish, in the house of Micah, and afterwards accompanied the tribe of Dan, who went to seek a new settlement in the territories of the Sidonians. *Judg.* xvii. &c.

JONATHAN, son of Saul, and the most faithful friend to David, was killed, with his father, in battle with the Philistians. 1 *Sam.* xiv. &c.

JONATHAN, son of Abiathar, the high-priest, gave notice to Adonijah, and his party, that David had declared Solomon his successor. 1 *Kings* i. 42, &c.

JONATHAN, son of Shage, the Hararite, one of David's brave men. 1 *Chron.* xi.

JONATHAN, son of Shimeah, David's nephew, killed a giant. 1 *Chron* xx. 7.

JONATHAN, or *Jehonathan*, son of Uzziah, was David's treasurer. 1 *Chron.* xxvii.

JONATHAN, son of Asael, was named by Ezra to detect those who had married strange women. *Ezra* x. 15.

JONATHAN, *Johanan*, or *John*, high-priest of the Jews, son of Jehoiada, and father of Jeddoa, or Jaddus, was celebrated in the time of Alexander the Great. He lived under Ezra and Nehemiah, and died after having exercised the high-priesthood 32 years. *Neh.* xii.

JONATHAN, a scribe and keeper of the prisons in Jerusalem under king Zedekiah. *Jer.* xxxvii.

JONATHAN (*Hist.*) surnamed *Apphus*, son of Matathias, and brother to Judas Maccabæus, was appointed general of the troops after the death of Judas; and, after obtaining various successes, he made peace with Bacchides, who returned to Syria. After this his alliance was sought for by the different competitors for the throne of Syria at that time; but Tryphon, having conceived the design of dispatching young Antiochus, and stepping into his throne, thought it necessary first to secure the person of Jonathan, who was in the interest of the latter. Accordingly he entrapped him into Ptolemais under pretence of consulting with him, and, having killed his attendants, he put him in chains, and soon after murdered him and his sons.

JONATHAN, son of Absalon, was sent by Simon Maccabæus to make himself master of Joppa. 1 *Macc.* xiii.

JONATHAN, son of Ananus high-priest of the Jews, succeeded Joseph Caiaphas, A. M. 4038, A. D. 38, and was succeeded by his son Theophilus, after which he was assassinated at the instigation of Felix, the governor of Judæa, for whom Jonathan had procured this appointment. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 6.

JONATHAN, a Jew, small in stature, and mean in figure, distinguished himself at the siege of Jerusalem by an insolent bravado towards the Romans, for which he was pierced with an arrow by one Priscus, and fell dead on the spot, not however until he had succeeded in killing one Roman, who had been provoked to attack him. *Joseph.* l. 6, c. 17.

JONATHAN, a weaver by trade, who, after the capture of Jerusalem, persuaded many of the Jewish nation to elect him for their chief; but, being defeated and taken prisoner by Catullus, governor of Libya, he endeavoured to screen himself from punishment by accusing the principal persons among the Jews of being the instigators of this sedition. His accusations were, however, proved to be false, and he himself was burnt alive by order of Vespasian. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7, c. 37.

JONATHAS (*Bibl.*) vide *Jonathan.*

JONES, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a judge of the King's Bench in the reigns of James I and Charles I, was the author of 'Reports of Divers Special Cases in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, from the 18 Jac. I to the 15 Car. I,' in French, fol. 1675. This book is cited 1 *Jo. Rep.*

JONES, *Sir Thomas*, another judge of the King's Bench in the reigns of Charles II and James II, was the author of 'Reports of Special Cases in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from the 19th to the 36th year of K. Charles II,' first printed in French, fol. 1695; and again, in French and English, in fol. 1729. This book is usually cited, as 2 *Jon. Rep.*

JONES, *Sir William*, an Indian judge, and son of William Jones a mathematician mentioned under *Biography*, was born in London in 1748, educated at Harrow School and University College, Oxford, whence he proceeded to the Temple in 1770, was appointed in 1783 a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, and died in 1799, leaving a number of works, which were published, with his Life, by lord Teignmouth in six volumes, quarto, soon after his death, and reprinted in 13 vols. 8vo. in 1804. They consist of philological, botanical, philosophical, and chronological disquisitions, besides his Persian Grammar and his law publication.

JONES (*Her.*) vide *Johnes.*

JONES, the family name of viscount Ranelah, whose ancestor, Roger Jones, was created a baron and a viscount in 1628. Richard, the third viscount, was advanced in 1674 to the dignity of earl Ranelagh, which title became extinct at his death; but the titles of viscount Ranelagh and baron Navan lay dormant until 1759, when they were claimed by Charles Jones, the fourth in descent from the hon. Thomas Jones, second son of Roger, the first viscount.

JONES, *Inigo* (*Biog.*) an architect, was born in 1572 in the vicinity of St. Paul's, and died in 1652, leaving, as specimens, the Banquetting-house in the palace of Whitehall, which was executed according to his design; as also St. Catherine's chapel in St. James'-palace; the church and piazzas

of Covent-garden; besides a number of other buildings which he both designed and executed. He was also appointed one of the commissioners for the repairing of St. Paul's. The principal of his designs were published by Mr. Kent in fol. 1727, and some of his less designs in 1744, besides those published by Mr. Isaac Ware. Among his works, as an author, are his 'Stone Henge restored,' which was published in folio in 1655 by his friend and heir Mr. Well; a vindication of which was published soon after, and reprinted in 1725. He left in MS. some valuable notes on Palladio, which were inserted in an edition of that author published by Mr. Leoni in folio in 1714. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

JONES, *John*, a medical writer in the 16th century, who was the author of, 1. 'The Dial of Agnes,' 1556. 2. 'The Benefit of the Antient Bathes of Buckstone,' 1672. 3. 'The Bathes of Bath's Ayde,' 1572. 4. 'A Brief, Excellent, and Profitable Discourse of the Natural Beginning of all Growing and Living Things,' 1574. 5. 'The Art and Science of Preserving the Body and Soul in Health,' &c. 4to. 1579.

JONES, *John*, a Benedictine, who died in 1636, was the author of, 1. 'Sacra Ars Memoriæ ad Scripturas Divinas in promptu habendas, &c. accommodata,' 8vo. Duac. 1623. 2. 'Conciliatio Locorum Communium totius Scripturæ,' ibid. 1623; besides which he edited 'Biblia Sacra cum Glossa Interlineari,' 6 vols. fol.; 'Opera Blosii;' and 'Arnobius contra Gentes, cum Notis,' Duac. 1634.

JONES, *William*, a mathematician, and father of Sir William Jones before-mentioned, was born in the island of Anglesey in 1680, and died in 1749, leaving 'Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, or a New Introduction to the Mathematics,' 1706.

JONES, *William*, an English divine, and native of Northumberland, was born in 1726, educated at Oxford, and died in 1801, leaving a number of works on theological and philosophical subjects, which were published in 12 vols. 8vo. with a full account of his life. During the French revolution he ably supported the cause of religion and good order by the collection of a number of tracts under the title of the 'Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times.'

JONES, *Henry*, a self-taught poet of Drogheda, in Ireland, who died in 1770 in great want, was the author of the 'Earl of Essex,' and some other poems.

JONES, *Rice*, a Welch poet, and native of Merionethshire, who died in 1801, at the age of 86, published 'Welch Anthology,' 4to. 1770, containing selections from the poets of various ages.

JONES, *Griffith*, a miscellaneous writer of the last century, who died in 1786, was for many years editor of the London Chronicle, and Public Ledger, and associated with Dr. Johnson in the Literary Magazine, and with Goldsmith and Smollett in The British Magazine; besides which he translated many pieces from the French, to which his name was not prefixed; and wrote many of the little books, or Lilliputian Histories, for children, which were sold by Newberry, of St. Paul's Church Yard.

JONES, *Edward*, bard to his majesty, as Prince of Wales, and a musician by profession, was a native of Henblas, Llandersel, co. Merioneth, and died in 1824, at the age of 72, leaving, 1. 'Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welch Bards,' &c. fol. 3d edit. 1812. 2. 'The Bardic Museum of primitive British Literature,' &c. fol. 1802. 3. 'Lyric Airs,' &c. fol. 1810. 4. 'Terpsichore's Banquet,' &c. 1813.

IONIA (*Geog.*) Ἰωνία, a province of Asia Minor, between Æolia and Caria, extending along the Ægean Sea, and watered by the streams of the Mæander and the Cayster, so celebrated by the poets. Its principal cities were Ephesus, Miletus, Smyrna, Colophon, Erythræa, Clazomene, and Heraclæa, of all which there remains at this day only Smyrna, one of the principal places of commerce in the Levant. This province, which is now called *Sarcan*, is said by some to derive its name from Ion, the son of Xuthus, one of its first kings; or, according to others, from Io, the daughter of Inachus. *Herod.* l. 5; *Thucyd.* l. 1, &c.; *Cicer. in Agrar.* 2, c. 15; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Vell. Pater.* l. 1; *Appian. in Syr; Ælian. Var. Hist.*

IONICUM *Mare* (*Geog.*) the Ionian Sea, or that sea which washes the coast of Ionia, and flows between Sicily and Greece.

JONSIUS (*Biog.*) or *Jonsenius*, a philological writer, was born at Flensburg in 1624, and died in 1659, leaving, besides various philological dissertations, an important work entitled 'De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophiæ Libri IV,' 4to. Francof. 1659, and again in 1716 by Dornius, with a continuation to his time.

JONSON (*Biog.*) or *Johnson, Benjamin*, a dramatic poet, was born in Westminster in 1574, educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and died in 1637. His works were edited in 1716 in 6 vols. 8vo. and more completely in 9 vols. 8vo. by Mr. William Gifford. [Vide Plate XXX]

JONSTON, *John* (*Biog.*) vide *Johnston.*

JOPPA (*Bibl.*) יפו, a sea-port in Palestine, on the border of the tribe of Dan, of which mention is made both in the Old and New Testament. *Josh.* xix; *2 Chron.* ii; *Jonah* i; *Acts* ix. Strabo says that Joppa was so high, that from it might be seen Jerusalem, the metropolis of the Jews. It is now called *Jaffa.* [Vide *Jaffa*] *Strab.* l. 16; *Paus.* l. 4, &c.

JORAM (*Bibl.*) יורם, son of Toi, king of Hamath, was sent to David to compliment him on his victory over Hadadezer. *2 Sam.* viii.

JORAM, son of Ahab, king of Israel, succeeded his eldest brother Ahaziah, but being a wicked prince, he was destroyed by Jehu, at Jezreel. *2 Kings* viii. &c.; *2 Chron.* xxi. &c.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 9.

JORDAN (*Bibl.*) ירדן, a river of Judæa, which is celebrated by having afforded a passage to the Israelites. *Josh.* v. 1. The Jordan runs from Cæsarea Philippi, about 50 leagues, till it discharges itself into the Dead Sea. In its course it forms the lake Semechon, at five or six leagues distant from its spring, whence it passes through the lake of Tiberias. It overflows its banks about the time of barley harvest, or the feast of the passover. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 51; *de Bell. Jud.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 5; *Lightfoot, Chorograph, &c.*

JORDAN, *Sir Joseph* (*Hist.*) an English admiral, to whose extraordinary valour the English are indebted for the naval victory over the Dutch in 1672.

JORDAN, *Camille*, a politician, and member of the Chamber of Deputies, was born in 1771, took an active part for some time against the French revolutionists, and after promoting the restoration of the Bourbons to the utmost of his power, he died in 1821.

JORDAN, *Charles Stephen* (*Biog.*) a Prussian writer, who died in 1745, was the author of 'L'Histoire d'un Voyage Literaire;' 'Un Recueil de Literature, de Philosophie, et d'Histoire;' 'Vie de M. de la Croze,' &c.

JORDANO, *Luca* (*Biog.*) vide *Giordano.*

JORDAENS, *James* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1594, and died in 1678, leaving a number of works, which adorn the public buildings of some of the cities of Flanders.

JORDEN, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Essex, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1632, leaving a 'Discourse on the Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother,' 4to.; 'Discourse on Natural Baths and Mineral Waters,' 4to. 1631, reprinted by Guidatt, with a treatise on the Bath Waters, &c. 1649.

JORRANDEZ (*Ecc.*) a Goth by birth, secretary to the Gothic kings who were in Italy, and bishop of Ravenna, wrote a book 'De Rebus Gothicis,' and another 'De Regnorum Successione,' which were published together in 8vo. in 1617.

JORTIN, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in London in 1698, and died in 1770, leaving, 1. 'Lusus Poetici,' 1722, Latin poems which were twice reprinted. 2. 'Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 8vo. 1746. 3. 'Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern,' 2 vols. 8vo. 4. 'Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History,' 8vo. 1751, which was followed by four other volumes, two published by himself in 1752 and 1754, and two after his death in 1773. 5. 'Six Dissertations upon different Subjects,' 8vo. 1755. 6. 'Life of Erasmus,' 4to. 1758, which was followed by another volume containing 'Remarks upon the Works of Erasmus, and an Appendix of Extracts from Erasmus and other Writers,' besides some pieces of smaller note. His whole works have been reprinted in one uniform edition.

JOSEPH (*Bibl.*) יוסף, son of Jacob and Rachael, was born in Mesopotamia A. M. 2256, A. C. 1745, and after passing through many vicissitudes, in which he was directed by the divine hand, he at length reached the summit of human prosperity, as the governor of Egypt, and died at the age of 110. *Gen.* xxxvii. &c.

Joseph, son of Jacob, and grandson of Matthan, was the spouse of the Blessed Virgin, and Foster-father of Jesus Christ. *Matt.* i. He is supposed to have died before our Lord entered on his mission. *Matth.* i; *Luke* i; *S. August. Serm.* 18; *S. Hieron. Advers. Helvid. &c.; S. Ambros.* l. 1; *Baron. Annal.*

Joseph, or *Joses,* son of Mary and Cleophas, and brother to James the Less, was nearly related to our Lord, being son of the Blessed Virgin's sister, and Cleophas, Joseph's brother.

Joseph, *Barsabas,* surnamed *Justus,* one of the seventy-two disciples who was proposed by Peter with Matthias, to fill by lot the place of the traitor Judas. *Acts* i. &c.

Joseph *of Arimathea,* a Jewish senator, and a disciple of Jesus Christ, who went boldly to Pilate and desired the body of our Lord, that he might bury it. *Matth.* xxvii; *John* xix. The Greek church keeps his festival on July 31.

Joseph (*Hist.*) son of Zacharias, a Jewish captain, who was left to guard Judæa in the absence of Judas Maccabæus, imprudently engaged with Gorgias, the enemy's general, when he was defeated and killed, with 2000 of his men.

Joseph, the son of Antipater, and brother of Herod the Great, was left to defend the fortress of Massada, against Antigonus, with injunctions not to hazard an engagement, but violating his orders, he marched towards Jericho, where he was met by Antigonus and killed, fighting valiantly. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14.

Joseph, husband to Salome, Herod the Great's sister, was made governor of his kingdom whilst Herod went to justify himself to Mark Anthony, respecting the death of Aristobulus, the brother of Mariamne; but having revealed to the latter the secret order he had received to despatch her, in case Herod should not return, he was put to death by the king's order, as soon as he was made acquainted with his want of fidelity. *Joseph.* l. 15.

Joseph, son of Caroeus, high priest from A.M. 4048 to 4050; also another surnamed *Cabei* or *Gaddis,* who was made high priest by Agrippa A. M. 4066, and deposed the same year. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20.

Joseph, treasurer to Herod the Great, was left to guard the castle of Alexandrion, where the queen Alexandra and Mariamne were detained. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 15.

Joseph, *Ben Gorion,* a Jew, who, at the commencement of the Jewish war, was charged, conjointly with Ananus, to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, and take measures for the defence of the city. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

Joseph, son of Simon, was sent to Jericho at the commencement of the Jewish war, to take charge of that place. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

Joseph, son of Daleus, of the race of the priests, seeing the temple on fire at the siege of Jerusalem, threw himself into the flames, and perished with this superb edifice. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 6.

Joseph, one of the principal of the Jewish priests, was persuaded by Flavius Josephus to retire to Rome, with some others of the Jewish nation, where he was graciously received by Titus, and being sent to Gophna with his companions, lands were assigned to them. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 6.

Joseph, vide *Josephus.*

Joseph, or *Issuf Mirza,* son of Gihan, schah and sultan of the dynasty of the Turcomans of the Black Sheep, was twice defeated by Hassan Begh, and the second time he lost both his life and his states, in the year of the Hegira 875, A. D. 1485.

Joseph, the name of two emperors of Germany.

Joseph I, the fifteenth emperor of the House of Austria, was born at Vienna in 1678, crowned king of Hungary in 1687, elected king of the Romans in 1690, succeeded his father Leopold as emperor of Germany in 1705, and died in 1711, after having obtained signal successes over his enemies, in the war of the Spanish succession, of which he was the principal promoter.

Joseph II, son of Leopold and Maria Theresa, was born in 1741, elected king of the Romans in 1764, crowned emperor the following year at the decease of his father, and died in 1790, leaving his successors to suffer the evils of those innovations which he had so unguardedly promoted in his dominions.

Joseph, the name of two kings of Morocco.

Joseph I, son of Abu Techifien, second king of Morocco, of the race of the Almoravides, died in the year of the Hegira 503, A. D. 1113, after having made considerable conquests in Spain. He abandoned the city of Agmah, which was in the mountains, and built or completed Morocco, in the year of the Hegira 479, A. D. 1089, which was the commencement of his reign.

Joseph II, second king of Morocco, of the race of the Almohades, succeeded his father Abdulmumen in the year of the Hegira 551, A. D. 1161, and died from the wound of an arrow, with which he was shot at the siege of Santaren, in the year of the Hegira 569, A. D. 1179, after having shown great animosity to the Christians.

Joseph, king of Portugal, of the family of Braganza, ascended the throne in 1756, and died in 1777, at the age of 62, after an unfortunate and turbulent reign, in which Lisbon was swallowed up by an earthquake, and the Jesuits were expelled the kingdom on the charge of having formed a conspiracy to assassinate the king.

Joseph (*Ecc.*) the name of three patriarchs of Constantinople.

Joseph I, who was the first metropolitan of Ephesus, was elected to the patriarchate after Euthymus in 1416, and died suddenly in 1439. *Onuph. in Chron.; Æn. Sylv. &c.*

Joseph II, began to govern this see in 1460, but was driven from it because he had offended a Christian officer at the Turkish court. *Crus. Turc. Græc.* l. 1; *Spond. Cont. Annal.*

Joseph III, succeeded Dionysius in 1555, but was deposed in 1565, by an assembly of Greek prelates, on account of his haughtiness, and on a charge of simony.

Joseph *of Palestine,* commonly called *Count Joseph,* a Jew of a distinguished family of Tiberias, who was converted to Christianity in the time of the emperor Constantine, drew upon himself the hatred and ill-treatment of his countrymen, for the zeal which he displayed by the building of churches in many places. He was also a determined enemy to the Arians, who disturbed the peace of the church particularly at that period. He is supposed to have died about 355, at the age of 70, and is said to have been the first who found and published the original Hebrew of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. *S. Epiphan. Hæres.* c. 30.

JOSEPH, a bishop of Modon, who was at the council of Florence in 1438, wrote against Mark, of Ephesus, who had published a book on what had passed in that assembly. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccles.*; *Spond. Ann. Christ.* 1440.

JOSEPH *of Exeter*, or in Latin *Josephus Iscanus*, a native of Devonshire, accompanied Richard I to the Holy Land, according to Camden, and afterwards died bishop of Bourdeaux in the reign of Henry III. He is now known and honourably remembered as the author of several poetical works, particularly two epic poems in heroic verse, namely, one on the Trojan war, and the other entitled 'Antiochesis,' besides which he wrote Love Verses, Epigrams, &c. His poem 'De Bello Trojano Lib. V,' was published in 8vo. Basil. 1541, Lond. 1675; 4to. Francof. 1620 and 1623; and Amst. 1702. The remains of his 'Antiochesis,' are printed in Warton's 'History of English Poetry;' his Love Verses, &c. are lost.

JOSEPH, *Father*, an apostate monk, who, under the assumed name of Joshua, and at the head of 6000 banditti, attempted to extirpate the Catholic religion; but was cut off, with the greater part of his followers, in the execution of their projects.

JOSEPH *of Paris*, a capuchin, the friend and confident of Richelieu, rendered such essential service to Louis XIII by the employment of his emissaries, that he obtained at the solicitation of the king, a cardinal's hat at the moment of his death in 1638.

JOSEPH, *Ben Gorion* (*Biog.*) a Jewish author, who is supposed to have flourished in the 10th century, abridged the History of Josephus, with whom he is often confounded by the Rabbins. He has been taken by some for the Jew of this name mentioned under *History*. His History of the Jews was published with a Latin version by Gagnier, 4to. Oxon. 1706, and an edition in Hebrew and Latin appeared in 4to. 1707, at Gotha.

JOSEPH, *Meir*, a Rabbi, and native of Avignon, who died in 1554, wrote a book in Hebrew on the Annals of the Kings of France, and the Ottoman Sultans, &c.

JOSEPHUS, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) a warrior and historian of the Jews, who after bravely defending a small town of Judæa against Vespasian for seven weeks, was taken into the favour of the emperor, and was with him at the siege of Jerusalem, where he alleviated the miseries of his countrymen to the utmost of his power, and died A. D. 56. His works, consisting of Jewish Antiquities, a History of the Jewish War; two books against Apion, and in defence of the Jewish religion, have been frequently published with Latin versions, but the best editions are those of Hudson, 2 vols. fol. Oxon. 1720; and of Haverkamp, 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1727; they have also been translated into English by L'Estrange, and again by Whiston, in 2 vols. fol.

JOSHBEKASHAH (*Bibl.*) ישבקשה, son of Heman, a Levite, and singer of the 17th class of Levites. 1 *Chron.* xxv.

JOSHUA (*Bibl.*) יהושע, or *Jesus, Joses*, Ἰησοῦς, Ἰωσῆς, son of Nun, called by the Greeks *Jesus*, son of Nave, of the tribe of Ephraim, was born A. M. 2460, A. C. 1544, succeeded Moses by God's command as leader of the Israelites, and died at the age of 110, after having led them into the land of promise, which he conquered and divided among the twelve tribes. The book which goes by his name is admitted by both Jews and Christians to have been composed by him, and to be canonical.

JOSIAH (*Bibl.*) יאשיהו, son of Amon, king of Judah, and Jedidah, daughter of Adaiah, of Boscath, began to reign when eight years old, A. M. 3363, A. C. 641, and died after a reign of 31 years of a wound he received in the Valley of Megiddo, when opposing the passage of Pharoah Necho, king of Egypt. Josiah was buried with great pomp in the sepulchre of his ancestors at Jerusalem, and his death was mourned with great mourning as a public calamity, he being one of the most pious princes that sat on the throne of Judah. In his reign flourished the prophets Jeremiah, Baruch, Joel, Zephaniah, and the prophetess Huldah, whom he consulted respecting the Book of the Law, which was found in the temple in his time. 2 *Kings* xxii; 2 *Chron.* xxxiv and xxxv.

JOSLAIN, *de Vierzy* (*Ecc.*) or, according to others, *Goslen*, bishop of Soissons, who died in 1152, was at the council of Troyes in 1127, and was employed by pope Eugene III in the extinction of the schism that prevailed at that time in the Gallican church.

JOSSE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) son of Juthael, king of Brittany, refused the crown, which was offered him by his elder brother, that he might lead a religious life, and died a hermit in 653, or 668, leaving a high reputation for piety.

JOSSE, bishop of Oesel, in the reign of the emperor Frederic III, and the pontificate of Eugene IV, acquired a considerable reputation for learning and prudence. He wrote Commentaries on the Logic of Peter the Spaniard, and harangues, &c.

IOTAPE (*Hist.*) the name of five princesses mentioned by ancient authors: namely,

IOTAPE, daughter of Artavasdes, king of the Medes, whom Antony married to Alexander, his son by Cleopatra.

IOTAPE, daughter of the king of the Emeseni, and wife of Aristobulus, a descendant in the third or fourth degree from Herod the Great.

IOTAPE, probably the daughter of the preceding, mentioned by Josephus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18.

IOTAPE, wife of Antiochus IV, king of Commagene, who gave her name to a town in Cilicia. *Plin.* l. 5.

IOTAPE, the daughter of the preceding, who was married to Alexander, a prince of Cilicia.

IOTAPE (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the effigy of the wife of Antiochus IV, as in the annexed figure: inscription—ΙΩΤΑΠΗ.—ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΙΩΤΑΠΗ ΣΗΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ.—ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΙΟΤΑΠΗ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ.



JOTHAM (*Bibl.*) יותם, or *Joatham*, Gideon's youngest son, fled to Beer, and escaped the slaughter which the inhabitants of Ophrah made of his seventy brethren, killed in the presence and by the order of Abimelech. *Judg.* ix, &c.

JOTHAM, son and successor of Uzziah, otherwise called *Azariah*, king of Judah, began to reign A. M. 3221, A. C. 783, and died after a reign alone of 16 years.

JOUBERT, *Bartholomew Catharine* (*Hist.*) a native of Pont-de-Vaux, was born in 1769, and bred to the profession of the law, but took to that of arms at the French Revolution, and rose from the rank of a common soldier to that of a general. He was second in command under Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, where he signalized himself at the engagements of Millesimo, Cava, Montebaldo, Revoli, and Tyrol, but was killed in 1799, at the commencement of the battle of Novi, which was fought against Suwarrow.

JOUBERT, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) a physician of Valence, in Dauphiny, was born in 1530, and died in 1582, leaving a number of works in French and Latin, of which the best edition was published in 2 vols. fol. 1645.

JOUBERT, *Francis*, a priest of Montpellier, who died in 1763, at the age of 74, was the author of several theological works. He was confined in the Bastille for his attachment to Jansenism.

JOVIANUS, *Flavius Claudius* (*Hist.*) or *Jovinianus*, son of Varonianus, a nobleman of Pannonia, was born in 331, elected emperor by the Roman soldiers after the death of Julian the Apostate in 363, and died in 364, after having held the empire not more than seven months. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 25; *S. Hieron. in Chron.*; *Socrat. Hist. Eccl.* l. 6; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Theodoret.* l. 24.



JOVIANUS (*Numis.*) several medals are extant bearing the effigy of this emperor, as in the annexed figure; inscription—D N. JOVIANUS P. F. AUG. or PERP. AUG.; on the reverse, SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE. — VICTORIA ROMANORUM. — VOT. V. MULT. X. URB. ROM. P.—VOTA PUBLICA, &c. *Patin. Impp.; Band. Imp. Rom.*

JOVINIAN (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch in the fourth century, and a monk in the monastery governed by S. Ambrose, died in exile in the island Boas, on the coast of Dalmatia, in 406, having been banished thither by order of Honorius, on account of the heretical notions which he broached to the disturbance of the peace of the church.

JOVINUS (*Hist.*) a noble Gaul, and an experienced captain, was declared emperor at Mentz in 411, at the time that Constantine the tyrant was besieged at Arles. Jovinus did not enjoy his dignity long, for he was killed with his colleague Sebastian, whom he had associated with him in the empire, and the head of the latter was sent to Honorius. *Marcellinus, Prosper. et Idatius in Chron.; Jornand. de Reb. Get.; Oros.* l. 7; *Olympiodorus, &c.*



JOVINUS (*Numis.*) some medals were struck of this usurper, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure; inscription—D. N. JOVINUS P. F. AUG.; on the reverse, RESTITUTOR REIPUBLICAE VICTORIA AUGG. &c.

JOUVENCY (*Biog.*) or *Jouvenci, Joseph de*, a Jesuit, was born at Paris in 1643, and died in 1719, leaving, 1. 'Novus Apparatus Græco-Latinus, cum Interpretatione Gallica,' &c. 4to. 1681. 2. 'Persii Satyræ ab omni Obscenitate expurgatæ,' &c. 12mo. Turon. 1685, 1687; Rothom. 1697; Paris. 8vo. 1700; Venet. 1702. 3. 'Terentii Comœdiæ,' &c. 8vo. Rothom. 1686, 1711; Paris. 1715; 12mo. Venet. 1724. 4. 'Horatii Carmina,' &c. 12mo. Turon. 1688; Rothom. 1689; Rom. 1702; and 2 vols. 12mo. 1699. 5. 'Martialis Epigrammata,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1692; Rom. 1703. 6. 'Cicero de Officiis,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1693. 7. Cicero's 'Cato,' &c. Paris. 8vo. 1693. 8. 'Orationes,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1701. 9. 'Ovidii Metamorphoseon,' &c. 12mo. Rom. 1704; Rothom. 1709, &c. 10. 'Historiæ Societatis Jesu Pars quinta, Tomus posterior ab Anno 1591,' fol. Rom. 1710; this volume forms the last of the fifth part of this history, on which fathers Orlandin, Sacchini, and Poussines, had laboured before him; to the above list might be added others of less note, enumerated in Moreri.

JOUVENET, *John* (*Biog.*) an historical painter, was born at Rouen in 1644, and died in 1717, leaving several works which served to adorn the apartments of Versailles, and the Trianon, &c. Among his best pieces is the Annunciation, in the choir of the church of Paris.

JOVIUS, *Paul* (*Biog.*) or *Paullo Giovio*, an Italian historian, and a native of Como, was born in 1483, and died in 1552, leaving, among his historical works, 'Elogia Doctorum Virorum.' They were all printed in 2 vols. fol. Florent. 1550-52; and Argentorat, 1556. His other writings are a small tract entitled 'De Piscibus Romanis,' fol. 1524, and 8vo. 1527; 'The Lives of the Twelve Visconti, Lords and Dukes of Milan,' &c.

JOYE (*Biog.*) *Joy*, or *Gee*, a native of Bedford, and one of the first reformers, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1553, leaving, besides his translation of some parts of the Bible, 1. 'On the Unity and Schism of the Ancient Church,' 8vo. Wesel, 1534. 2. 'The Subversion of More's False Foundation,' 12mo. Embden, 1534. 3. 'Epistle to the Prior of Newenham,' 8vo. Strasburgh, 1527. 4. 'Commentary on Daniel from Melancthon,' &c. 8vo. Geneva, 1545; London, 1550. 5. 'A Present Consolation for the Sufferance of Persecution for Righteousness,' 12mo. 1544; besides other works enumerated by Tanner.

JOYEUSE (*Hist.*) the name of one of the most noble and ancient families of France, which is derived from a town on the borders of Languedoc.

JOYEUSE, *William II, de*, a marshal of France of the family above-mentioned, was at first destined for the church, but having embraced the profession of arms he distinguished himself in the service of Charles IX and Henry III, during the religious wars which raged at that time.

JOYEUSE, *Anne de*, son of the preceding, a duke and admiral of France, obtained the confidence and favour of Henry III, by whom he was usefully employed against the Huguenots, but was killed in 1587, in a battle fought against Henry IV.

JOYEUSE, *Henry de*, duke and marshal of France, was born in 1567, and, after distinguishing himself in arms, became a Capuchin, and remained in this order until 1592, when he was recalled to a military life by the death of his brother, and, after having displayed no less talent and vigour in the field than before, he again retired to a monastic life, and died a Capuchin in 1608.

JOYEUSE, *John Arnaud de*, otherwise named *Marquis of Joyeuse*, commenced his military career in 1648, and died in 1710, at the age of 79, after having spent the greater part of his life in battles and sieges.

JOYEUSE, *Francis de* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and brother to the preceding, was born in 1562, made archbishop of Narbonne in 1582, and in the following year cardinal by pope Gregory XIII, was sent to Rome on an important mission by Henry III, and died in 1615, after having been employed on the most important affairs, which he executed with singular fidelity and talent.

JOYNER, *William* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Lyde*, a divine of the Romish church, to which he attached himself during the rebellion, was born in 1622, educated at Oxford, and died in 1706, leaving, 1. 'The Roman Empress,' a comedy, 4to. London, 1670. 2. 'Some Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole,' 8vo. 1686. 3. 'Various Latin and English Poems,' scattered in several books, especially a large English copy in 'Horti Carolini Rosa altera,' 1640.

IPHINASSA (*Myth.*) daughter of Proetus, king of the Argives, who, having with her sisters offended the goddess Juno, was by her inspired with a fury, and ran about the country until she was cured of her madness by Melampus, who married her. *Lucret.* l. 1.

IPHICLUS (*Myth.*) a son of Amphitryon and Alcmena, who was born at the same time as Hercules, but of a different father. *Apollodor.* l. 1.

IPHICRATES (*Hist.*) Ἰφικράτης, a general of the Athenians, had the command of the army at the age of 20, when he gained many advantages over the Thracians and the Spartans, and assisted the king of Persia against Egypt. He married a daughter of Cotys, king of Thrace, and died A. C. 380. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 4, &c.; *Corn. Nep. in Iphic.; Justin.* l. 1; *Plutarch in Apophth.*

IPHIGENIA (*Myth.*) Ἰφιγένεια, called also *Iphanassa*, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, was going to be sacrificed by her father in order to obtain favourable winds from the gods, that the Greeks might set sail from Aulis; but as Calchas, the priest, took the knife in his hand, and was on the point of striking the fatal blow, she suddenly disappeared, and a goat of uncommon size and beauty was found in her place. After this Iphigenia engaged with Pylades and Orestes to carry away the statue of the goddess, at whose altar many bloody sacrifices had been offered, and to murder Thoas, by whom they had been enforced.

Ovid. Met. l. 12.

Flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris.

Idem. Trist. l. 4.

Hic pro supposità virgo Pelopëia cervâ.

Juven. Sat. 12.

> —— *Et si qua est nubilis, illi*
> *Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc alturibus, etsi*
> *Non sperat tragicæ furtiva piacula cervæ.*

Mart. l. 3, ep. 91.

> *Suppositam, famu est, quondam pro virgine cervam.*

Virgil and Propertius represent her as having been actually sacrificed.

Propert. l 3, el. 7.

> *Hoc juvene amisso classem non solvit Atrides,*
> *Pro quâ mactata est Iphigenia morâ.*

Virg. Æn. l. 2.

> *Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine cæsâ.*

According to some, this Iphigenia was the daughter of Helen by Theseus. *Æschyl. in Agam.; Euripid. in Iphig. &c.; Cic. in Tusc.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 2; *Macrob. Saturn.*

IPHINOE (*Myth.*) Ἰφινόη, one of the daughters of Proetus, who was seized with a madness of which she died, while under the care of Melampus. *Apollod.*

IPHINOE, one of the principal women of Lemnos, who conspired to destroy all the males on the island. *Flacc.* l. 2, v. 163.

IPHIS (*Myth.*) Ἶφις, son of Alector, who succeeded his father on the throne of Argos, and advised Polynices to engage Amphiarus in the Theban war. He is reckoned in the number of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Val. Flacc.* l. 1, &c.

IPHITUS (*Myth.*) Ἴφιτος, a son of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, who was killed by Hercules in revenge for an affront which the hero had received from his father. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 21; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 35; *Serv. in. Æn.*

IPHITUS (*Hist.*) a king of Elis in the age of Lycurgus, who re-established the Olympic games 338 years after their institution by Hercules, or 884 years before the Christian æra, from which period the Olympiads are reckoned; but chronologists are not agreed as to the exact time when this æra should commence. *Scal. Emend. Temp.* l. 1; *Petav. de Doct. Temp.; Usser. Annal.; Ricciol. Chronol. &c.*

IPSUS (*Geog.*) a place of Phrygia, celebrated by a battle which was fought there A. C. 301, between Antigonus and his son on the one side, and Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander on the other, when Antigonus was defeated.

IRA (*Geog.*) Ἰρή, a town of Messenia, which, according to Homer, was one of the places promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, if he would return to fight the Trojans. It is famous in history for having supported a siege of 11 years against the Lacedæmonians. Its capture A. C. 671 put an end to the second Messenian war. *Hom. Il.* l. 9, *et Eustath.; Strab.* l. 7; *Paus.* l. 4.

IRAC (*Geog.*) or *Irak*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Aderbizan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, E. by Chorasan, S. by Farsistân and Kusistan, and W. by Kurdistan. It includes the greatest part of the ancient Media, and is a large mountainous country, which, before its conquest by the Mussulmen, had kings of its own. The capital of Irak is Ispahan.

IRAN (*Geog.*) another name for Persia.

IRELAND, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a mechanic of Spitalfields, who died in 1800, is known very discreditably by his attempt to impose upon the world a folio volume of letters, which he pretended to have been taken from the MSS. of Shakspeare. His other works were a 'Picturesque Tour through Holland, France, and Brabant,' 1790; 'Picturesque Views of the Thames,' 1792; 'Picturesque Views of the Medway,' 1793; 'Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth,' 1794; 'Picturesque Views and Account of the Inns of Court,' &c.

IRELAND, *John*, author of 'Illustrations of Hogarth,' who disclaimed all relationship with the preceding writer, died in 1808. His 'Illustrations,' were published in 3 vols. 8vo. by the Messrs. Boydell.

IRELAND (*Geog.*) an island of Europe, lying W. of Great Britain.

Boundaries. Ireland is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the N. E. by a channel called the North Channel, 34 m. broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on the other sides by the ocean.

Extent and Division. It is 280 m. long, and 160 broad, and is divided into four provinces, namely, Ulster to the N., Leinster to the E., Munster to the S., and Connaught to the W. These are subdivided into 32 counties. Ulster contains the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal; Leinster those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow; Munster includes Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford; and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The ecclesiastical division of Ireland is into four archbishoprics, namely, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and eighteen bishoprics, namely, Meath, Kildare, Derry, Raphoe, Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, Dromore, Elphin, Down and Connor, Waterford and Lismore, Leighlin and Ferns, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Kilmore and Ardagh, Clogher, Ossory, Killala and Achonry, Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

Towns. The principal towns are Dublin, Cork, Cashel, Tuam, &c.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sure, Barron, Blackwater, and Lee.

History. *Ireland*, which by the Romans was called *Hibernia*, is considered by the inhabitants to have the highest claims to antiquity of any European country, as they profess to trace their origin to ages immediately subsequent to the deluge. According to their traditions the first inhabitants came from Spain; but the more probable accounts state that this country was peopled from Britain. Nothing certain, however, can be said on the history of Ireland anterior to the reign of Henry II, when it consisted of five principal sovereignties, besides many small tribes: these sovereignties were Munster, Leinster, Meath, Ulster, and Connaught; of which, as it had been usual for one or the other to take the lead in their wars, there was commonly some prince who acted at least for the time being as monarch of Ireland. Roderic O'Connor held this dignity at the time here spoken of, but was scarcely invested with authority to govern his own dominions, and still less to defend the kingdom against foreign invasion, which was now threatened by Henry, who, favoured by their intestine divisions, availed himself of an application made to him for assistance on the part of Dermot Macmorrow against Roderic O'Connor. He landed in Ireland at the head of 500 knights, besides other soldiers, and found the Irish so dispirited by their late misfortunes, that in a progress which he made through the island, he had no other occupation than to receive the homage of his new subjects. He left most of the Irish chieftains or princes in possession of their ancient territories; bestowed some lands on the English adventurers, who had either followed or preceded him; and gave earl Richard, surnamed *Strongbow*, the commission of seneschal of Ireland. In this manner was Ireland annexed to the crown of England; but not in a manner to ensure that peace and happiness to the natives which was so much wanted. Disputes arose between the English settlers and the natives, which broke out in a series of insurrections, that frequently threatened to overthrow the ascendancy of the English. To this was added the religious quarrel which sprung out of the reformation,

when the Irish, taking a decided part in favour of the see of Rome, were stimulated into open and general rebellion, during the reigns of Elisabeth and Charles I. Conciliatory measures have since that period in some degree softened the animosity which subsisted in that ill-fated country; but there yet remain too many sources of discontent in the minds of the natives to allow the hope that Ireland can speedily enjoy the blessings which are extended to all the other parts of Great Britain. This kingdom formerly had a parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but in 1800 it was deemed expedient that the two countries should be united, and accordingly from the commencement of 1801 they were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; when it was enacted that 32 lords (four of them bishops) and 100 commoners should represent the kingdom of Ireland in the United Parliament.

IRENÆUS (*Hist.*) an eloquent man, whom Herod frequently employed in matters of state. He persuaded Antipas to go to Rome in order to oppose the pretensions of Archelaus to the kingdom of Judæa. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 11.

IRENÆUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Greek by birth, bishop of Lyons, and a disciple of Polycarp, was sent by the confessors of Lyons, who were imprisoned for their faith, with letters to S. Eleutherus, at Rome, in 178, respecting the sect of the Montanists, which was then rising up, when Irenæus met with the heresiarch Valentine and his two disciples, who had been deprived of their priestly office. He disputed with them, and afterwards wrote against their errors. On his return from Rome he was elected to the see of Lyons, to succeed Photinus, and governed that church from the time of M. Aurelius to that of Severus, in whose reign he suffered martyrdom in 202. Of his numerous writings nothing remains but his five books against heresies, the original Greek of which is wanting in the far greater part. They have been many times published, particularly by J. Ernestus Grabe, fol. Oxon. 1702; to which some account of the author is prefixed. *Tertullian, adv. Valent.; S. Basil. de Spir.* c. 29; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5, *et in Chron. S. Hieron. in Cat.; S. August. adv. Julian.* l. 1; *Theodoret. Dial.* 1; *S. Epiphan. in Hær.* 31; *Greg. Turon. Hist.* l. 1; *Phot. Cod.; S. Joan. Damesc. in Parall.; Sixtus de Sienne; Bellarmin; Baronius; Dodwel; Du Pin, &c.*

IRENÆUS, *St.*, a deacon and martyr in Tuscany, in the reign of Aurelian, in 275, was arrested by order of Turgius, or Turcius, a governor of Tuscany, and beaten to death with clubs, after having suffered a variety of other torments.

IRENÆUS, *St.*, bishop of Sirmich in the fourth century, after suffering extreme tortures during the persecution of Diocletian, was beheaded in 304.

IRENÆUS, a count in the time of the emperor Theodosius the Younger, was at the Council General of Ephesus on the part of that prince, and was one of the protectors of Nestorius. He was afterwards ordained bishop of Tyre by Theodoret; but the emperor deprived him of his dignity because he suspected him of heresy, and found him guilty of bigamy.

IRENÆUS, bishop of Cæsarea, very distinct from the preceding, was at the council of Jesusalem in 454, and subscribed to the epistle written to the priests, abbots, and monks of Palestine. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 431, &c.

IRENE (*Hist.*) empress of Constantinople, and wife of Leo IV, a woman celebrated for her beauty and her ambition, was a native of Athens, married to Leo in 769, and left by him at his death in 780, with a son, Constantine VIII, for whom she administered the government until, on his attempting to deprive her of it, she had him arrested, and put out his eyes. After this she reigned alone five years and seventeen days, when Nicephorus caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and banished her to the island of Lesbos, where she died in 803. *Cedren. in Compend.; Zonoras; Theophan; et Baron. in Annal.*

IRENE (*Numis.*) of this empress several medals are extant, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure, inscription, ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΒΑSILISSH, &c.—D. N. CONSTANTINUS AUG. ET HIRENA M.; on the reverse, GLORIA IMPERII. *Strad. Impp.; Band. Imp. Rom.* tom. ii.



IRETON, *Henry* (*Hist.*) a republican general during the rebellion, seconded the views of Oliver Cromwell with all his abilities, and, marrying his daughter Bridget, was sent to Ireland, where he died at the siege of Limerick in 1651. He was interred in Westminster Abbey; but his body was taken up at the restoration, and exposed on a gibbet, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. [Vide Plate XVIII]

IRIS (*Myth.*) Ἶρις, a daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides, and messenger of the gods, particularly of Juno. Her office was to cut the thread which seemed to detain the soul in the body of those that were expiring. She is said to be the same as the rainbow. *Hom. Il. passim; Hesiod. Theog.* v. 266; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.*

IRIS (*Geog.*) a river of Asia, having its source in Cappadocia. *Flacc.* l. 5.

IRNERIUS (*Hist.*) *Wernerus*, or *Guarnerus*, a German lawyer of the 12th century, had sufficient influence with the emperor Lotharius to obtain from him an edict that Justinian's law should resume its ancient authority at the bar; which he was afterwards the first to explain and illustrate.

IRNHAM, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Carhampton.

IRVING (*Her.*) the name of a family of Woodhouse, co. Dumfries, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1809 on sir Paulus Æmilius Irving, for his services in the West Indies as a lieutenant-general; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three holly leaves *vert*, a mullet for difference.

Crests. First, a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, wreathed round the crown with oak *or*. Second, a dexter arm armed and embowed *proper*, garnished *or*, holding in the hand two holly leaves, as in the arms, surmounted of a scroll.

IRWIN, *Eyles* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born of Irish parents at Calcutta in 1748, and died in 1817, leaving 'St. Thomas's Mount,' a poem; 'Badakah,' a pastoral; 'Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea,' &c.; 'Eastern Eclogues;' 'Triumph of Innocence;' 'An Ode on the Acquittal of Mr. Hastings,' &c.

ISAAC (*Bibl.*) יצחק, signifying laughter; son of Abraham and Sarah, who gave him this name, because, when the Angel promised her that she should become a mother, she laughed, and when the child was born she said, "God hath made me to laugh, so that all that hear will laugh with me." Isaac married Rebekah, by whom he had two sons, Esau and Jacob; and, after having enjoyed much worldly prosperity, and the distinguished honour of communing with God, who renewed the promise of blessing made to his father Abraham, he died at the age of an hundred four score and eight, A. M. 2288, A. C. 1716. *Gen.* xxi.—xxxv.; *Joseph.* l. 1; *Usser. Annal.*

ISAAC (*Hist.*) the name of two emperors of Constantinople.

ISAAC I, of the family of the Comneni, revolted against Michael V, and, seizing the throne, was crowned in 1057; but being, as is said, struck by a thunderbolt, he was seized with such a terror that he resigned the empire to Constantine

Ducas in 1059, and retiring to a monastery died two years after. *Cedren. in Compend. Curopalat. &c.*

Isaac II, surnamed *Angelus*, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in the place of Andronicus Comnenus, and died after a reign of 10 years in 1203.

Isaac, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a hermit, who distinguished himself by his piety in the fourth century.

Isaac (*Biog.*) surnamed the *Great*, distinguished himself by his writings in the reigns of Theodosius the Younger and Marcianus. He died about 459, leaving many works in the Syriac, principally against the Nestorians and the Eutychians. He also composed a poem on the fall of Antioch.

Isaac, son of Huseïn, a learned Arabian, and a Christian of the sect of the Nestorians, translated many of the Greek authors, and died in the year of the Hegira 298, A. C. 908. *Abulfarag. Dynast.*

Isaac, surnamed *Porphyrogenitus*, because he was of the family of the Comneni, wrote Characters of the Greek and Trojan Heroes, which Janus Rutgersius de Dordrecht published with notes, and Leo Allatius reprinted at Rome in his Collection of Rhetoricians and Greek Sophists.

Isaac, *Hazin*, a Rabbi, who prepared the astronomical tables called Alphonsine, because they were executed under the inspection and the auspices of Alphonsus X.

Isaac, *Karo*, a Rabbi of Toledo, and one of those who was obliged to leave Spain in consequence of the edict issued by Ferdinand and Isabella commanding all Jews to depart the realm within four months unless they embraced Christianity. He retired to Portugal, and afterwards to Jerusalem, where he composed a work, entitled 'The Generations of Isaac,' which was a commentary on the Pentateuch.

ISAACSON, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a chronologer, who was born in London in 1581, and died in 1654, left a 'Body of Chronology,' published in folio.

ISABELLA (*Hist.*) the name of several princesses, many of whom are better known by the name of *Elizabeth*. [Vide *Elizabeth*]

Isabella *of Castille*, daughter of John II, king of Castille and Leon, was born in 1461, married to Ferdinand V, king of Arragon, in 1469; and, inheriting the states of Castille, the two kingdoms of Castille and Arragon became incorporated into one, wherefore Ferdinand and Isabella took the title of king and queen of Spain. She died in 1504 after having displayed great talents in government, and great piety as a Christian. Her zeal, and that of her husband, in favour of the Romish church procured for them the title of the *Catholic King and Queen*. [Vide Plate V] *Marian. Hist. d'Esp.* l. 24; *Anton. Nebricens, Decad. Rer. à Ferdinand. et Elizab. gestarum.*

Isabella, daughter of count Angoulême, was taken by her father from Hughes X, count de la March, to whom she was affianced in order to be married to John, king of England. At the death of the latter, she was married to her first spouse, the count de la Marche.

Isabella *of France*, daughter of Philip IV, was born in 1282, married in 1308 to Edward II, king of England, and died, as is said, in confinement, in which she had been placed by her son Edward III. She has the reputation of having been one of the handsomest women in her age, and was without doubt one of the most spirited, as she sufficiently testified by the part she took during the troubles of her weak husband. *Froissart. Polydor. Vergel.; Walsingham, &c.*

Isabella *of France*, daughter of Charles VI, was born in 1389, married in 1396 to Richard II, king of England, returned to France at the death of her husband, was married a second time to Charles, count and duke of Orleans, and died in child-bed in 1409.

Isabella *of Arragon*, daughter of Alphonsus, duke of Calabria, son of Ferdinand, king of Naples; was married to John Galeas, duke of Milan, in 1489; but her marriage was embittered by the intrigues of Louis Sforza, his guardian, who had conceived a passion for her, which she rejected. She died in 1524, after having lost her reputation by being too familiar with Prosper Colonna.

ISÆUS (*Biog.*) a Grecian orator of Chalcis, in Syria, the disciple of Lysias, and the master of Demosthenes, was born probably about 418 years before the Christian æra. Sixty-four orations are attributed to him, but he is supposed to have written only fifty, of which 10 are preserved among the 'Oratores Græci,' of Stephens, fol. 1575; of these sir William Jones made a translation in 4to. 1779. *Quintil.* l. 12; *Plut. de Dec. Orat.*

Isæus, another celebrated orator, who lived at Rome in the time of Pliny the Younger, left some orations that are extant, of which the best edition is that of Reiske in the 'Oratores Græci,' 8vo. Lips. 1770-75. *Plin.* l. 2, ep. 3.

ISAGORAS (*Biog.*) a tragic poet, and disciple of Chrestius, flourished in the reign of Antoninus the Philosopher.

ISAIAH (*Bibl.*) ישעיהו, son of Amos, was, as it is said, of the royal family, if it be true that his father Amos was son to king Joash, and brother to Amaziah, king of Judah. He is the first of the four great prophets, who begun to prophesy in the reign of Josiah, and continued until the reign of Manasseh, when, according to general tradition, he was sawn asunder by order of that wicked prince, which event is dated A. M. 3354, A. C. 681. 2 *Kings* xix.; 2 *Chron.* xxvi. &c.; *Ecclesiast.* xlviii.; *S. Hieron. in Isai.; S. Epiphan. in Vit. Is.; S. Basil.; S. Augustin.; S. Cyril. &c.*

Isaiah (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople in the 14th century, succeeded Gerasim in 1323, and died in 1333.

ISAR (*Geog.*) or *Isara*, the Isere, a river of Gaul, where Fabius routed the Gauls. *Plin.* l. 3; *Lucan.* l. 1.

ISAURIA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia Minor, near Mount Taurus, which forms a part of Caramania, now subject to the Turks. The inhabitants were bold and warlike, but were conquered by the Roman emperors Probus and Gallus. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 2, ep. 15; *Mel.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Flor.* l. 3; *Eutrop.* l. 6.

ISCARIOT (*Bibl.*) Ἰσκαριώτης, a surname given to the traitor Judas.

ISDEGERDES I (*Hist.*) son of Sapor, a king of Persia, was appointed by the will of Arcadius, guardian to Theodosius, the second. He died in the 31st year of his age, A. D. 408.

Isdegerdes II, or *Yezdegird, Ben Baharam*, succeeded his father Varannes, or Baharam, in 440, and died in 458.

Isdegerdes III, or *Yezdegird, Ben Scheheriat*, was the last not only of the race of the Sassanides, but of all who reigned in Persia; having lost the battle of Cadesia, which he fought against the Arabians under the caliphate of Omar he became a fugitive, and was killed through the treachery of one of his subjects. It is from the defeat of this prince, which terminated the empire of Persia at that time, that chronologists have formed an æra that goes by his name.

ISELIN, *James Christopher* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born at Basle in 1681, and died in 1737, leaving, among other things, 1. 'De Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus Carmen Heroicum.' 2. 'De Historicis Latinis melioris Ævi Dissertatio.' 3. 'De Poetis Latinis melioris Ævi,' not printed. 4. 'Specimen Observationum atque Conjecturarum ad Orientalem Philologiam,' &c. 5. 'De Arctissimo Eloquentia et Historiarum in Studiis Vinculo,' 1705; besides many other dissertations and orations.

ISHAM (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from Azor, or Azo, who lived in the reign of William the Conqueror. Sir John Isham, his descendant, was knighted by James I, and advanced to the dignity of a baronet in 1627. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow: *Arms. Gules*, a fesse, and in chief three piles wavy *argent*.

Crest. Upon a torce of the colours, a swan's neck and breast with wings displayed *proper*.

Mottoes. Over the crest, "Ostendo non ostento." To the arms, "On things transitory resteth no glory."

ISHBAK (*Bibl.*) ישבק, fifth son of Abraham and Keturah. *Gen.* xxv.

ISHBI-BEN-OB (*Bibl.*) ישבי־בנ־ויב, a giant who, being on the point of killing David when fatigued in the battle, was killed by Abisbai, son of Zeruiah. 2 *Sam.* xxi. 16.

ISHBOSHETH (*Bibl.*) איש־בשת, or *Ishbaal*, son of Saul, and also his successor, was 44 years old when he began to reign, and reigned two years when he was assassinated by two captains of his troops, as he was sleeping in his palace during the heat of the day. They cut off his head and carried it to David, who ordered the murderers to be put to death, and, after their hands and feet were cut off, that their bodies should be hung near the pool in Hebron. The head of Ishbosheth he placed in Abner's sepulchre at Hebron. With him ended the royalty in Saul's family. 2 *Sam.* ii. &c.

ISHMAEL (*Bibl.*) ישמעאל, son of Abraham and Hagar, who was bred up by his mother in the wilderness. He married an Egyptian woman, from whom sprung the twelve tribes of the Arabians still subsisting, who in Scripture are called *Ishmaelites*. *Gen.* xix. xxv.; *Abulfed. Al Firauzabad. et alii Script. Arab.; Pocock. Not. ad Spec. Hist. Arab.; Thevenot.* p. 1, l. 11.

Ishmael (*Hist.*) high-priest of the Jews, succeeded Ananus, and was appointed governor of Judæa, A. M. 4027, A. D. 24. He was deposed the year following. *Joseph.* l. 18.

Ishmael, brother to the preceding, succeeded Ananias, son of Nebedæus, by the favour of king Agrippa; but, being engaged in a quarrel with the high priests that were deposed, he was deprived of his dignity.

Ishmael, vide *Ismael*.

ISIDAS (*Hist.*) a Lacedæmonian, who, after the battle of Leuctra, got possession of Gythium by a stratagem. *Polyæn. Stratag.* l. 2.

ISIDORE (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Isidorus*, the son of Basilides, the heresiarch, who propagated the errors of his father. *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

Isidore, *St.* a hermit and native of Egypt, was born in 318, and died about 403, after having suffered much in support of the true faith against the Arians. *Socrat.* l. 6; *Sozom.* l. 8; *Theodoret. Hist.* l. 4; *Hieron. Epist. &c.*

Isidore *of Cordova*, also a saint and bishop of Cordova, who flourished in the reigns of Honorius and Theodosius the Younger, was the author of some Commentaries, which he dedicated to Paul Orosius, the disciple of St. Augustine.

Isidore, *St.* surnamed *Pelusiota*, a hermit and disciple of St. Chrysostom in the fifth century, was the author of several works, which were printed in one volume, folio, in 1605; but the best edition is that of Paris, fol. 1638. *Evag. Hist.* l. 1; *Niceph.* l. 14; *Phot. Bibl.; Suidas; Bellarmin. &c.*

Isidore, archbishop of Thessalonica, was the author of some Greek homilies upon Luke which are preserved in the Vatican.

Isidore, *St. of Seville*, so named because he was archbishop of that city, was also called the *Younger* to distinguish him from St. Isidore of Cordova. He was born at Carthagena, in Spain, succeeded his brother in the see of Seville in 601, and died in 646, leaving a number of works, grammatical and historical; as 20 books of 'Origines,' or Etymologies, fol. Paris, 1601, or Colonn. 1617; a 'Chronicle' ending at the year 626; 'Commentaries on the Historical Books of the Old Testament,' &c. Of these works collectively there have been two editions, namely, one of Margarin de la Bigne, Paris, 1580; and another by James du Breul, Cologne, 1601, and 1618.

Isidore, a patriarch of Constantinople, who was put in the place of John in 1347, and died in 1349, was distinguished by his learning and his virtues. *Joan. Cantacuzen. Hist.*

Isidore, a cardinal and native of Thessalonica, or Constantinople, obtained the cardinal's cap from Eugene IV, after having been employed by this pope, and also by Nicholas V, on some important missions. He was at Constantinople at the time of its capture by the Turks in 1453, when he escaped by exchanging his cardinal's habit for that of a soldier who was dead. He wrote a Letter on this subject, which has been preserved by father d'Acheri in his Spicilegium.

Isidore (*Biog.*) surnamed *Mercator*, or *Peccator*, a writer of the eighth century, who was the author of a Collection of Canons. *Baron. Annal.*

ISIDORUS, *Characenus* (*Biog.*) a Greek author in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, about the 120th Olympiad, A. C. 300, wrote different Historical Treatises, mentioned by Athenæus and others. *Athen.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 2; *Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

Isidorus, a mathematician mentioned by Suidas; also an architect of Miletus, who was employed with Anthemius about the church of Sophia at Constantinople.

ISIS (*Myth.*) Ἶσις, a celebrated goddess of the Egyptians, said to be the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and supposed by some to be the same as *Io*, who was restored to a human form; and, governing Egypt with her husband Osiris, taught the inhabitants agriculture and other arts. She is also taken for Diana, or the Cybele of the Romans. *Herod.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Cic. de Div.* l. 1; *Tac. Annal.* l. 2; *Dio.* l. 40; *Plut. de Is. et Osir.; Tertullian. in Apol.* c. 6; *Sueton. in Tib.; Clem. Alex. Strom.* l. 1; *Euseb. Præparat. Evang.* l. 1.

Isis (*Numis.*) this goddess is mostly represented on medals with a sistrum, and also a crescent on her head. [Vide *Diana*]

ISMAEL (*Hist.*) the name of some sophis of Persia.

Ismael I, a descendent from Ali, the son-in-law of Mahomet, distinguished himself by his valour and prudence, and died in 1523 in the 24th year of his reign.

Ismael II, who arrived at the throne of Persia in 1575 after Thamasp, by the murder of his eight brothers, was at last poisoned in 1579 by his own sister, as is said, in consequence of his having embraced a different sect of Mahometanism.

Ismael III, second son of Mohammed Khodabandeh, procured the death of his eldest brother Hamzeh, and the throne of Persia in 1584; but had his throat cut by his barber after a reign of eight months, when Shah Abbas I, his younger brother, succeeded him.

ISMARUS (*Geog.*) a rugged mountain in Thrace covered with vines and olives. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 9; *Virg. Geog.* l. 2, v. 37.

ISMENE (*Myth.*) Ἰσμένη, a daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, who, when her sister was condemned to be buried alive by Creon for giving burial to her brother Polynices, accused herself of being equally guilty. *Sophocl. in Antig.; Apollod.* l. 3; *Stat. Theb.* l. 8, v. 555.

ISMENIAS (*Hist.*) Ἰσμηνίας, a Theban bribed by Timocrates of Rhodes that he might use his influence to prevent the Athenians, and some other Græcian states, from assisting Lacedæmon against Xerxes. *Paus.* l. 3.

Ismenias, a Theban general, who was sent into Persia on an embassy by his countrymen, but evaded the ceremony of prostrating himself before the monarch by dropping his ring when he entered his presence, and picking it up again. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 1.

ISMENIUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Apollo at Thebes, where he had a temple on the borders of the Ismenus. *Paus.* l. 9.

ISMID (*Geog.*) or *Isnikmid*, a town of Asia Minor, the ancient *Nicomedia*, situated on the side of a hill overlooking the gulf of Nicomedia. Lon. 29° 30′, lat. 40° 30′. [Vide *Nicomedia*]

ISNIK (*Geog.*) the Turkish name for the city of Nice. [Vide *Nicæa* and *Nice*]

ISOCRATES (*Biog.*) a Grecian orator, who died in the 99th year of his age, about 338 years before the Christian era, left several orations, of which 31 are still extant. The best editions of Isocrates are that of Battie, 2 vols. Cantab. 1729; and that of Auger, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1782. Isocrates was honoured after his death with a brazen statue by Timotheus, one of his pupils, and Aphareus, his adopted son. [Vide Plate XXXII]

ISPAHAN (*Geog.*) *Spaham*, or *Spaan*, the capital of Persia, and long celebrated as one of the most splendid cities of the East, is situated in the centre of the empire. Lon. 52° 50′ E. lat. 32° 25′ N. It is supposed to have been the *Aspadana* of Ptolemy, or to have been built on the ruins of Hecatompylos. Shah Abbas first made it his royal residence but in 1722 it was taken by the Afghans, when many of the most superb edifices were entirely destroyed; in 1727 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, but no pains were taken to restore it to its former prosperity.

ISRAEL (*Bibl.*) ישראל, the name given by an Angel to Jacob after he had wrestled with him at Manahaim, whence his descendants are termed *Israelites*. *Gen.* xxxii. &c.; *Hos.* xii.

ISRAEL, this name is also applied to the whole people, or to the 10 tribes, who formed a kingdom distinct from that of Judah.

ISSA (*Geog.*) now *Lissah*, an island in the Adriatic Sea on the coast of Dalmatia.

ISSACHAR (*Bibl.*) יששכר, fifth son of Jacob and Leah. *Gen.* xxx. 14—18.

ISSUS (*Geog.*) now *Aisse*, a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria, is celebrated for the battle fought on its banks between Alexander the Great, and the Persians under Darius, their king, A. C. 333, when the latter lost both his life and his kingdom. This spot is likewise famous for the defeat of Niger by Severus, A. D. 194.

ISTER (*Geog.*) another name for the Danube.

ISTRIA (*Geog.*) a province at the west of Illyricum, near the Adriatic, the inhabitants of which lived chiefly on plunder. This province, which still bears the same name, is formed by the gulfs of Trieste and Fiume, and is situated between lat. 45° and 46°. It was formerly divided between Venice and Austria; but since 1814 it has formed a part of Austrian Illyria, comprising the districts of Capo d'Istria and Rovigno in the circle of Trieste. The chief town of Istria is Rovigno. *Liv.* l. 10; *Strab.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 9; *Ptol.* l. 3.

ITALIA (*Geog.*) *Italy*, a celebrated country which in form has been said to bear some similitude to a man's leg, extending in that direction 600 miles, and about 400 miles in breadth.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the N. by the Alps, which separate it from Germany; on the E. by that part of the Mediterranean called the Adriatic; on the S. by the Tuscan or Tyrhenian Sea; and on the West by a part of the Alps and the river Var, which separate it from the coast of France and Savoy.

Division. The division of Italy has varied in different ages. After the Gauls had made themselves masters of that part of Italy which extends from the Alps and Apennines to the Adriatic, the Romans gave this country the name of Italia Citerior, and Gallia Cisalpina; to which they also added the names of Circumpadana et Togata, to denote that it surrounded the Po, and the inhabitants wore the Roman toga. This country was inhabited by the Ligures, Veneti, Carni, Istrii, and in the valley of the Alps the Taurini, Salassi, Lepontii, Rhetii, &c. Beyond this Gaul dwelt the Etrusci, or *Tusci*, Umbri, Sabini, and Latini, Æqui, Volsci, and Hernici; next to the Umbri on the coast were the Picentes, then the Marricini, Vestini, Frentani, Peligni, Marsi; beyond these the Samnites and Hirpini; lower down, towards the Mare Inferum, the Campani, and Picentini; next to the Frentani and Hirpini were the Apuli, Calabri, and Salentini; below the Apuli were the Lucani, on the coast of both seas; and at the extremity, in an angle, were the Bruttii. In the time of Augustus, Italy consisted of fifteen principal regions; namely, Latium, Campania, Apulia, Messapia, Lucania, Brutium, Samnium, Picenum, Umbria, Etruria, Gallia Cispadana, Liguria, Venetia, Istria, and Gallia Transpadana; but it was very frequently distinguished by its three grand divisions; namely, Gallia Cisalpina, which comprehended the Northern part; Italy, properly so called, which was the central part, and the seat of Roman and Etrurian power; and the Southern division of Magna Græcia. Leander Alberti and others have divided Italy into the following countries:

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Æmilia,	*Lombardy* on this side the Po.
Apulia Daunia,	*Puglia Piana.*
Brutium,	*Inferior Calabria.*
Apulia Peucetia,	*Terra di Bari.*
Campania,	*Terra di Lavora.*
Flaminia,	*Romagna.*
Forum Julii,	*Friuli.*
Gallia Transpandana,	*Lombardy* on the other side the Po.
Etruria, or *Hetruria*,	*Tuscany.*
Istria,	*Istria.*
Latium,	*Rome.*
Liguria,	*Genoa.*
Lucania,	*Lucania.*
Magna Græca,	*Upper Calabria.*
Picenum,	*Ancona.*
Salentinorum Terra,	*Otranto.*
Samnium,	*Abruzzo.*
Venetorum Terra,	*Trevisano.*
Umbria,	*Spoleto.*

In the middle ages the kingdom of Lombardy and that of Naples held the N. and S. extremes, and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan States occupied the centre. In more modern times the northern part became divided into a great number of states, and, previous to the alterations introduced by the French revolution, was divided as follows: between the confines of France and Switzerland on the W. and N. were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia; namely, Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, part of Milanese, and Oneglia; to the N. E. were the territories of Venice; S. of these were the dominions of the emperor of Germany; namely, part of the Milanese and Mantua, and S. of the latter was the Modenese, which belonged to the duke of Modena; W. of the Modenese the duchy of Parma, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon; to the S. W. of which lies the republic of Genoa, and S. E. of this is that of Lucca; hence extends along the coast the grand duchy of Tuscany, between the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean, and all S. of this is the kingdom of Naples.

Towns, Ancient and Modern.—The principal towns are as follow:

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Genua,	*Genoa.*
Nicæa,	*Nice.*
Augusta Taurinorum,	*Turin.*
Pollentia,	*Polenza.*

Ancient.	Modern.
Segusium,	*Susa.*
Augusta Prætoria,	*Aosta.*
Tridentum,	*Trent.*
Verona,	*Verona.*
Patavium,	*Padua.*
Adria,	*Adri.*
Ateste,	*Este.*
Vincentia,	*Vicenza.*
Tarvisium,	*Treviso.*
Opitergium,	*Oderzo.*
Forum Julii,	*Friuli.*
Julium Carnicum,	*Zuglio.*
Tergeste,	*Trieste.*
Ægida,	*Capo d'Istria.*
Mediolanum,	*Milan.*
Laus Pompeia,	*Lodi.*
Comum,	*Como.*
Brixia,	*Brescia.*
Mantua,	*Mantua.*
Cremona,	*Cremona.*
Placentia,	*Piacenza.*
Bononia,	*Bologna.*
Parma,	*Parma.*
Brixellum,	*Briscello.*
Mutina,	*Modena.*
Forum Cornelii,	*Imola.*
Faventia,	*Faenza.*
Forum Livii,	*Forli.*
Sena Gallica,	*Senigaglia.*
Clusium,	*Chiusa.*
Perusia,	*Perugia.*
Cortona,	*Cortona.*
Aretium,	*Arezzo.*
Falerii,	*Civita Castellana.*
Volaterræ,	*Volterra.*
Pisæ.	*Pisa.*
Portus Liburnus,	*Livorno*, or *Leghorn.*
Florentia,	*Florence.*
Luca,	*Lucca.*
Ravenna,	*Ravenna.*
Ariminum,	*Rimini.*
Fanum Fortunæ,	*Fano.*
Pisaurum,	*Pesaro.*
Æsis,	*Jesi.*
Asisium,	*Assisi.*
Spoletium,	*Spoleto.*
Iguvium,	*Angubio.*
Novum Latium,	*Garigliano.*
Roma,	*Rome.*
Tibur,	*Tivoli.*
Præneste,	*Palestrina.*
Tusculum,	*Frascati.*
Lanuvium,	*Citta Lavina.*
Lavinium,	*Patricia.*
Laurentum,	*Paterno.*
Algidum,	*Selva d'Algieri.*
Anagnia,	*Anagni.*
Verulæ,	*Veroli.*
Ferentinum,	*Ferentino.*
Velitræ,	*Belitri.*
Aquinum,	*Aquino.*
Privernum,	*Piperno.*
Setia,	*Sezza.*
Fregellæ,	*Ponte Corvo.*
Interamna,	*L'Isola.*
Cajeta,	*Gaeta.*
Fundi,	*Fondi.*
Formia,	*Mola.*
Auximum,	*Osimo.*
Firmum Picenum,	*Fermo.*
Interamnium,	*Teramo.*
Bovianum,	*Bojania.*
Æsernia,	*Isernia.*
Beniventum,	*Benivento.*
Puteoli,	*Puzzuolo.*
Herculaneum,	*Torre di Greco.*
Pompeii,	*Scafati.*
Surrentum,	*Sorrento.*
Capua,	*Nova Capua.*
Canusium,	*Canosa.*
Cannæ,	*Cannæ*
Rubi,	*Ruvo.*
Asculum Apulum,	*Ascoli.*
Tarentum,	*Taranto.*
Polentia,	*Polenza.*
Rhegium,	*Reggio.*
Consentia,	*Cosenza.*
Petelia,	*Belicastro.*

Rivers and Lakes. The principal rivers, &c. are as follow:

Padus,	*Po.*
Addua,	*Adda.*
Tiberis,	*Tiber.*
Arnus,	*Arno.*
Aniensis,	*Teverone.*
Duria,	*Dura.*
Liris,	*Garigliano.*
Aternus,	*Pescaro.*
Aufidus,	*Lofanto.*
Athesis,	*Adige.*
Ticinum,	*Tesino.*
Nar,	*Nera.*
Trebia,	*Trebia.*
Clanis,	*Chiana.*
Lacus Verbanus,	*Lago Maggiore.*
Lacus Larius,	*Lago di Como.*
Lacus Sebinus,	*Lago d'Iseo.*
Lacus Benacus,	*Lago di Garda.*

Mountains. The mountains of Italy are comprehended under the general names of Alps and Apennines. [Vide *Alpes*]

History, Ancient and Modern. Italy had at different periods the different names of Saturnia, Œnotria, Hesperia, Ausonia, and Tyrrhenia; that of Italia it received either from Italus, a king of the country, or from Ιταλὸς, a Greek word for an ox, that animal being most frequent in Europe at that time. The ancient inhabitants called themselves Aborigines, or *offspring of the soil;* but it was very early inhabited by colonies from Greece, who, under the name of Pelasgians and Arcadians, settled in the Southern parts of Italy, which on that account were called Magna Græcia. Italy was then divided into almost as many states as there were cities, which were gradually annexed to the empire of the Romans. [Vide *Rome*] On the decline of this empire in the fifth century the Goths, Lombards, French, Normans, Saracens, Germans, and others, began to establish themselves in different parts of Italy. The Goths, the Vandals, the Heruli, and the Huns, were the first who, after having made themselves masters of Rome, formed a settlement in the country, but they were, for the most part, afterwards driven away by Belisarius and Narses, the generals of the emperor Justinian. They were, however, succeeded by the Ostrogoths, who erected a kingdom in Italy under Theodoric in 493, until the reign of Totila in 553; and subsequently by the Lombards, who got possession of Ravenna, and established in Gallia Cisalpina the kingdom

of Lombardy, which lasted for about 200 years, till 774, when it was destroyed by Charlemagne, who gave considerable lands to the see of Rome, from which the Ecclesiastical States took their rise. The Saracens made many inroads into Italy, and got possession of Sicily in 1058, but the successors of Charlemagne continued to govern this kingdom, without any material change, until Otho the Great gave municipal rights to several of the cities, and thus laid the foundation for the different republics which afterwards agitated the country with their intestine commotions and petty wars. After this the parties arose well known by the names of the Guelphs and the Gibelines, according to their professed adherence to the pope or the emperor; but, amidst the struggle for power, which incessantly continued for several centuries to deluge this country with blood, the cities of Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, Modena, and others, acted a distinguished part as independent states, of which more may be seen under their respective names.

Authors who have written on Italy, Ancient and Modern.

Polybius; Julius Cæsar; Sallust; Dionysius Halicarnassensis; Livy; Velleius Paterculus; Cornelius Nepos; Strabo; Valerius Maximus; Florus; Solinus; Pliny; Tacitus; Dio Cassius; Plutarch; Appian; Justin; Ptolemy; Herodian; Ammianus Marcellinus; Aurelius Victor; Spartianus; Julius Capitolinus; Vopiscus; Lampridius; Eutropius; Sextus Rufus; Procopius; Zozimus; Cassiodorus; Jornandez; Orosius; Blondus; Sigonius; Volaterranus; Paul Jovius; Guicciardini; Leander Alberti; Baronius; Spondanus; Bzovius; Merula; Mercator; Cluverius; Brietius; Sanson; Du Val; besides most of the Latin poets, &c.

ITALIA (*Numis.*) this country is represented on medals as in the annexed figure of a female, with a turretted head, sitting on a stellated globe; on the right hand a cornucopia, on her left a spear or sceptre: inscription—ITALIA.—ITALIA RESTITUTA, &c. *Vaillant.; Beger. &c.*



ITALICA (*Geog.*) a town of Spain, now *Sevilla la Viega*, built by Scipio for the accommodation of his wounded soldiers. *Gell.* l. 16.

ITALUS (*Myth.*) an Arcadian prince, who is said to have come into Italy, to which he gave his name. He received divine honours after his death.

ITHACA (*Geog.*) Ἰθάκη, an island in the Ionian Sea, celebrated by Homer as the seat of Ulysses' power. It is called by the inhabitants *Isola del Compare*, or *Thiachi*, and at present forms a part of the republic of the Ionian Islands, which is under the protection of Great Britain. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3.

ITHAMAR (*Bibl.*) איתמר, Aaron's fourth son.

ITHIEL (*Bibl.*) איתיאל, son of Isaiah of Benjamin. *Neh.* xi.

ITHMAH (*Bibl.*) יתמה, a gallant officer in David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi.

ITHOBAL (*Hist.*) a priest of Astarte, who, having killed Philletis, king of Tyre, reigned 32 years. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. ix. c. 6.

ITHOME (*Geog.*) a town of Messenia, which surrendered after a ten years' siege to Lacedæmon, 724 years before the Christian æra.

ITHREAM (*Bibl.*) יתרעם, son of David and Eglah. 1 *Chron.* iii. 3.

ITIUS (*Geog.*) vide *Iccius.*

ITTIGIUS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a professor of divinity at Leipsic, who was born there in 1644, and died in 1710, left 'Dissertatio de Hæresiarchis Ævi Apostolici ejus proximi;' 'Appendix de Hæresiarchis;' 'Prolegomena ad Josephi Opera;' 'Bibliotheca Patrum Apostolicorum Græco Latina;' 'Historia Synodorum Nationalium in Gallia a Reformatis habitarum;' 'Liber de Bibliothecis et Catenis Patrum;' 'Historiæ Ecclesias primi et secundi Seculi selecta capita.'

ITYS (*Myth.*) a son of Tereus, king of Thrace, who is said to have been killed by his mother Procne, and served up as meat for his father, whence he was changed into a pheasant, his mother into a swallow, and his father into an owl. *Ovid. Met.* l. 6; *Horat.* l. 4.

JUAN, *Don, of Austria* (*Hist.*) vide *John.*

JUAN, *Don, of Austria*, natural son of Philip IV of Spain, was born in 1629, and being early bred to arms, he was sent to command the armies in Flanders, and afterwards was appointed generalissimo of the whole Spanish forces, both by sea and land, against the Portuguese. At the death of the king he retired from public life, and died in 1679.

JUAN *Fernandez*, vide *Fernandez.*

IVAN (*Hist.*) vide *Basilowitz.*

JUBA (*Hist.*) a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who succeeded his father Hiempsal, and favoured the cause of Pompey against Julius Cæsar; but killed himself after the battle of Thapsus, when he was abandoned by his subjects. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Sallust the historian was the first governor. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2; *Vel. Paterc.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 1; *Lucan.* l. 3; *Flor.* l. 4; *Suet. in Cæs.* c. 35.

JUBA, the second of this name, and son of the preceding, was led among the captives to adorn the triumph of Cæsar; but having married Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony, and being afterwards reinstated in his father's dominions by the favour of Augustus, he died after a reign of 44 years, greatly regretted by his subjects. It is said that the Athenians raised a statue to him, and the Æthiopians worshipped him as a god. This king wrote a History of Rome in Greek, which is often quoted in terms of commendation by the ancients, but of which only a few fragments remain. He also wrote a History of Arabia, and other things, which are now lost. *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5; *Suet. in Cal.* c. 26; *Paus.* l. 1; *Athen.* l. 1; *Dion.* l. 51, &c.

JUBA (*Numis.*) coins are extant of both these princes.

JUBA I, coins of this prince bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, of a bearded head, with a singular cap, &c. inscription, REX JUBA; those on the reverse are sometimes in Numidian or Punic characters.



JUBA II, the coins of this prince are not only distinguished by his effigy, as in the annexed figure, but also by the inscriptions on some of them REX JUBA JUBAE F. II. V. Q. i. e. *Juba Rex Jubæ Filius Duumvir Quinquennalis*; on the reverse, CN. ATELL. — CNEIUS ATELLIUS — ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΒΑΣ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ.



JUBAL (*Bibl.*) יובל, son of Lamech and Adah, invented instruments of music.

JUCUNDUS (*Hist.*) a Roman captain of Cæsarea, who used his utmost endeavours to quell a sedition which the Greeks had excited among the Jews, by offering them an insult on the score of their religion. His endeavours were very long without success. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

JUDÆA (*Geog.*) a celebrated country of Syria.

Boundaries and Extent. It was bounded on the N. by Phœnicia, on the E. by Cœlesyria, on the S. by Arabia Petræa, and on the W. by part of Arabia and the Mediterranean. It extended in length, according to Josephus, from Mount Lebanon and the sources of the Jordan to the lake of Gennesaret, and in breadth from the village of Arphac to Julias.

Towns. The places most distinguished in Holy Writ are Jerusalem, the capital; Azotus, Joppa, Bethlehem, as

the birth-place of our SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST. Jericho, Lydda, the village Emmaus, &c.

Rivers, &c. The Jordan is the only river of any note; but there are two lakes, namely, the Lake Gennesaret and the Lake Asphaltites, otherwise called the Dead Sea.

History. Judæa was anciently called the *Land of Canaan, the Land of Promise,* and *the Land of Israel,* also subsequently *Palestine* and *the Holy Land.* It did not receive the name of Judæa until after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, because then the tribe of Judah was the principal, and the territories belonging to the other tribes were possessed by the Samaritans, Idumæans, Arabians, and Philistines. The Jews on their return from the Captivity settled about Jerusalem and in Judah, whence they spread over the whole country. Before the arrival of the Hebrews, Judæa was governed by Canaanitish kings, each in his respective city, who were successively conquered by Joshua. The latter, who had succeeded Moses as the leader of the Israelites, continued to govern them until his death A. M. 2570, A. C. 1434, which was followed by seven years' anarchy and servitude, when the following judges and kings governed Judæa.

Chronological Succession of the Judges, &c. who governed the Jews.

Judges.	*Began to Govern.* A. M.	A. C.	*Governed.*
Othoniel	2630	1405	40 years.
Second Servitude of eighteen Years.			
Ehud	2679	1325	40
Third Servitude of twenty-nine Years.			
Deborah and Barak	2710	1285	33
Fourth Servitude of seven Years.			
Gideon	2790	1245	9
Abimelech	2799	1236	3
Tolah	2802	1233	23
Jair	2826	1209	23
Fifth Servitude of eighteen Years.			
Jephthah	2847	1188	7
Ibzan	2854	1181	7
Elon	2861	1174	16
Abdon	2871	1164	8
Eli	2879	1156	40
Sixth Servitude of forty Years.			
Samuel	2919	1116	22

Chronological Succession of the Kings of the Jews.

Kings.	*Began to Reign.* A. M.	A. C.	*Reigned.*
Saul	2940	1095	40
David	2980	1055	42
Solomon	3021	1014	40

The Kingdom divided.

Kings of Judah.	*Began to Reign.* A. M.	A. C.	*Reigned.*
Rehoboam	3060	975	17
Abijam	3077	958	3
Asa	3080	955	41
Jehoshaphat	3121	914	25
Jehoram	3146	889	4
Ahaziah	3150	885	1
Athaliah	3151	884	6
Joash	3157	878	40
Amaziah	3196	839	29
Azariah	3225	810	52
Jotham	3277	758	16
Ahaz	3293	742	16
Hezekiah	3369	726	28
Manasseh	3337	698	55
Amon	3392	643	2
Josiah	3394	641	13
Jehoahaz	3425	610	3 mths.
Jehoiakim	3425	610	11 years.
Jechoniah	3436	599	3 mths and 10 days.
Zedekiah	3436	599	11 years.
Nebuchadnezzar put an end to the kingdom of Judah	3447	588	

Kings of Israel.	A. M.	A. C.	
Jeroboam	3060	975	21
Nadab	3081	954	1
Baasha	3082	953	24
Elah	3105	930	1
Zimri	3106	929	1
Omri	3106	929	12
Ahab	3117	918	21
Ahaziah	3138	897	1
Jehoram	3139	896	12
Jehu	3151	884	28
Jehoahaz	3179	856	17
Joash	3196	839	14
Jeroboam II	3209	826	41
Anarchy of 11 years.			
Zachariah	3262	773	6 mths.
Shallum	3262	773	1 mth.
Menahem	3262	773	10 years.
Pekahiah	3274	761	2
Pekah	3276	759	20
Hoshea	3296	739	18
Salmanazor, king of Assyria, put an end to the kingdom of Israel	3314	721	

The following is a list of the high-priests, or of the high-priests and kings of the Jews, mentioned by sacred and profane writers.

Chronological Succession of the High-Priests of the Jews.

High-Priests.	A. M.	A. C.
Aaron	2545	1490
Eleazar	2583	1452
Phineas.		
Abishua, or Abiezer.		
Eli	2878	1157
Abimelech.		
Abiathar	2964	1061
Zadock	3021	1014
Azariah	3077	958
Johanna	3121	914
Jehoidah.		
Zechariah	3185	850
Johanna II	3197	838
Azariah II	3225	810
Amariah	3273	762
Zadock II	3305	730
Shallum	3314	721
Eliakim	3338	697
Azariah III	3393	642
Jesus, or Joshua	3499	536
Jehoiada II	3594	441
Jeddoa, or Jaddus	3685	356

High-Priests.	*A. M.*	*A. C.*
Onias	3711	324
Simon	3735	300
Eleazar II	3748	287
Manasseh	3770	265
Onias II	3793	242
Simon II	3802	233
Onias III.		
Jason	3859	176
Menelaus and Lysimachus	3862	173
Matathias	3867	168
Judas	3868	167
Jonathan	3874	161
Simon	3892	143
John Hyrcanus	3900	135
High-Priests and Kings.		
Aristobulus	3931	104
Alexander Jannæus	3957	78
Hyrcanus II.	3968	67
Aristobulus II	3972	63
Hyrcanus III	3995	40
Antigonus.		
King.		
Herod the Great.		
High-Priests.		
Ananel	3998	37
Aristobulus	4001	34
Ananel restored	4004	31
Jesus	4005	30
Simon	4011	24
	A. M.	*A. D.*
Matthias	4035	1
Joazar	4036	2
Eleazar	4037	3
Jesus	4038	4
Joazar restored	4039	5
Ananus	4040	6
Ishmael	4050	16
Eleazar, son of Ananus	4051	17
Simon, son of Canuth	4052	18
Joseph Caiaphas	4053	19
Jonathan	4071	37
Simon Canthara	4074	40
Matthias	4077	43
Elioneus	4078	44
Simon Canthara restored	4079	45
Joseph, son of Canæus	4081	47
Ananias, son of Ananus	4082	48
Ananias, son of Nebedæus	4083	49
Ishmael II	4090	56
Joseph restored	4092	58
Ananus, son of Ananus	4095	61
Jesus, son of Damnæus	4096	62
Jesus, son of Gamaliel	4098	64
Matthias	5000	66
Phannasus	5001	67

In the year A. M. 5004, A. D. 70, according to the computation which has been observed by historians, Jerusalem, the capital of Judæa, was taken by Titus and destroyed, and the nation of the Jews was dispersed, in fulfilment of the prophecy of our Saviour. They afterwards made several fruitless attempts to rebuild the temple, and form themselves into a nation; but were compelled to seek an asylum in any country which would receive them, and to submit to all the hardships of an outlawed people. In the mean time their country passed from the hands of the Romans into those of the Saracens, under the name of Palestine, or the Holy Land, when it became the theatre of the crusades.

Profane Writers on Judæa.

Mela, Strabo, Pliny, Tacitus, Josephus, Eusebius, Hieronymus, Sulpicius Severus, Gulielmus Turonius, Bochart, Baronius, &c.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



JUDÆA (*Numis.*) the conquest of this country by Vespasian and Titus is commemorated on their coins, representing as in fig. 1 a male figure, to denote a Jew, standing with his hands bound behind him, by a palm tree, under which a female figure is sitting and weeping; in fig. 2 similar figures are represented, sitting under a trophy, inscription, JUD. CAPT. or JUDAEA CAPTA. *Patin. Impp.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Med. Imp. Rom.; Pembroch. Mus.* part. iii.

JUDAH (*Bibl.*) יהודה, or *Jehudah,* the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, to whose lot the southern part of Palestine fell, whence the country of Judæa received its name, and the whole Hebrew nation that of Judæi, or Jews. The crown passed from Benjamin, namely, from Saul and Ishbosheth into Judah, which was David's tribe, and so continued till the Babylonish captivity. After the return from that captivity, although this tribe did not actually reign, yet it gave the sceptre to those who did reign, until the coming of our Saviour, in fulfilment of the prophecy uttered by Jacob in his blessing of Judah. "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." *Gen.* xxix. xxxvii; *Josh.* xv. &c. Judah, when named in opposition, is taken for the kingdom of Judah, and of David's descendants, in distinction from the kingdom of the ten tribes, or of Samaria.

JUDAH, *Leo* (*Biog.*) a German priest, and one of the reformers, was born in 1482 in Alsace, and died in 1542, while he was engaged in the translation of the Bible, which was finished by other hands, and printed at Zurich in 1543. He was likewise the author of 'Annotations upon Genesis and Exodus,' in which he was assisted by Zuinglius.

JUDAS (*Bibl.*) Ἰούδας, derived from the Hebrew Judah; the name of some persons mentioned in Scripture.

JUDAS, or *Joiadah,* high-priest of the Jews after the Babylonish captivity. *Neh.* xii. 10.

JUDAS, surnamed *Iscariot,* was chosen by our Saviour among the number of the apostles, and was appointed their treasurer; but afterwards betrayed his master into the hands of his enemies for thirty shekels. This he executed on the night of the last supper, and pointed out to them the person they should seize, by giving his master a kiss. When he found that our Saviour was condemned to be crucified, he went and hanged himself. *Matth.* xxvi. xxvii.; *Acts* i.

JUDAS, vide *Jude.*

JUDAS, or *Jude,* surnamed *Thaddæus, Lebbæus,* and the *Zealot,* is likewise called the Lord's brother, because he was, as is believed, the son of Mary, sister to the Blessed Virgin, and brother to James the Less, bishop of Jerusalem. He was the author of the Epistle which goes under the name of Jude. *Matth.* xiii.; *Mark* vi.; *John* vi.

JUDAS, surnamed *Barsabas,* was sent from Jerusalem with Paul and Barnabas, to the church at Antioch, to report the resolution concerning the non-observance of the law. *Acts* i.

JUDAS *the Galilæan,* otherwise called the *Gaulanite,* raised a sedition to oppose the enrolment of the people made by Cyrenius, the governor of Judæa. *Acts* v. 37; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18.

JUDAS, Paul's host at Damascus. *Acts* ix.

JUDAS (*Hist.*) surnamed *Maccabæus,* the son of Mattathias,

succeeded his father as captain of the people during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes; and after having performed prodigies of valour against the violators of the law, he was overpowered by numbers, and fell fighting against the army of Bacchides and Alcimus, the generals of Demetrius. 1 *Macc.* iv.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12; *Usser. Annal.*

JUDAS, a name given to the fourth of the seven Maccabees, who suffered martyrdom under Antiochus Epiphanes. 1 *Macc.* iv. &c.; *Joseph.*

JUDAS *the Essenian*, is noticed for his gift of prophecy by Josephus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13, c. 19.

JUDAS, otherwise called *Aristobulus*, eldest son to John Hyrcanus. [Vide *Aristobulus*]

JUDAS, son of Sarifæus, joining with Mattathias, son of Margalothus, persuaded his scholars to pull down a golden eagle, which Herod the Great had ordered to be fixed on one of the temple gates. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17, c. 8.

JUDAS, son of one Hezekiah, a great robber, whom Herod the Great had caused to be hanged, assembled a number of his followers, after the death of this prince, and, seizing the arsenal and the arms, went about plundering throughout the country. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17.

JUDAS, the son of Jonathan, an eloquent man, and well versed in the law of the Jews, was sent with his brother Simon by Eleazar, at the commencement of the Jewish war, to offer Metilius, the general of the Romans, his life, if he would go from Jerusalem. This Judas was a great enemy to Flavius Josephus. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

JUDAS, son of Celsias, left the party of the zealots, of which he wished to be the chief, and attached himself to that of Eleazar, in whose cause he displayed much valour. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

JUDAS, son of another Judas, one of the generals in the party of Simon, who oppressed Jerusalem at the time of the siege, offered to surrender a tower to the Romans, which he was appointed to guard, but being detected by Simon in this act of treachery, the latter ordered Judas and his companions to be killed, and their bodies thrown to the Romans. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 5.

JUDAS, son of Jairus, of the faction of the same Simon abovementioned, distinguished himself as one of the commanders during the siege, and escaped at the capture of the city, with 3000 men, who were all surrounded by the Romans and cut to pieces. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7.

JUDAS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Jerusalem in the second century, succeeded Ephraim, and was the la[st] of the Jewish converts who governed that church. *Euseb. in Chron.*

JUDAS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian and theologian, composed a treatise on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel, and Chronography, which he continued to the tenth year of the reign of the emperor Severus, A. D. 203. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 6; *Niceph.* l. 4; *S. Hieron. in Cat.*

JUDEX, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) one of the principal writers of the Centuries of Magdeburgh, was born in 1528, at Tipposwald, in Misnia, and died in 1564. He wrote, among other things, 'De Typographiæ Inventione.' The Centuries, which he had a share in compiling, in order to form an Ecclesiastical History, were carried down to 1298, and published under the title of 'Historia Ecclesiastica congesta per Magdeburgenses et alios,' 13 vols. fol. Basil. 1562.

JUDITH (*Hist.*) יהודית, of Reuben, daughter of Marari, and widow of Manasseh, is celebrated by her deliverance of Bethulia from the siege of Holofernes, whom she killed as he was sleeping, as narrated in the book which bears her name, and is supposed by some to have been written by her. It is not admitted among the canonical books in the English church, but it was admitted as such by many of the Fathers, and was confirmed by the council of Trent.

JUDICELLO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Amenanus*, a small river in the east of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, which rises in Mount Ætna, and falls into the Gulf of Catania.

JUENNIN, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a French divine, was born in 1650, at Varembon, in Bresse, in the diocese of Lyons, and died in 1713, leaving a number of theological works.

IVES (*Ecc.*) vide *Yves*.

IVES, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquarian of Suffolk, who died in 1776, at the early age of 25, published 'Three Select Papers,' on coins, medals, and paintings, besides 'Remarks on the Gariorum of the Romans,' &c. 8vo. 1774.

IVETAUX, *Nicholas Vauquelin, Seigneur des* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born of a respectable family at la Fresnay, a castle near Falaise, and died in 1649, in the 90th year of his age, leaving sonnets and poetical pieces, published in the 'Delices de la Poesie Françoise,' 8vo. Paris, 1620.

JUGLARIS, *Aloysius* (*Biog.*) an Italian Jesuit, who died in 1653, was the author of numerous panegyrics, which were printed at Lyons in 1644, and reprinted in 1653, at Genoa, under the title of 'Pars secunda Elogiorum Humana complectens.'

JUGURTHA (*Hist.*) the illegitimate son of Manastabal, the brother of Micipsa, king of Numidia, was educated by the latter, with his two sons Adherbal and Hiempsal, but on the death of his uncle, he cut off Hiempsal, and stripping Adherbal of his dominions, compelled him to fly to Rome for safety. His appeal to the Roman senate, though affecting, was not sufficient to prevail against the gold of Jugurtha, from whose hands he shared the fate of his brother. Jugurtha was, however, conquered by Marius, and being led to Rome in triumph, died six days after, A. C. 106. His name and history have been immortalized by Sallust.

IVICA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Ebusus*, an island in the Mediterranean, 56 m. S. W. Majorca, the capital of which of the same name, is situated lon. 1° 25′ E., lat. 38° 52′ N.

JULIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, which boasted its descent from Venus, the name being derived from Iulus, the son of Ascanius, and grandson of Æneas. It is known in three of its branches, the Cæsares, Libones, and Bursiones, but acquired its celebrity from the former. [Vide *Julia, gens*, under *Numismatics*, and *Julius*]

JULIA, daughter of Julius Cæsar, and wife of Pompey, who died in child-bed. As she was the bond of friendship between these two rivals, her death gave rise to those divisions which proved fatal to both. *Lucan. Pharsal.* l. 1; *Plut. in Pomp.*

JULIA, the only daughter of the emperor Augustus, notorious for her debaucheries, was successively married to Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. She was banished by the latter to the island of Pandatarius, near Reggio, and at the death of Augustus, was starved to death by his order, A. D. 41. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1; *Sueton. in Aug. et Tib.*

JULIA, the daughter of the preceding, by Agrippa, and granddaughter of Augustus, was married to Æmilius Lepidus, and died after 20 years' exile, to which she had been ordered by Augustus, for her licentiousness. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4.

JULIA, *Agrippina Senior*, vide *Agrippina et Junior*.

JULIA, one of the sisters of Caligula, with all of whom he is said to have had an incestuous commerce.

JULIA, a daughter of Titus, who prostituted herself to her brother Domitian, and died, as is said, in consequence of his obliging her to destroy the fruit of her womb.

JULIA, *Sabina*, the niece of Trajan, and daughter of his sister Marciana, was unhappily married to Adrian, who owed his elevation to this alliance. Nevertheless their marriage was attended with much unhappiness to both, but particularly to Sabina, who was compelled to seek release from her misery by a voluntary death, A. D. 138, when the emperor decreed her divine honours.

JULIA, *Domna*, a native of Emesa, in Syria, wife of Severus, and mother of Geta and Caracalla, was distinguished no less for her talents than her debaucheries. Her son

Geta, was murdered in her arms by his brother Caracalla.

JULIA, *Mæsa*, sister of Julia Domna, was the grandmother of Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus. Her daughter, Julia Sœmia, was the mother of Heliogabalus; and her other daughter, Julia Mamæa, was the mother of Alexander Severus. She was a female of great prudence, and dying at the age of 60, was honoured as a divinity by her grandson Alexander Severus.

JULIA, *Sœmia*, the mother of Heliogabalus, as above-mentioned, was a woman of depraved morals. Dio and Herodian call her Julia Sœmis; and Lampridius, Semiamira; but on coins she is named Sœmia. *Dio. Cass.* l. 77; *Herod.* l. 5; *Lamprid. in Vit.*

JULIA, *Mamæa*, sister of the preceding, and mother of Alexander Severus, a woman of great virtue and wisdom, had so much the confidence of her son, that he did nothing without her counsel. She was killed with him at Mentz by the soldiers, who revolted at the instigation of Maximinus. It is asserted by many authors that she was a Christian. *Dio.* l. 78; *Lamprid. in Vit. Alex.*; *Herod.* l. 5; *Cedren. in Compend. Hist.*

JULIA, *Cornelia Paula*, the first wife of Heliogabalus, was repudiated soon after her marriage.

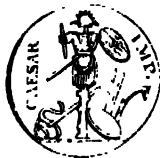
JULIA, *Aquilia Severa*, vide *Aquilia*.

JULIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) coins are extant of the three branches of this family, namely, the Cæsares, Libones, and Bursiones, above-mentioned. Among those of the first branch are some of Sextus, Julius Cæsar, and Lucius Julius Cæsar, known by the inscriptions, SEX*tus* JUL*ius* CAESAR.—*Lucius* JUL*ius* *Lucii Filius* SEX*ti Nepos* CAESAR.—SEX*tus* JUL*ius* *Cari Filius*, SEX*ti Nepos* CAESAR, [vide *Cæsar*] but most of the coins of this family were struck to commemorate the circumstances of Cæsar's life. Many of his first medals are impressed with the figure of an elephant, for which various reasons have been assigned, but which most probably alluded to his conquest of Africa, the land of elephants, hence it is that he was sometimes represented as in fig. 1, drawn in a triumphal chariot by four elephants, commemorative of his triumph over Juba, king of Mauritania; for the same reason the figure of a crocodile is frequently given in reference to his conquest of Egypt. Many of his other victories are also commemorated in a similar manner, as in fig. 2, representing a trophy, a military

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



lituus, and a Spanish javelin, &c. alluding to his successes in Spain; in fig. 3, representing a trophy, and also Gaul and Germany, one in the habit of a woman mourning, and another of a naked barbarian. His supposed divine origin from Venus is very frequently alluded to by the figure of Venus and Cupid in various forms, particularly as in fig. 4,

Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



where she is driving a chariot drawn by two Cupids, also by the figure of Æneas, bearing his father, and the like. His sacerdotal honours are also represented by the utensils used by the high priests and augurs, as the simpulum, the sacrificer's axe, the lituus, &c. The inscriptions also serve to show his honours and his titles, as IMP. V and IMP. X, showing how often he was saluted Imperator by the army who had gained victories under his auspices, so likewise CAESAR DICTATOR TERTIO PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.—CAESAR AUGUR PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.—CAESAR PARENS PATRIAE.—CAESAR DICTATOR QUARTO.—CAESAR AUGUR IMPERATOR QUINTO CONSUL QUARTO.—CAESAR AUGUR IMP. SEXT. COS. QUINT.—CAESAR DICTATOR PERPETUO.—CAESAR COS. QUINTO DICTATOR PERPETUO. After his death he was worshipped with divine honours, and is therefore styled on the medals that were struck in honour of him DIVO JULIO, whence for the same reason Augustus also styled himself DIVUS JULIUS DIVI FILIUS. The other branches of this family are also distinguished by the inscriptions L. JUL. LIBO, i. e. *Lucius Julius Libo*.—L. JULI. BURSIO.

JULIA, the princesses of this name above-mentioned, are all distinguished on their medals by their effigies, as in the annexed figures; and also by their several surnames, but it is doubtful whether they are all of the Julian family.

JULIA, the daughter of Augustus, is easily to be distinguished from Livia, on the medals of Augustus, although they are very rare.

JULIA, the daughter of Titus, was styled AUGUSTA, and in the Greek ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ, even in the lifetime of her father, as JULIA AUGUSTA TITI AUGUSTI FILIA.—DIVA JULIA AUGUSTA.—ΙΟΥΛια CEBACTH.—ΙΟΥΛ. ΑΥτοκράτορος Τίτ*ῃ* Καίσαρος, i. e. *Julia Imperatoris Titi Cæsaris Filia*. Some medals bearing the name of Sabina, are also referred to her, but the greater part to Sabina, the wife of Adrian.



JULIA SABINA, the wife of Adrian. [Vide *Sabina*]

JULIA DOMNA, was honoured on her medals with the titles of *Pia Felix*, &c. as JULIA FELIX AUG.—JULIA PIA FELIX AUGUSTA.—JULIA DOMNA AUG.—DIVA JUL. DOMNA AUG.; in the Greek, ΔΟΜΝΑ ΙΟΥΛΙΑ CΕΟΥΗΡΑ ΑΥΓ.—ΙΟΥΛ. ΔΟΜ. CEBACTH.—ΑΥΓ. ΔΟΜΝΑ ΤΥΧΗ. On the reverse, AEQUITAS AUGG.—AETERNITAS IMPERI.—ANNONA AUG.—BONI EVENTUS.—CEREREM.—CAESARI FRUGIFERAE.—CONCORDIA.—CONSECRATIO.—DIANA LUCIFERA.—FECUNDITAS VICTRIX.—FELICITAS TEMPORUM.—FORTUNA REDUX.—HILARITAS.—INDULGENTIA AUGG.—JUNO REGINA.—LAETITIA.—MATER AUG.—MAT. SEN*atus* *Mater* PATR*iae*.—MATRI CASTRORUM.—MATRI DEUM SALUTARI.—PIETAS PUBLICA.—PROVIDENTIA DEORUM.—SALUS AUGUSTI.—S. P. Q. R. JULIAE AUGUSTAE VENERI GENETRICI.—VENUS COELESTIS.—VENUS FELIX.—VESTA MATER.—VESTAE SANCTAE.—VOTA PUBLICA, &c.



JULIA, *Mammæa*, or *Mamæa*, is known by the inscriptions JUL. MAMAEA AUG.—JULIA MAMAEA AUG MATER. AUG.—DIVA JULIA MAMMAEA; in the Greek, ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜ. CEB. ΜΗΤ. CE. Κ. CΤΡ. On the reverse of some, IMP. ALEXANDER PIUS AUG. IMP. CAES. M. AUREL. SEVER. AUG.—MATER AUGUSTI ET CASTRORUM.—PIETAS MAMAEAE, &c. &c.





Julia, *Mæsa*, is distinguished by the title of AUGUSTA on medals, as JULIA MAESA AUG.—DIVA MAES. AUGUSTA.—IOYA. MAHCA.—IOYΛIA MAICA CEB. MHT CTPA. On the reverse, CONSECRATIO; FELICITAS, &c. &c.



Julia, *Sœmia*, is distinguished by this name on her medals, as JULIA SOEMIA AUG.—JULIA SOEMIAS AUG.; on the reverse, AEQUITAS PUBLICA.—JUNO CONSERVATRIX.—JUNO REGINA.—MATER DEUM.—VENUS GENETRIX; in the Greek, IOYA COAIMIA. CEB. or IOYΛIA COAIMIC. CEB.



Julia, *Cornelia Paula*, is distinguished on her medals by the inscriptions in Latin, JULIA PAULA AUGUSTA vel AUG.; but in the Greek with the addition of the prænomen Cornelia, as KOPNII ΠAYΛA CEB.—IOY. KOPNII ΠAYΛA. CEB.—IOYA. KOPNIΛIA ΠAYΛA CE, &c. On the reverse, AEQUITAS PUBLICA CONCORDIA AETERNA.—FORTU. FELIX.—VENERI FELICI.—VENUS GENETRIX vel VICTRIX. *Vaill. Præst. et Num. Gr. &c.; Patin. Impp.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mediobarb. Impp.; Pembroch. Mus. &c. &c.*

JULIACUM (*Geog.*) a town of Germany, now *Juliers*.

JULIANUS, *Flavius Claudius* (*Hist.*) or *Julian*, an emperor, surnamed the *Apostate*, on account of his having apostatized from the Christian faith, in which he was bred, was the son of Julius Constantinus, and the nephew of Constantine the Great. He was born at Constantinople in 331, succeeded to the empire at the death of Constans in 361, and died in 363, of a wound which he received while animating his soldiers to the battle against Sapor, king of Persia, leaving among his writings 'Misopogon,' or the Beard-hater, and his account of the Cæsars, &c. The best edition of his works is that of Spanheim, fol. Lips. 1696; and of the Cæsars alone, that of Heusinger, 8vo. Goth. 1741, is the most esteemed. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.; Ammian. Marcellin.; Eutrop. &c.*

Julianus, the maternal uncle of the preceding, and also an apostate, was a count of the east, who died at Antioch, at the moment that he was meditating mischief to the Christians.

Julianus, the name of two tyrants.

Julianus, *Marcus*, governor of Venice in 284, when Numerian was killed, having raised his standard against Carinus, marched against him, but his defeat at Verona blasted his projects, and he was killed fighting valiantly. *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.; Theodoret.* l. 3.

Julianus, the second tyrant of this name, raised the standard of revolt in Africa, but perished soon after. *Aurel. Vict. in Vit. Imp.*

Julianus, a usurper, who was set up as king by the Samaritans, in the reign of Justinian, but being taken with some of his followers, was burnt alive.

Julianus, a Roman captain, signalized himself at the siege of Jerusalem by a desperate act of valour, in opposing the whole force of the Jews, in a particular quarter, and fell fighting most valiantly, covered with wounds, and exhausted from the loss of blood. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 6.

Julianus, second son of Constantine the tyrant, was created nobilissimus by his father, but was put to death with him in 411, by order of Honorius.

Julianus, a Spanish nobleman, count of Ceuta, a capital city in the government of the Spanish Goths, assisted the Arabians in their invasion of Spain, in revenge for the affront which Roderic, king of Spain, had put upon him, but being afterwards suspected of holding a secret intelligence with the Christians against the Arabians, he was beheaded by order of Muza, their general.

Julianus, *St.* (*Ecc.*) the first bishop of Mans, and the apostle of the Maine, was a Roman gentleman and a heathen; who being converted by the pope St. Clement, was sent to the province of La Maine, in France, where he preached the Gospel with extraordinary zeal, and died in 138, after having governed his church for 47 years.

Julianus, *St.* a martyr at Brionde, in the third or fourth century, who was a soldier by profession, was beheaded by order of Crispinus, governor of the province of Viennois, during the persecution of Diocletian. *Gregor. Turon. de Geor. Martyr.* l. 2.

Julianus, bishop of Alexandria, succeeded Agrippa, or Agrippinus, in 177, and governed this church until 187. There were likewise two bishops of Jerusalem of this name in the second century.

Julianus, an heretical bishop of Eclana, in Campania, was deposed from his dignity after having been condemned by the popes and emperors, and died miserably in 455. *Prosper. in Chron.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 419.

Julianus, a bishop of Puzzuolo, was sent by pope Leo I in 449, to the council of Ephesus, to oppose the Eutychians.

Julianus, a bishop of Cos, and a zealous defender of the orthodox faith, was at the council general of Chalcedon, in the employ of the pope Leo above-mentioned.

Julianus, archbishop of Toledo, and one of the most learned men in his day, died in 690, leaving among his works, 1. 'Prognosticorum futuri Sæculi, sive de Origine Mortis Humanæ Libri tres,' &c. inserted in the eleventh volume of the Bibliotheca Patrum. 2. 'De Demonstratione sextæ Ætatis,' &c. 3. 'Historia de Wambæ Regis Gothorum Expeditione,' &c. inserted in Duchesne's collection of French Historians. *Bellarmin, Script. Eccles.; Cave, Hist. Lit.*

Julianus (*Numis.*) many medals are extant of the emperor of this name before-mentioned, bearing his effigy, [vide Pl. II] and the inscriptions, JULIANUS NOB. CAESAR.—CL. JULIANUS NOB. C.—D. N. JULIANUS N. C.—D. N. JULIANUS PIUS FEL. AUG.—D. N. FL. JULIANUS N. C.—IMP. JULIANUS N. C.—IMP. C. JULIANUS P. F. AUG.—FL. CL. JULIANUS NOB. C. vel P. F. AUG. On the reverse, DEO SERAPIDI.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.—FIDES EXERCITUUM.—GLORIA ROMANORUM.—MONETA AUG.—OB VICTORIAM TRIUMPHALEM.—SECURITAS REIP.—SPES REIPUBLICAE.—TRIUMPHUS CAESARIS VOT. XX.—VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM.—VIRTUS AUG. &c.

JULIEN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French sculptor, was born in 1731, and died in 1804. His statue of La Fontaine, is reckoned his master-piece.

Julien, *Simon*, another French artist, was born in 1736 at Carigliano, a village near Locarno, in Italy, and died in 1799. Among his best performances as a painter, may be reckoned his 'Jupiter and Juno,' 'Aurora and Titan.'

JULIO, *Romano* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, the disciple and favourite of Raphael, who died at Mantua in 1546, distinguished himself not only in painting, but also in architecture, in which latter art he left specimens of his skill in the palace which he built for his patron Clement VII. He also adorned the churches and public buildings of Rome with his highly finished paintings.

JULIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Cæsar*.

Julius, vide *Agricola*.

Julius, vide *Maximinus*.

Julius, vide *Nepos*.

Julius, vide *Vindex*.

Julius (*Ecc.*) the name of three popes.

Julius I, a saint as well as a pope, and a Roman by birth, was ordained bishop of Rome after Mark in 337, and died in 352, after having testified his zeal in behalf of the orthodox faith against all heretics, but particularly against the opponents of S. Athanasius, in whose defence he called a council at Rome, where this holy father was pronounced innocent. A letter on the Incarnation is attributed to this pope.

Julius II, formerly called *Julian delle Rovere*, was born at Albizala, near Savona, made successively bishop of Carpentras, Albano, Ostia, Bologna, and Avignon, after which he was raised to the purple in 1471, by his uncle Sixtus IV, made commander in chief of the papal troops against the revolted Umbrians, and at the death of Pius III, succeeded to the papal chair in 1503, when he directed all his efforts both by arts and arms to the aggrandizement of the see of Rome, and died in 1513, at the age of 70, leaving the character of a better statesman than a christian.

Julius III, otherwise named *John Maria du Mont*, a native of Arezzo, succeeded Paul III in the papal chair in 1550, and died in 1556, at the age of 68.



Julius (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the two last popes of this name, bearing their effigies, as in the annexed figures; inscriptions on the reverse of some of Julius II, ETSI ANNOSA GERMANIA, with the figure of an oak, in allusion to the family name delle Rovere, signifying an oak. JUSTITIAE PACIS FIDEIQUE RECUPERATORI, on the occasion of the peace between France and Spain, brought about by this pope. ANNONA PUBLICA, on the occasion of his procuring corn from Africa for the poor, in the time of scarcity. Some medals of Julius III are inscribed. PAX ITALIAE RESTITUTA, on the occasion of the peace brought bout by this pope. HILARITAS PONTIFICIA ROMA, on the celebration of the jubilee in the first year of his pontificate: ANGLIA RESURGES, UT NUNC NOVISSIMO DIE, to commemorate the accession of queen Mary to the English throne; IMMANE PONDUS, VIRES INFRACTAE, with the figure of Atlas, to denote the weight of care which overwhelmed this pope during the tumults of the times.



JULUS (*Myth.*) the name of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, and also of a son of Ascanius.

JUNCKER, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a medallist, was born at Dresden in 1668, and died in 1714, leaving a number of German translations, and several editions of classic authors, besides 'Schediasma de Diariis Eruditorum;' 'Theatrum Latinitatis Universæ Reghero-Junkerianum;' 'Lineæ Eruditionis Universæ et Historiæ Philosophicæ;' 'Vita Lutheri ex Nummis,' 'Vita Ludolphi,' &c.

Juncker, *Gottlob John*, a physician, was born in 1680, at Londorff, in Hesse, and died in 1759, leaving, 1. 'Conspectus Medicinæ Theoretico-practicæ, Tabulis 137 primarios Morbos,' &c. 4to. Hall. 1718. 2. 'Conspectus Chirurgiæ,' &c. 4to. 1721. 3. 'Conspectus Formularum Medicarum,' 4to. ibid. 1723. 4. 'Conspectus Therapiæ Generalis,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1725. 5. 'Conspectus Chemiæ Theoretico-practicæ,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1730. 6. 'Conspectus Physiologiæ,' 4to. ib. 1735. 7. 'Conspectus Pathologiæ,' 4to ib. 1736.

JUNCTIN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) in Italian *Giuntino*, a mathematician and astrologer, was born at Florence in 1523, and died in 1590, leaving, 1. Commentaries in Latin on the 'Sphæra' of Sacro-Bosco, 2 vols. 8vo. 1577, and 1578. 2. 'Speculum Astrologiæ,' 2 vols. fol. Lugd. 1581, &c.

JUNGERMANN, *Godfrey* (*Biog.*) a native of Leipsic, who died in 1610, was the first who published an ancient Greek translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, 2 vols. 4to. Franc. 1606.

Jungermann, *Lewis*, brother of the preceding, and a botanist, who died in 1653, was the author of 'Hortus Eystettensis;' 'Catalogus Plantarum quæ circa Altorfinum nascuntur,' 8vo. Altorf. 1646; 'Cornucopia Floræ Giessensis.'

JUNGIUS, *Joachim* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, physician, and botanist, was born in 1587, and died in 1657, leaving, 1. 'Logica Hamburgensis,' 8vo. Hamb. 1638. 2. 'Geometria Empirica,' 4to. Rostock. et Hamb. 3. 'Doxos copiæ Physicæ Minores, sive Isagoge Physica,' &c. 4to. Hamb. 1662. 4. 'Kurzer Bericht von der Didactica oder Lehrkunst Wolffangi Ratichii durch Christoph. Helvicum und Joachim Jungium,' 4to. Giessen. 1614. 5. 'Disputationes de Naturali Dei cognitione, &c.

JUNIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, which was both patrician and plebeian; of the former branch was Junius Brutus who expelled the Tarquins from Rome. [Vide *Junius, &c.*]

Junia, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Cassius and died in the reign of Tiberius 64 years after her husband had killed himself at the battle of Philippi.

Junia, *Calvina*, descended from Augustus, who, being accused of incest with her brother Silanus, was banished by Claudius, and recalled by Nero. *Tac. Annal.* l. 2.



Junia, *gens* (*Numis.*) the medals of this family principally commemorate their descent from Junius Brutus mentioned under *History* [vide *Brutus*], whose effigy is given as in the annexed figure. They bear the inscriptions — LIBERTAS — BRUTUS—C. JUNI.—M. JUNI. M. F. L. N.—D. JUNI. M. F. Q. CÆPIO BRUTUS PROCOS, &c. The two plebeian branches, namely, the Peræ and the Silani, are also known by the inscriptions D. JUNI. PERA—D. JUNI. D. F. PERA.—M. JUN. PERA. D. SILANUS L. F.—C. JUNI. SILANUS, &c. *Golz. Fast. Passim.; Vaillant. Fam. Jun.; Morell. Fam. Jun.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mediob. Impp.; Mus. Pembroch.*



Junia *Donata* (*Numis.*) the wife of Postumus, is known by a medal bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscription JUNIA DONATA AUGUSTA; on the reverse SALUS PROVINCIARUM, with the heads of Postumus, father and son.

JUNIUS, *Brutus* (*Hist.*) vide *Brutus*.

Junius, *D. Silanus*, a Roman who committed adultery with Julia, the grand daughter of Augustus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*

Junius, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) a Dutch scholar, was born at Hoorn in 1511, or 1512, and died in 1575, leaving, among his works, 'Lexicon Græco-Latinum,' 1540; 'Adagiorum ab Erasmo Omissorum Centuriæ Octo et Dimidia, 1558.

Junius, or *Du Jon, Francis*, the descendant of a noble family, was born at Bourges in 1545, and died in 1602, leaving, among his works, a Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar, &c.

Junius, *Francis*, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg in 1589, and died in 1677, leaving, 1. 'Glossarium Gothicum in quatuor Evangelia Gothica,' 4to. Dordrac. 1665. 2. 'De Pictura Veterum,' 4to. 1637, and fol. Rotterdam. 1694; also an English translation, entitled 'The Painting of the Ancients,' in three books, Lond. 1638. To the folio edition was prefixed his life by Grævius. 3. 'Observationes in Willerami Francicam Paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum,' 8vo. Amst. 1655. 4. 'Several Letters in Ger. Joh. Vossii et clarorum Virorum ad eum Epistolæ,' fol. Lond. 1690.

JUNO (*Myth.*) Ἥρη, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, both sister and wife of Jupiter, was supposed to preside over riches and marriage; she is commonly styled by Homer Ἥρα βοῶπις, θεὰ λευκώλενος, θεὰ πρέσβα Ἥρα πότνια, &c. She also received the surnames of *Matrona, Lucina, Moneta, Sospita, Argiva, Telchinia, Cithæronia, Ilithya, Pronuba,*

Februa, Martialis, Regina, &c. Hom. Il. Passim.; Herodot. l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 23; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Tibull.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.; *Athen.* l. 15; *Plut. Quæst. Rom.*

JUNO (*Numis.*) this goddess is commonly represented on coins or medals with a peacock, as in fig. 1, when she was

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



designated by the Romans JUNO REGINA; sometimes, however, as JUNO LUCINA, fig. 2, having a child in her arms, to denote that she presided over child-birth; and not unfrequently as JUNO SOSPITA, or SISPITA, having her head covered with a goat's skin, as in fig. 3. In the annexed figure, she is depicted as JUNO MATRONA, with the characteristics of a dignified matron. Some medals are also inscribed JUNO MARTIALIS — JUNO CONSERVATRIX, &c. *Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Spanh. Dissert; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mus. Pembr. &c.; Spence, Polimetes, &c.*



JUNTA, *Philip* and *Bernard* (*Biog.*) two printers of celebrity, who had printing offices at Venice, Florence, and Geneva. Philip Junta began to print at Geneva in 1497, and died in 1597. Bernard was his partner and relative. The Greek classics by Philip Junta are held in great estimation.

JUNTA, *Thomas*, a physician of Venice, published in 1554 a Treatise on the Battles of the Ancients.

JUPITER (*Myth.*) among the Greeks Ζεὺς, the son of Saturn and Ops, and the most powerful of the gods, is said to have been saved from destruction by his mother, for Saturn, who had received the kingdom of the world on condition of his not raising male children, devoured all his sons as soon as born; but Ops contriving to give him a stone instead of this child secreted him in the island of Crete, where he was fed on the milk of the goat Amalthea, and was educated by the Corybantes on Mount Ida. As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter made war on the Titans, whom he conquered, and then expelled his father from his kingdom, who took refuge in Latium. He reserved the kingdom of heaven for himself, gave the empire of the seas to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. His surnames were numerous, and many of them derived from the place or function over which he presided. Those most known are *Jupiter, Ammon, Feretrius, Ultor, Capitolinus, Maximus, Optimus, Olympius, Fluvialis, Victor, Anxurus, Inventor, Elicius, Latialis, &c.* His Greek name of Ζεὺς, or Ζῆν, has been derived from ζάω, to live, because he was supposed to be the author of life; that of the Latins *Jupiter*, from *juvo*, to help, because he aided the operations of nature. The name of Jupiter is also taken for the air. *Hom. Il. &c. Passim.; Hesiod. Theog.; Orph. Hymn.; Pind. Olymp.; Callim. Jov.; Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 1; *Lycoph. in Cass.; Ovid. Met.* l. 1, &c.

JUPITER (*Numis.*) being considered the most powerful of the gods, was the most honoured among men, and most frequently represented on medals. His common attributes are the eagle, or a figure of victory, the thunder and spear, as in fig. 1, or as in fig. 2, where he is depicted as Jupiter Capitolinus, according to the inscription *Jupiter Optimus* MAX*imus* CAPITOLINUS;

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



in fig. 3 he is painted with a horn as Jupiter Ammon; and in fig. 4 he is to be seen in the act of hurling his thunder.

JURA (*Geog.*) a ridge of mountains, which, in ancient geography, separated the Helvetii from the Sequani, or, according to the moderns, Switzerland from Burgundy. They are mentioned by Cæsar, Pliny, and others.

JURIEN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French Protestant, was born in 1637, and died in 1713, leaving, 1. 'Traité de la Devotion.' 2. 'Apologie de la Morale des Protestans.' 3. 'Préservatif contre le Changement de Religion.' 4. 'Histoire du Calvanisme et du Papisme mise en Parallele,' 3 vols. 1683. 4. 'Traité de l'Unité de l'Eglise,' 1688. 5. 'Abrégé de l'Histoire du Concile de Trente.' 6. 'Apologie pour l'Accomplissement des Propheties,' &c.

JURIN, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician, who was born in 1684, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1750, is well known to the mathematical world by his Essays, which were first published in the Philosophical Transactions, and afterwards printed collectively in 1732 under the title of 'Physico-Mathematical Dissertations.' He likewise added to Smith's System of Optics, published in 1738, 'An Essay upon Distinct and Indistinct Vision;' and edited Varenius' Geography, in 2 vols. 8vo.

JUSSIEU, *Anthony de* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born at Lyons in 1686, and died in 1758, leaving, among his works, 'Genera Plantarum secundum Ordines Naturales disposita,' 8vo. Paris. 1789. He published also an Appendix to Tournefort, and methodized and abridged the work of Barrelier on the Plants of France, Spain, and Italy. [Vide Plate XXXIII]

JUSSIEU, *Bernard*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1777, edited Tournefort's work on the Plants which grow near Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1725.

JUSTA (*Hist.*) vide *Honoria.*

JUSTEL, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a French Protestant, was born at Paris in 1620, and died in 1693, leaving the original MS. in Greek of the 'Canones Ecclesiæ Universalis,' published by his father, and other valuable MSS. to be presented to the University of Oxford.

JUSTIN (*Hist.*) vide *Justinus.*

JUSTIN (*Ecc.*) vide *Justinus.*

JUSTINA, *Flavia* (*Hist.*) wife of the usurper Magnentius, was afterwards married to the emperior Valentinian, sen. by whom she had Valentinian, jun. Galla, Grata, and Justa. She attached herself to the Arians, and persecuted those of the orthodox faith. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.; Sozomen.* l. 7; *Ammian. Marcellin.; Zosim.* l. 4; *Ruffinus Baronius, &c.*

JUSTINIAN (*Hist.*) vide *Justinianus.*

JUSTINIANI (*Hist.*) an illustrious family of Italy, which distinguished itself in its different branches in the cities of Venice, Genoa, and Naples, &c.

JUSTINIANI, *Francis*, was elected doge of Genoa in 1392.

JUSTINIANI, *Bernard*, nephew of St. Laurence, mentioned under *Ecclesiastical History*, was employed on different embassies from the republic to Rome and France, and died in 1489, after having held the highest posts in the state next to that of doge. His Speeches, Letters, and History of Venice, were printed in folio, Venice, 1492; besides which he left a Life of his Uncle, St. Laurence. His own Life was written by Antonio Stella.

JUSTINIANI, *Peter*, a general in the armies of Genoa, had the privilege of coining money as lord of the island of

Chios, which was taken from this family by the Turks in 1566.

Justiniani, *James*, a Genoese captain, defeated Alphonso V, king of Arragon, and took him prisoner in 1435.

Justiniani, *Alexander*, was elected doge of Genoa in 1611, and Luke, his son, in 1644, and John Anthony Justiniani in 1713, who was the seventh of his family that had enjoyed this dignity.

Justiniani, *Raphael*, was sent ambassador from the republic to Rome and Constantinople.

Justiniani, *St. Laurence* (*Ecc.*) the first patriarch of Venice, of the family above-mentioned, was born in 1381, and died in 1451, leaving many works of piety, which were printed together at Brescia, in 2 vols. fol. 1506, and again at Venice in 1755.

Justiniani, *Augustin*, bishop of Nebbio, or Nebo, was born at Genoa, in 1470, and perished in a voyage from Genoa to Nebo in 1536, together with the vessel in which he was embarked. Among his works is his 'Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, et Chaldæum, &c. which was published at Genoa in 1516; also his 'Annales de Republica Genoensi,' Gen. 1537. A translation of the 'Morch Nevochim,' of Maimonides, is likewise ascribed to him.

Justiniani, *Horatio*, bishop of Nocera, was afterwards created cardinal, and appointed grand penitentiary.

Justiniani, *Bernard*, bishop of Angloni, died in 1616.

Justiniani, *Jerome*, was made bishop of Chios in 1597, and died in 1618, at the age of 65. *Agathias, Nicephorus, Paul Diaconus, Baronius, &c.*

JUSTINIANUS (*Hist.*) two emperors of this name.

Justinianus I, emperor of the East, succeeded his uncle, Justin the First, in 527, and died in the 83d year of his age, after a reign of 39 years, during which he had caused a code of laws to be drawn up by the ablest lawyers, well known by the name of Justinian's Pandects, or Digests. The church of St. Sophia at Constantinople was erected under his patronage. *Procop. de Bell. Vand. Persic. &c.; Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1.

Justinianus II, or the *Younger*, surnamed *Rhinotmetus*, succeeded his father, Constantine Pogonatus, in 685, and was killed in 711, after having been once driven into exile by his subjects. *Paul Diacon. Hist.; Theophanes et Cedrenus in Annal.; Anast. in Constantin.*

Justinianus (*Numis.*) coins or medals are extant of both the emperors of this name bearing their effigies; the first of which is given as in Plate II, and the second as in the annexed figure. The inscriptions on the obverse of the first are—D. N. JUSTINI.—D. N. JUSTINIANI.—D. JUSTINIANUS AUG.—D. N. JUSTINIANUS P. F. AUG.; P. P. AUG. &c.; on the reverse, BADUELA REX.—D. N. ATHALARICUS REX.—D. N. THEODAHATUS REX.—D. N. WITTIGES REX.—GLORIA ROMANORUM.—VICTORIA AUGG. &c. Those on the obverse of the second Justinian are—D. N. JUSTINIAN. P. P. A.—D. N. JUSTINIANUS SERVUS CHRISTI, &c.; on the reverse, D. N. IhS. ChS. REX REGNANTIUM.



JUSTINOPOLIS (*Geog.*) now *Capo d'Istria*, the capital of Istria, which was a bishop's see, suffragan of the patriarch of Aquileia.

JUSTINUS (*Hist.*) the name of two emperors of the East.

Justinus, *Flavius Anicius*, I, a native of Thrace, succeeded Anastasius in 518, and died at the age of 70, after a reign of more than eight years, in which he endeavoured to suppress the Arians and other heretics. *Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3; *Marcellin. in Chron.; Zonar. Annal.*

Justinus, *Flavius Anicius*, II, surnamed the *Younger*, succeeded Justinian I in 565, and died in 578, after having waged war with the Persians with various success. The Longobards made their settlement in Italy during his reign.

Justinus (*Numis.*) the medals of these two emperors are not always to be distinguished, as they both bear the inscription—D. N. JUSTINUS AUG.; or D. N. FL. ANIC. JUSTINUS; but their effigies are given as in the annexed figures. The inscriptions on the reverse are—GLORIA EXERCITUS.—D. N. ATHALARICUS.—INVICTA ROMA, THEODORICUS, &c. *Du Cange, Byzt. Fa.; Band. Imp. Rom.*

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Justinus (*Ecc.*) or *Justin*, surnamed the *Martyr*, one of the earliest writers in the Christian church, was born at Neapolis, the ancient *Sichem* of Palestine, in the province of Samaria. His father Priscius was a Greek Gentile, and he himself was deeply versed in the Platonic philosophy, when he was led, by a conversation with a Christian convert, to inquire into the merits of that religion which he afterwards embraced in 132, and supported both by preaching and writing until he was called upon to seal its truth with his blood. He was beheaded, after having been scourged, according to the imperial edict, in the reign of M. Aurelius, A. D. 165. Among his works the best known are his 'Dialogue with Trypho,' and his first and second Apology for the Christians, the former of which he presented to Antoninus Pius, and the latter to his successor, Aurelius. There are several editions of his works, the first of which was that of Stephens, fol. Paris, 1551; but those of Maran, fol. Paris, 1742, and of Oberthur, 3 vols. 8vo. Wurtzburg, 1777, are esteemed the best. There is also an edition of his Apologies by Ashton, 8vo. Cantab. 1768; of his first Apology by Grabe, Oxon. 1700; of his second Apology by Hutchinson, Oxon. 1703; of his Dialogue with Trypho, by Jebb, 8vo. Lond. 1719; of his two Apologies and his Dialogue by Thirlby, fol. London, 1722. *S. Iren. adv. Hæret.* l. 4, c. 13; *Euseb. in Hist. et in Chron.; S. Hieron. in Cat.; Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 23; *Bellarmin; Baronius; Cave; Du Pin, &c.*

Justinus, *M. Junianus* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian, who flourished about the age of Antoninus Pius, is only known by his Epitome of the History of Trogus Pompeius, the original of which is now lost. The best editions of Justin are that of Ab. Gronovius, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1719; that of Hearne, 8vo. Oxon. 1703; and that of Barbou. 12mo. Paris. 1770.

JUSTUS (*Bibl.*) the name given to Joseph, surnamed *Barsabas*, vide *Joseph*.

Justus, a Jew, otherwise called *Jesus*, who was at Rome with Paul when he wrote to the Colossians. *Col.* iv.

JUTLAND (*Geog.*) a peninsula, and one of the principal parts of Denmark, known to the ancients by the name of *Chersoneus Cimbrica*, is divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland. North Jutland is subdivided into the dioceses of Alborg, Wiborg, Aarhusen, and Ripen, so named from the chief towns; South Jutland, which is much smaller than the Northern province, is otherwise called the *Duchy of Sleswick*. Wiborg is the capital of North Jutland, and Sleswick of the South.

JUTURNA (*Myth.*) a sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli, of whom Jupiter became enamoured, and changed her into a fountain of the same name. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Cic. Cluent.* c. 36; *Virg. Æn.* l. 12, v. 708; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 1, v. 708.

JUVENAL, *Decius Junius* (*Biog.*) the Roman satirist, was born in the reign of Claudius at Aquinum, or *Aquino*, a town in Campania, since celebrated as the birth-place of

Thomas Aquinas, and died in the 80th year of his age. The best editions of Juvenal with Persius are those of Casaubon, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1695; of Grævius, cum Notis Variorum, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1684; and of Hawkey, 12mo. Dublin, 1746; an edition by Ruperti, without Persius, in 2 vols. 8vo. was printed at Leipzig in 1801.

JUVENCUS, *Caius Vectius Aquilinus* (*Biog.*) one of the first Christian poets, who flourished, according to St. Jerome, in the reign of Constantine, wrote the Life of Christ in Latin verse, entitled 'Historiæ Evangelicæ, Libri IV,' which may be found in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum;' the 'Poetæ Latini,' 4to. Venet. 1502; and the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.' The separate edition of it in 4to. Rom. 1792, is reckoned the best.

JUVENTAS (*Myth.*) or *Juventus*, a goddess at Rome, presiding over youth and vigor, who answered to the Hebe of the Greeks. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 5; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 30; *Ovid. ex Pont.* l. 1, ep. 9; *August. de Civ. Dei.* l. 4.

JUVERNA (*Geog.*) or *Hibernia*, now Ireland, an island at the West of Britain. *Juv. Sat.* 2.

JUXON, *William* (*Ecc.*) a loyal and worthy English prelate, the son of Richard Juxon, of Chichester, in Sussex, was born in 1582, educated at Merchant Taylor's School, whence he was elected a fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1598. After various preferments he was made bishop of London in 1633, and raised to the office of Lord High Treasurer in 1635. He resigned this latter office in 1641, after the execution of the earl of Strafford, and, confining himself to his spiritual duties, he attended on his majesty to his last moments on the scaffold, where he afforded him much spiritual consolation. After the murder of the king he was deprived of his bishopric; but, surviving the restoration, he was nominated archbishop of Canterbury in 1660, placed the crown on the head of Charles II at his coronation, and died in 1663. He expended nearly 15000*l.* in rebuilding and repairing Lambeth and Croydon Palaces, and bequeathed 7000*l.* to St. John's College for the increase of fellowships. [Vide Plate XI] There is but one Sermon of his extant, entitled 'The Subject's Sorrow; or the Lamentations upon the Death of Britain's Josiah, King Charles,' 4to. 1649; and 'Some Considerations upon the Act of Uniformity; with an Expedient for the Satisfaction of the Clergy within the Province of Canterbury, by a Servant of the God of Peace,' 4to. Lond. 1662. To him was also ascribed 'A Catalogue of the most Vendible Books in England,' 4to. 1658, and signed London in the dedication; but others have supposed that this was not the work of archbishop Juxon.

IWAN (*Hist.*) vide *Ivan*.

IXION (*Myth.*) Ἰξίων, a king of Thessaly, son of Phlegas, or, according to Hyginus, of Leontes, or, according to Diodorus, of Action, is said to have been taken up to heaven by Jupiter to screen him from the resentment which his enormities had provoked among his fellow mortals; but, falling in love with Juno, he attempted to seduce her, for which he was, by Jupiter's order, tied to a wheel in hell which continually whirled round. *Pindar. Pyth.* od. 2: *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 62; *Schol. Hom. Il. et Odyss.*; *Schol. Apollon. Argon.* l. 2, v. 1235; *Lactant. in Theb.*; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.* v. 1200.

K.

KABBETE, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, who died in 1660, leaving some landscapes and ruins of great merit, which have been engraved by Perelle.

KABEL (*Biog.*) vide *Cabel*.

KABZEEL (*Bibl.*) קבצאל, a city in the Southern part of Judah.

KADESH (*Bibl.*) קדש, the name of a wilderness. *Gen.* xv.

KADMIEL (*Bibl.*) קדמיאל, one of the children of Hodoviah, who returned from Babylon.

KADMONITES (*Bibl.*) קדמני, the ancient inhabitants of the promised land, descended from Canaan, the son of Ham. *Gen.* xv. 19.

KAEMPFER, *Engelbert* (*Biog.*) a traveller and botanist, was born at Lemgow, in Westphalia, in 1651, and died in 1716, leaving, 1. 'Amœnitatum Exoticarum Politico-Physico-Medici Fasciculi V,' &c. 4to. Lemg. 1713. 2. 'The History of Japan, &c. written in High Dutch, by Engelb. Kaempfer, and translated from his original MS. never before printed, by J. G. Scheuchzer, 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1727. 3. 'Icones selectæ Plantarum quas in Japonia collegit et delineavit Kempfer,' fol. Lond. 1791.

KAHLER, *Wigand*, or *John* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born at Wolmar in 1649, and died in 1729, leaving a number of dissertations, published in 1700 and 1711, under the title of 'Dissertationes Juveniles.'

KAIN, *Henry Lewis le* (*Biog.*) a distinguished French actor, who was called the Garrick of France, was born at Paris in 1728, and died in 1778.

KALDI, *George* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Hungary, who died in 1634, is known by his translation of the Bible from the Vulgate into the Hungarian tongue, which was printed at Vienna in 1626.

KALE (*Biog.*) or *Kalf, William*, a painter of still life, was born at Amsterdam in 1630, and died in 1693. His paintings on gold, silver, and crystal vases, &c. were highly admired.

KALGREEN, *N.* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Sweden, who died in 1798, was the author of 'Gustavus Vasa,' an opera, &c.; besides some lyric poems.

KALKAR (*Biog.*) vide *Calcar*.

KALM, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, and native of Finland, was born in 1715, and died in 1779, leaving a number of tracts on subjects of botany, &c. which are enumerated by Haller.

KAMES, *Henry Home, Lord* (*Hist.*) a Scotch lawyer and writer, descended from the ancient and honourable family of Home, was born at Kames, in the county of Berwick, in 1696, appointed in 1763 one of the Lords of Justiciary of the Supreme Criminal Tribunal in Scotland, and died in 1782, leaving, 1. 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session,' 1728. 2. 'Essays upon several Subjects of Law,' 1732. 3. 'Decisions of the Court of Session, from its Institution to the present Time, abridged and digested under proper Heads, under the Form of a Dictionary,' 1741. 4. 'Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities,' 1747. 5. 'Essays on the Principles of Morality

and Natural Religion,' 1751. 6. 'The Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with Historical Notes,' 8vo. 1757. 7. 'Historical Law Tracts,' 8vo. 1759. 8. 'Principles of Equity,' fol. 1760. 9. 'Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' 1761. 10. 'Elements of Criticism,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1762. 11. 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1730 to 1752,' fol. 1766. 12. 'Sketches of the History of Man,' 2 vols. 4to. 1774. 13. 'Gentleman Farmer, being an Attempt to improve Agriculture by subjecting it to the Test of rational Principles,' 1776. 14. 'Elucidations respecting the Common and Statute Law of Scotland,' 1777. 15. 'Select Decisions of the Court of Session,' serving as a supplement to his 'Remarkable Decisions,' 1780. 16. 'Loose Hints on Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart,' 1781. His life was written by lord Woodhouselee, and published in 1807, under the title of 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home, of Kames,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

KAM-HI (*Hist.*) emperor of China, succeeded to the throne in 1661, and died in 1722. He was the grandson of a Tartar prince, who had in 1644 invaded and conquered China.

KAMPEN, *Jacob Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Haerlem, who was born in 1658, was very happy in delineating figures as large as life in his pieces.

KANAH (*Bibl.*) קנה, a brook on the borders of Ephraim and Manasseh. *Josh.* xvi. 6.

KANT, *Immanuel* (*Biog.*) a German metaphysical writer, was born in 1724, and died in 1804, leaving a number of works, which acquired for him a temporary fame in his own country.

KASTNER, *Abraham Gothelf* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Leipzig in 1719, and died in 1800, leaving, among other things, a History of the Mathematics.

KAUFFMAN, *Mary Angelica* (*Biog.*) a female artist, was born at Coire, in the Grisons, in 1740, and died in 1807, leaving a distinguished reputation for skill and refinement in her art.

KAY (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1803 on sir Brook Watson, uncle to sir William Kay, his successor. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, on a chevron engrailed *azure*, between three martlets *sable*; that in base surmounted by a key, ward upwards *or*, and a sword *proper*, pomel and hilt *or*, in saltire three crescents *argent*, a canton of the second charged with a human leg erect, and erased below the knee *proper*.

Crest. Issuant from the waves, a demi Neptune *proper*, crowned *or*, mantled *vert*, the dexter arm elevated, the hand grasping a trident *or*, in the attitude of striking; in the sinister an arm supporting a shield *argent*, repelling a shark in the act of seizing its prey *proper*.

Motto. "Scuto divino."

KAY, *William* (*Biog.*) an historical painter, who died in 1568, at the age of 48, acquired considerable reputation in his day.

KAYE, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a distinguished loyalist in the time of the rebellion, who suffered much both in person and estate.

KAYE (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Grange, in Yorkshire, who derive their descent from sir John Kaye, knt. who lived in the time of William the Conqueror. Sir John Kaye above-mentioned, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1641, which becoming extinct in 1809 was revived in 1812, in the person of sir John Lister Kaye; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, two bendlets *sable*, for Kaye; second and third *ermine*, on a fess *sable*, three mullets *or*, the whole within a bordure wavy *azure*.

Crests. On a wreath of the colours a goldfinch *proper*, charged on the breast with a rose *gules*, for Kaye; on a wreath of the colours a buck's head *proper*, for Lister.

Motto. "Kynd Kynn Knawne Kepe."

KAYE (*Biog.*) vide *Caius*.

KEANE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Waterford, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir John Keane. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, three salmons naiant in pale *argent*.

Crest. A leopard sejant *proper*, supporting in his dexter paw a flag-staff, thereon a union jack *proper*.

KEATE, *George* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born about 1729, and died in 1797, leaving, 1. 'Ancient and Modern Rome,' a poem, published in 1760. 2. 'A short Account of the ancient History, present Government, and Laws of the Republic of Geneva,' published soon after the preceding. 3. 'Epistle from Lady Jane Grey to Lord Guildford Dudley,' 1762. 4. 'The Alps,' 1763, a poem. 5. 'Netley Abbey,' 1764. 6. 'Temple Student, an Epistle to a Friend,' 1765. 7. 'Ferney,' 1769, an epistle to Mons. de Voltaire. 8. 'The Monument in Arcadia,' 1773, a dramatic poem. 9. 'Sketches from Nature,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1779. 10. 'The Distressed Poet,' &c. 4to. 1787. 11. 'An Account of the Pelew Islands,' &c. 4to. 1782; being a narrative of the shipwreck of captain Wilson. His poems were published collectively in 1781; besides which he wrote many epilogues and prologues, &c.

KEATING, *Geoffry* (*Biog.*) an Irish historian, was born in the province of Munster, and died about 1625, leaving a History of the Antiquities of Ireland; which was translated into English from the original Irish in MS. by Dermot O'Connor, and published in London in 1723, and republished in 1738. He likewise wrote two pieces of poetry, and some works of a religious cast.

KEBLE, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an English lawyer, was born in 1632, educated at Oxford, and died in 1710, leaving, 1. 'A new Table, with many References to the Statute Book.' 2. 'An Explanation of the Laws against Recusants, &c. abridged,' 8vo. 1681. 3. 'An Assistance to Justices of the Peace,' &c. fol. 1683. 4. 'Reports taken at the King's Bench, at Westminster, from the 12th to the 30th Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Charles II,' 3 vols. fol. 1685. 5. Two Essays, one 'On Human Nature,' &c. and another 'On Human Actions;' besides which, he is said to have left above 100 large folios and 50 thick 4tos. in MS. of which 20 are in the Library of Gray's Inn.

KECKERMAN, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Dantzic in 1571, and died in 1609, leaving a variety of works, which were published in 2 vols. fol. 1614.

KEDAR (*Bibl.*) קדר, son of Ishmael, *Gen.* xxv. 13; the father of the Cedræi, mentioned by Pliny, who dwelt in the neighbourhood of the Nabathæans, in Arabia Deserta. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 12.

KEDEMAH (*Bibl.*) קדמה, Ishmael's youngest son. *Gen.* xxv.

KEDEMOTH (*Bibl.*) קדמות, a town of Reuben, east of the brook Arnon.

KEDESH (*Bibl.*) vide *Kadesh*.

KEENE, *Edmund* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1713, at Lynn, in Norfolk; educated at Cambridge; appointed master of Peterhouse in 1750; nominated to the see of Chester in 1752; translated to that of Ely in 1770; and died in 1781; after having built a new Palace at Chester, a new Ely House in London, and almost a new Palace at Ely.

KEHELATHAH (*Bibl.*) קהלתה, an encampment of Israel in the wilderness. *Num.* xxxiii.

KEILL, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Edinburgh in 1671, and died in 1721, leaving, 1. 'Examina-

tion of Burnet's Theory of the Earth,' 1698; to which he subjoined 'Remarks upon Whiston's New Theory of the Earth.' 2. 'An Examination of the Reflections on the Theory of the Earth,' together with 'A Defence of the Remarks,' &c. 3. 'Introductio ad Veram Physicam,' 1701; to a second edition of which, in 1705, were added two more lectures: this work was reprinted in 1736. 4. An edition of Commandinus's 'Euclid,' with additions of his own; of two tracts on Trigonometry and the Nature of Logarithms.

KEILL, *James*, brother to the preceding, and a physician, was born in 1673, and died in 1719, leaving, 1. 'The Anatomy of the Human Body abridged,' 12mo. Lond. 1698. 2. 'An Account of Animal Secretion,' 8vo. &c. Lond. 1708; and reprinted in 1717, with the addition of an Essay 'On the Force of the Heart,' &c. and under the title of 'Essays on several Parts of the Animal Œconomy.'

KEITH, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) vide *Kintore*.

KEITH, *James*, younger son of William Keith, Earl Marshal of Scotland, and Field Marshal in the king of Prussia's service, was born in 1696, and, engaging in the cause of prince Charles, was wounded at the battle of Sheriff-Muir, after which he fled to France, and proceeding thence through Italy and Spain to Russia, he entered the service of the Czarina, when he distinguished himself against the Turks and the Swedes. Leaving the court of Russia, he then entered the service of Prussia, where, after displaying such talent both as a warrior and a statesman as secured him the friendship and confidence of the king of Prussia, he was killed at the battle of Hohkirchen in 1758.

KEITH, *George, Viscount*, an admiral, of the second family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1747, and, entering early into the navy, he rose by his merits to the rank of admiral, and died in 1823.

KEITH (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, of which honourable mention is made under *History*. It first received the honours of the peerage in the person of sir John Keith, who in 1677 was created earl of Kintore, lord Keith of Inverurie and Keith-Hall. On the death of the fourth earl, the title and estates of Kintore devolved, after a lapse of time, on Anthony Keith Falconer, lord Falconer of Halkertoun, grandson of lady Catherine Keith, eldest daughter of the second earl of Kintore. [Vide *Kintore*]

KEITH, *Viscount*, one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Elphinstone [vide *Elphinstone*], which became extinct at the death of the first viscount above-mentioned, but the remaining titles devolved on his daughter Margaret; these, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Baroness Keith of Banheath, co. Dumbarton, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and baroness Keith of Stonehaven Marischal, in Ireland.

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three boars' heads erased *gules*.

Supporters. Two savages *proper*, with laurel garlands about their heads and middle, holding in their hands darts, with their heads upwards.

Crest. A lady from the middle richly attired, holding a castle in her right hand, and in her left a branch of laurel.

Motto. "Cause caused it."

KEITH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Brandsburton, near Beverley, co. York, in 1759, and died in 1824, leaving 'The Complete Practical Arithmetician;' 'Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry;' 'Treatise on the Use of the Globes;' 'Elements of Geometry,' &c.

KELBURNE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Glasgow.

KELLER, *James* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Cellarius*, a Jesuit, was born at Sekingham in 1568, and died in 1631, leaving several controversial and some political works; among others 'Mysteria Politica,' 4to. 1625; respecting the alliance of France with England, &c. which was burnt by a sentence of the Chatelet, censured in the Sorbonne, and condemned by the French clergy.

KELLY, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an alchymist and necromancer, who made a great noise in his time, was born at Worcester in 1555, educated at Oxford, and died in 1595, leaving, 1. 'A Poem of Chemistry,' and 'A Poem of the Philosopher's Stone,' both inserted in the 'Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum,' 1652. 2. 'A true and faithful Relation of what passed between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits,' fol. Lond. 1659. 3. 'Fragmenta aliquot edita a Cambacio,' 12mo. 1647, and 'Ed. Kelleii Epistola ad Edwardum Dyer;' and other smaller pieces in MS. in the 'Biblioth. Ashmol.' Oxon. To him is ascribed a piece, entitled, 'De Lapide Philosophorum,' 8vo. Hamb. 1676; but it is doubtful whether he was the author of this work.

KELLET (*Her.*) the name of a family of Cork, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Richard Kellet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a mount *vert*, a boar passant *sable*, crined *or*; second and third *argent*, a cross *gules*; in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis of the last.

Crest. An armed man embowed, garnished *or*, holding in the hand a baton of the last.

Motto. "Auxilium ab alto."

KELLIE, *Alexander, third Earl of* (*Hist.*) a steady loyalist, and a colonel of the foot, was one of the Engagement in the attempt to rescue Charles I in 1648, and was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester; but survived the restoration, and died in 1677.

KELLIE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Erskine [vide *Erskine*]: which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Erskine, Earl of Kellie, viscount of Fentoun, baron of Dirletoun, premier viscount of Scotland, and baronet of Nova Scotia, &c.

Arms. Quarterly, *gules*, an imperial crown within a double tressure flowered *or*, as a coat of augmentation for preserving James VI, at Perth, in 1600; second and third *argent*, a pale *sable* for Erskine.

Crest. A demi-lion guardant *gules*.

Supporters. Two griffins *or*, armed *gules*, on their breasts a crescent *sable*.

Motto. "Decori Deus addit avito."

KELLISON, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, and a native of Northamptonshire, was born about 1560, and died in 1641, leaving, 1. 'A Survey of the new Religion,' 8vo. Doway, 1603. 2. 'A Reply to Sutcliff's Answer to the Survey of the new Religion,' 8vo. Rheims, 1608. 3. 'Oratio coram Henrico IV, Rege Christianissimo.' 4. 'The Gagg of the Reformed Gospel;' which was answered by Montague, bishop of Chichester, in a tract called 'The new Gagger; or, the Gagger gagged,' 1624. 5. 'Examen Reformationis, præsertim Calvinisticæ,' 8vo. Duac. 1616. 6. 'The Right and Jurisdiction of the Prince and the Prelate,' 8vo. 1617, 1621. 7. 'A Treatise of the Hierarchy of the Church against the Anarchy of Calvin,' 8vo. 1629. 8. 'A brief and necessary Instruction for the Catholics of England, touching their Pastor,' 1631. 9. 'Comment. in tertiam Partem Summæ Sancti Thomæ,' fol. 1632. 10. 'A Letter to King James I,' in MS.

KELLY, *Hugh* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, and a native of Ireland, was born in 1739, and died in 1777, leaving a number of dramatic, poetical, and political pieces.

KELLY, *John*, an English divine, was born in 1750 at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, and died in 1809, leaving 'A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man, usually called Manks.' He also assisted in carrying through the press the translation of the Bible into the Manks language; and completed 'A Triglot Dic-

tionary of the Celtic Tongue, as spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man;' part of which was consumed by the fire in the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols and Son.

KEMBLE, *John Philip* (*Biog.*) a well-known and universally-admired actor, was born in 1757 at Prescot, in Lancashire, and died in 1823, after having attained to the highest honours in his profession. As an author he adapted, during his management, many old pieces to the taste of the times; and also published a small volume of juvenile poems, under the title of 'Fugitive Pieces.'

KEMPIS, *Thomas à* (*Biog.*) a regular canon, and one of the most distinguished men of his day, was born in 1380 at Kemp, in the diocese of Cologne, and died in 1471, leaving a great reputation for sanctity, besides a number of religious works, which have been printed at different times collectively, but the best editions are those of Paris, 1599, and Antwerp, 1607.

KEMUEL (*Bibl.*) קמואל, third son of Nahor, the father of the Syrians. *Gen.* xxii.

Kemuel, son of Shiphtan, a deputy appointed to divide the land.

KEN, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, descended from an ancient family, seated at Kenplace, in Somersetshire, was born at Berkhampstead, in Herefordshire, in 1637, educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, of which he became a probationer fellow in 1657; and after various preferments was nominated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1684; but deprived of his bishopric at the revolution because he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and died in 1711. His works, which were published in 4 vols. consist of devotional pieces, in prose and verse.

KENATH (*Bibl.*) קנת, a town of Manasseh, beyond Jordan.

KENAZ (*Bibl.*) קנז, fourth son of Eliphas, son of Esau, *Gen.* xxxvi.; also a city of Edom.

KENDAL, *George* (*Biog.*) a puritan, and a non-conformist, was born at Dawlish, in Devonshire; educated at Oxford; ejected for non-conformity at the restoration; and died in 1663; leaving some pieces in favour of Calvinism.

KENDRED (*Hist.*) a king of Mercia, resigned his crown to Ceolred, and retired to a monastery, where he ended his days.

KENITES (*Bibl.*) קני, a people which dwelt west of the Dead Sea, who in Saul's time were mingled with the Amalekites. 1 *Sam.* xv. 6.

KENMARE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Browne.

KENNAWAY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Wilbury House, co. Wilts, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1791 on sir John Kennaway. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a fesse *azure*, between two eagles displayed in chief; and in base through an annulet *gules*, a slip of olive and another of palm in saltire *proper*.

Crest. An eagle rising *proper*, from the beak an escutcheon pendant *azure*, charged with the sun in splendour *proper*.

Kennedy, *James* (*Ecc.*) bishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and founder of the College of St. Salvator there, was the younger son of James Kennedy, of Dunmure, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who married lady Mary Steward, daughter of Robert III, king of Scotland. He was born in 1405; preferred to the bishopric of Dunkeld in 1437; translated to that of St. Andrew's in 1440; was made Lord Chancellor, and one of the Privy Council to James II in 1444; appointed one of the regents during the minority of James III; and died in 1466; lamented as a public parent, whose prudence and benevolence had procured him the highest authority of any man in the kingdom. He is said to have written 'Monita Politica,' and a History of his own Times, both of which are lost.

Kennedy (*Her.*) or *Carrick*, the name of an ancient and illustrious family of Scotland, which derives its name from possessions in Carrick, held by this family as early as the reign of Malcolm IV, in 1153. Sir Gilbert Kennedy, a descendant of this family, was dignified with the title of lord Kennedy in 1450; and David, the third lord Kennedy, was raised to the dignity of earl of Cassilis in 1509; and David, the twelfth earl of Cassilis, was raised to the British peerage, by the title of baron Ailsa in 1806.

Kennedy, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Scotland, who died at an advanced age, was the author of a 'Dissertation on the Coins of Carausius.'

Kennedy, *John*, an English divine, and native of Derbyshire, who died in 1770, published, 1. 'Scripture Chronology,' 4to. 1751. 2. 'An Examination of Jackson's Chronological Antiquities,' 8vo. 3. 'The Doctrine of Commensurability,' &c.

KENNET, *White* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Dover in 1660; entered of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1678; and after various preferments was raised to the see of Peterborough in 1718; and died in 1728; leaving, 1. 'Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambroseden, Burcester,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1675. 2. 'Preface to Sir Henry Spelman's History of Sacrilege,' 1698. 3. 'Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the Church of England, historically stated and justly vindicated from the Misrepresentations of Mr. Atterbury,' 8vo. Lond. 1701. 4. 'An occasional Letter on the Subject of English Convocations,' ibid. 1701. 5. 'The History of the Convocation, summoned to meet Feb. 6, 1700,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1702. 6. 'The Case of Impropriations, and of the Augmentation of Vicarages,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1704. 7. 'Preface to Sir Henry Spelman's and Dr. Ryve's two Tracts,' ibid. 1704. 8. 'Account of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,' 4to. ibid. 1706. 9. 'The Christian Scholar,' &c. ibid. 1708. 10. 'The French Favourite; or, the Seven Discourses of Balzac's Politics.' 11. 'The Wisdom of looking backwards to judge the better on one Side and the other by the Speeches, Writings, Actions, and other Matters of Fact on both Sides, for the last four Years,' 8vo. ibid. 1715. 12. 'Register and Chronicle,' fol. 1728; besides a number of controversial tracts and occasional Sermons.

Kennet, *Basil* (*Biog.*) younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1674, at Posthing, in Kent, educated at Oxford, and died in 1714, leaving, 1. 'Romæ Antiquæ Notitia, 1697. 2. 'The Lives and Characters of the ancient Grecian Poets,' 8vo. 1697. 3. 'An Exposition of the Apostle's Creed, according to Bishop Pearson,' &c. 1705. 4. 'An Essay towards a Paraphrase on the Psalms,' &c. 8vo. 1706; besides which, he published translations of eminent authors, as Puffendorff, 'Of the Law of Nature, and of Nations.' Godeau's 'Pastoral Instructions;' Pascal's 'Thoughts on Religion;' Balzac's 'Aristippus;' Mr. Camden's 'Marriage of the Thames and Isis,' in Latin.

KENNETH (*Hist.*) the name of three Scotch kings.

Kenneth I, succeeded Aydan, and died in 666, after a reign of three months. The effigies of this and the two following kings are given, as in the subjoined figures:





Kenneth II, succeeded his father Alpin in 823, and died in 854, after having made war upon the Picts, and conquered them.

Kenneth III, succeeded Calen in 970, and was assassinated by his subjects in 994, for attempting to alter the right of

succession in favour of his own family. He obtained victories over the Danes and the English.

KENNICOTT, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and a great Hebraist, was born at Totnes, in Devonshire, in 1718, educated at Oxford, and died in 1783, leaving, 1. Two Dissertations, one 'On the Tree of Life,' &c. and the second 'On the Oblations of Cain and Abel,' 8vo. Oxford, 1747. 2. 'The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered,' 8vo. Oxford, 1753; his first Dissertation, which was followed in 1761 by a second Dissertation, preparatory to his great work on the readings of the Hebrew Bible; the first volume of which was published in 1776, and the second volume in 1780. His last employment was to prepare for the press 'Remarks on select Passages in the Old Testament;' to which are added eight Sermons.

KENRIC (*Hist.*) a king of the West Saxons, who, with his father Cerdic, conquered the Britons that inhabited the counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Berks, and the Isle of Wight, and established the kingdom of Wessex. Cerdic died in 534, and Kenric in 560.

KENRICK, *William* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer of obscure origin, who died in 1779, was the author of 'A Review of Dr. Johnson's new Edition of Shakspeare;' and many other pieces of temporary interest.

KENSINGTON, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Edwards, which is descended from the noble family of Rich, earl of Warwick.

KENT, *Earl of* (*Hist.*) brother to Edward II, engaged with his sister-in-law, queen Isabella, in her measures against the king; but being afterwards ensnared by Mortimer, he was condemned and executed.

KENT, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title which was enjoyed by the family of Grey, and became extinct in 1740. It was afterwards revived as a royal title in the person of Edward, the fourth son of George III, who was created duke of Kent in 1799; but died in 1820.

KENT, the name of a family of Farnham St. Genevieve, co. Suffolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1782 on sir Charles Eagleton Kent; the arms of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*.

KENT, *William* (*Biog.*) an artist and native of Yorkshire, was born in 1685, and died in 1748, after having displayed his abilities more successfully in architecture than in painting.

KENT (*Geog.*) a maritime county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by the Thames and the German Ocean; E. by the same Ocean; S. E. and S. by the English Channel and Sussex; and W. by Surrey. It is about 58 m. long, and 36 broad.

Towns. The principal towns, besides the two cities, Canterbury and Rochester, are Maidstone, Dover, Deal, Chatham, Woolwich, Gravesend, &c.

Rivers. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother.

History. Kent, at the time of Cæsar's invasion, was inhabited by the Cantii, a brave people, who stoutly resisted the Roman arms. At the invasion of Claudius it was entirely subjugated by the Roman forces, and was included by Constantine in the division of Britannia prima. When Britain yielded to the Saxon arms under Hengist, his son Escus obtained Kent as his possession, which he erected into a kingdom. In the reign of his son Ethelbert Christianity was introduced into England, and particularly into Kent, where Augustine, the apostle of Britain, found a patron and protector in this king. His successors were Eadbeld, Ercombert, Egbert, Lothaire, Edric, Widrid, Eadbert, Ethelbert, Alric, Egbert, Cuthred, and Baldred, whose reign was terminated by the conqueror Egbert, king of Wessex, in 827; when the kingdom of Kent shared the fate of the other Saxon kingdoms included under the Heptarchy.

KENYON, *Lloyd, Lord* (*Hist.*) Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born at Gredington, in Flintshire, in 1733, entered the Society of Lincoln Inn in 1754, was appointed in 1782 Attorney General, in 1788 was raised to the office of Chief Justice, and died in 1802. [Vide Plate XX]

KENYON, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred on the Lord Chief Justice above-mentioned in 1788; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a chevron engrailed *or*, between three crosses fleure *argent*, a crescent for difference.

Crest. A lion sejant, holding between his paws a cross fleure.

Supporters. — — —

Motto. "Magnanimiter crucem sustine."

KEPLER, *John* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Wirtemberg, was born at Wiel, in that duchy, in 1571, and died in 1630, leaving, 1. 'Prodromus Dissertationum Cosmographicarum,' 1596. 2. 'Paralipomena ad Vitellionem, quibus Astronomiæ pars optica traditur,' &c. 1604. 3. 'De nova Stella in Pede Sagittarii,' 1605. 4. 'Commentaria de Stella Martis.' 5. 'Dissertationes,' 1610. 6. 'Ephemerides,' from 1617 to 1620. 7. 'Epitome Astronomiæ Copernicæ,' 1618; the three last books in 1622. 8. 'Harmonices Mundi quinque Libri,' &c. 1619. 9. 'Tabulæ Rudolphinæ,' 1627; besides several other pieces of less note.

KEPPEL, *Augustus, Viscount* (*Hist.*) second son of the earl of Albemarle, was born in 1725, entered the sea service when very young, and, after having accompanied lord Anson round the world, he rose to the highest honours in his profession; and was placed at the head of the Channel fleet, when, in 1778, he partially engaged the French fleet off Ushant, but, owing to the difference subsisting between him and the second in command, sir Hugh Paliser, it contrived to escape. Admiral Keppel was tried by a court-martial on this occasion, and honourably acquitted, while, on the other hand, sir Hugh Paliser, his accuser, was tried and censured. Admiral Keppel died in 1786, after having received distinguished honours.

KEPPEL, *William*, younger brother of the preceding, and fourth son of William Anne, second earl of Albemarle, was bred to the military service, wherein he acquitted himself with great honour as commander at the Havannah after his elder brother, and also as Commander-in-Chief of his majesty's forces in Ireland, and died in 1782.

KEPPEL, *Frederick* (*Ecc.*) a younger brother of the two preceding, being bred to the church, was, after different preferments, raised to the see of Exeter, and died in 1777.

KEPPEL (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and noble family of Guelderland, of which mention is made as early as 1179, when Walter van Keppel was lord of Keppel, a castle and lordship situated in the county of Zutphen. This family has acquired a great accession of honours since the time of William III, when Arnold Joost van Keppel was raised in 1696 to the dignity of baron Ashford, of Ashford, co. Kent; viscount Bury, co. Lancaster; and earl of Albemarle, a town and territory in the duchy of Normandy, heretofore belonging to Stephen, the son of Odo, descended from the earls of Champagne, whom William the Conqueror made earl of Albemarle; and, when his issue failed, the kings of England honoured others with the same title, though they had long since lost their estate in Normandy. A younger branch of this family was also honoured with the peerage in the person of Admiral Keppel above-mentioned, who was created in 1782 viscount Keppel, of Elbedon, co. Suffolk, which at his death became extinct.

KER (*Hist.*) or *Kerr, Sir Andrew*, of Firmihirst, of the first branch of the Kerrs mentioned under *Heraldry*, made a

great figure in the reigns of James IV and V, particularly in resisting the power of England. He stoutly defended his castle of Fernihirst against the earl of Surry and lord Dacre, but was nevertheless compelled to surrender in 1523.

KER, *sir John*, second son of the preceding, was no less brave than his father, and, with the assistance of the French, retook the castle of Fernihirst from the English in 1549.

KER, *Sir Thomas*, succeeded his father, sir John, in 1562, and distinguished himself by an unshaken loyalty and attachment to queen Mary under all her reverses, for which he was a considerable sufferer, and obliged to live for some time in exile, until king James VI took the government into his own hands in 1581. He afterwards died in ward at Aberdeen, in consequence of his having killed sir Francis Russel, son of the earl of Bedford, in a border fray.

KER, or *Carre, Robert*, vide *Somerset*.

KER, *Sir Robert, Earl of Ancrum*, vide *Ancrum*.

KER, *William, Earl of Lothian*, vide *Lothian*.

KER, or *Drummond, Hon. Sir William*, vide *Roxburgh*.

KER (*Her.*) or *Kerr*, the name of a family of Norman lineage, divided into two branches, namely, the Kers of Fernihirst, and the Kers of Cessford, descended, as is said, from two brothers who settled in Scotland in the 13th century. Mark Ker, a descendant of sir Walter Ker, of Fernihirst, had the abbacy of Newbottle erected into a temporal barony in his favour in 1587, and was created in 1606 earl of Lothian, and Robert, the fourth earl, was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Lothian in 1700. Robert Ker, or *Carre*, a descendant of sir Andrew Ker, of Fernihirst, and the noted favourite of James I, was created viscount Rochester in 1612, earl of Somerset and baron of Brancepeth in 1613, which titles became extinct at his death in 1645. Sir Andrew Ker, his uncle, was created a peer in 1622 by the title of lord Jedburgh; sir Robert Ker, of Ancrum, was created earl of Ancrum, lord Ker, of Nisbet, Longnewton, and Dolphington, in 1633, which devolved to the earl, afterwards marquis of Lothian. [Vide *Lothian*] Sir Robert Ker, of Cessford, i. e. of the second branch, was created about 1600 lord Roxburgh; in 1616 advanced to the dignities of earl of Roxburgh, and lord Ker, of Cessford; and John, the fifth earl, was created duke of Roxburgh, marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, &c. [Vide *Roxburgh*]

KERCKHORE, *Joseph Van der* (*Biog.*) a painter of Bruges, who died in 1724, at the age of 55, left his Council of the Gods, in the town-hall of Ostend, as a specimen of his skill, which is much admired.

KERCKRING, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician of Hamburgh, who died in 1693, was the author of 'Spicilegium Anatomicum,' 4to. and 'Anthropogenia Ichnographia.'

KERI, *Francis Borgia* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Hungary, who died in 1769, was the author of a History of the Emperors of the East from Constantine to the fall of Constantinople, and of the Ottoman Princes, their successors.

KERKHERDERE, *John Gerard* (*Biog.*) historiographer to the emperor Joseph, was born near Maestricht in 1678, and died in 1738, leaving, 'De Monarchia Romæ Paganæ secundum Concordiam inter S. S. Prophetas Danielem et Joannem,' and 'Prodromus Danielius,' &c. &c.

KERSEY, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician in the reign of Charles II, was the author of 'The Elements of Algebra;' an improved edition of Wingate's Arithmetic; and a 'Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum.'

KESSEL, *John Van* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born at Antwerp in 1626, and died about 1690, after having successfully copied the manner of Vandyke in portrait-painting. His son Ferdinand, an artist, was patronized by John Sobieski.

KET (*Hist.*) vide *Kett*.

KETEL, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, who died in 1602, was patronised by queen Elizabeth and the English nobility. On his return to Holland he pretended to paint with his feet and toes.

KETT, *William* (*Hist.*) a tanner of Norfolk, who headed an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI. His followers amounted to 20,000 men, with whom he succeeded in taking Norwich, and in defeating lord Northampton; but, being afterwards routed by lord Warwick, he was hanged in 1549, with some of his associates, on the tree which he had called the tree of reformation, where he administered justice and issued orders.

KETTLEWELL, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, in 1653, educated at Oxford, and died in 1695, after having been deprived of his living as a nonjuror. He was the author of 'Measure of Christian Obedience;' 'New Oaths;' 'Duty of Allegiance,' &c.; which were collected and printed in 1718, in 2 vols. fol.

KETURAH (*Bibl.*) קטורה, Abraham's second wife. *Gen.* xxv.

KEYSLER, *John George* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Germany, was born in 1689 at Thournau, and died in 1743, leaving, 1. 'De Dea Nehalennia Numine Veterum Walachiorum Topico,' and other tracts on subjects of antiquity, published under the title of 'Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ,' 12mo. Hanov. 1720. 2. 'Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy and Lorrain, England, &c.' translated into English from the second edition of the German, and published in 4 vols. 4to. and 8vo. Lond. 1756.

KEZIA (*Bibl.*) קציעה, the second daughter of Job, born to him after his misfortunes. *Job* xlii.

KIDDER, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born, according to Wood, at Brighthelmstone, in Sussex, or, according to others, in Suffolk, admitted sizar in Emmanuel College, Cambridge in 1649, where he took his degrees, A. B. and A. M. in 1652 and 1656, nominated to the see of Bath and Wells on the deprivation of bishop Ken in 1691, and was killed in 1703 in his bed with his lady by the falling of a stack of chimneys, leaving, 1. 'Demonstration of the Messias,' in three parts, the first of which was published in 1694; the second in 1699, and the third in 1700. 2. 'Commentary on the Five Books of Moses; with a Dissertation concerning the Author or Writer of the said Books,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1694; besides several tracts on the Popish Controversy.

KIDDERMINSTER (*Biog.*) vide *Kydermynster*.

KIDRON (*Bibl.*) קדרון, a brook in the valley east of Jerusalem, between that city and the Mount of Olives, which discharges itself into the Dead Sea.

KIERINGS, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a landscape-painter, was born at Utrecht in 1590, and died in 1646, after having obtained a good reputation in his art.

KILCOURSIE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Cavan.

KILDARE, *John Fitz-Thomas, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) was engaged in a great dispute with William Vesey, Lord of Kildare, and Lord Justice of Ireland, whom he challenged to single combat; but the latter escaping to France, he was received into favour, and obtained the manors and lordship of Kildare, Rathargar, and divers others. He died in 1316, after having contributed to the defeat of the Scotch under Bruce in Ireland.

KILDARE, *Thomas, second Earl of*, and son of the preceding, led an army of 30,000 men against the Scotch under Bruce, who were defeated with the loss of their general, which put an end to the Scotch invasion in Ireland. In 1320 he was appointed Lord Justice, and again in 1326, in which office he died in 1328.

KILDARE, *Maurice, fourth Earl of*, and second son of the preceding, no sooner arrived at years of maturity than he signalized himself in the defence of his country against the

O'Dempsies, who had raised a rebellion in Leinster. He defeated them with immense loss to the party in 1389, and died in 1390, after having been appointed Lord Justice of Ireland three several times.

KILDARE, *Gerald, fifth Earl of*, was taken prisoner in 1398 by Callogh Mac Murrough O'Conner; but being afterwards ransomed, he distinguished himself against the enemies of his country. He was appointed Lord Justice in 1405; but having fallen under the displeasure of Thomas, duke of Clarence, king Henry IV's second son, and Lord Lieutenant, he was arrested, and imprisoned in the castle of Dublin, from which he obtained his release by the payment of three hundred marks, and died in 1410.

KILDARE, *Thomas, seventh Earl of*, was appointed Lord-Deputy of Ireland in 1454, and continued, with little interruption in the same office until 1461. He was however afterwards attainted of high treason and imprisoned, but at length obtained his liberty and his pardon, and died in 1477.

KILDARE, *Gerald, eighth Earl of*, held the office of Lord-Deputy to Richard, duke of York, and at the accession of king Henry VII, he was continued deputy to Jasper, duke of Bedford, the Lord Lieutenant, in which capacity he, in conjunction with other noblemen, acknowledged and countenanced the impostor Simnel; but obtained the king's pardon on returning to their duty. He then fell under the suspicion of favouring the youth called Perkin Warbeck; but the zeal which he displayed against the king's enemies in Ireland procured him the monarch's indulgence. He died in 1513 from a shot received a little before while fighting against the O'Mores of Leix, after a life of great activity and military success.

KILDARE, *Gerald, ninth Earl of*, who followed his father's steps in subduing the rebellious Irish, held, for some time, the office of Lord Deputy until the appointment of Thomas Howard, earl of Surry. He was afterwards re-appointed to that office, but being removed at the instigation of cardinal Wolsey, at length died in the Tower, after having had occasion to clear himself from the charges brought against him.

KILDARE, *Thomas, tenth Earl of*, son of the preceding, engaged in rebellion with his uncles in behalf of his father, and being taken was beheaded in 1535.

KILDARE, *Gerald, eleventh Earl of*, and eldest son, by the second marriage, of the ninth earl, was protected by Thomas Levorous, foster-brother to his father; and, being carried out of Ireland, eluded the pursuit of the English government, who sought to get him into their hands. On the accession of Edward VI, he was restored to his country, and on that of Mary to all his honours and estates, for which favours he testified his gratitude by his zeal and activity in suppressing the rebellions in Ireland, and died in 1585, after having rendered essential service to Edward VI, and his successors Mary and Elizabeth, both as a statesman and a soldier.

KILDARE, *George, sixteenth Earl of*, displayed his loyalty on the first breaking out of the rebellion in 1641 until its termination, and died before the restoration in 1660.

KILDARE, *John, nineteenth Earl of*, was very active in bringing about the restoration, and died in 1699, after having rendered considerable assistance to king William on his invasion of Ireland.

KILDARE, *Marquis* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Leinster.

KILKENNY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Butler [vide *Butler*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Butler, earl of Kilkenny and viscount Mountgarret. The title of the eldest son, viscount Mountgarret.

Arms. *Or*, a chief indented *azure*, a crescent for difference, *or* within a border *gules* at pleasure.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or*, a plume of five ostrich feathers, and thence a falcon arising, all *argent*.

Supporters. The dexter, a falcon with wings expanded *argent*, beaked and membered *or*. The sinister, a male griffin *argent*, with beak, rays, plain collar and chain *or*.

Motto. "Depressus extollor."

KILLEEN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Fingal.

KILLIGREW (*Hist.*) the name of a family noted for loyalty as well as talent.

KILLIGREW, *Sir Henry, Knt.* a Cornish gentleman, and the first of this name mentioned, was knighted for his services in the quality of ambassador.

KILLIGREW, *William*, son of sir Robert Killigrew, knt. was born at Hanworth, in Middlesex, in 1605, educated at Oxford; and, after travelling, was engaged in the service of Charles I, whom he attended as one of the gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he received the command of one of the two great troops of horse that guarded the king's person, and bore his part in the sufferings of those who were oppressed by the usurpers; but at the restoration, he was re-instated in his post of Gentleman Usher, and on the marriage of king Charles II, he was created his first Vice-Chamberlain, and died in 1693, after having filled that post 22 years. He was the author of four plays, which were printed at Oxford in folio, 1666, and a little poem, which was set to music by the well known Henry Lawes. Wood ascribes to him two other works; namely, 1. 'The Artless Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court, who for many Years built on Sand, which every Blast of Fortune has defaced,' &c. 8vo. 1684. 2. 'Midnight and Daily Thoughts in Prose and Verse,' 8vo. 1694.

KILLIGREW, *Thomas*, brother of the former, was born in 1611, became page of honour to Charles I, in whose cause he fought, and then groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II, with whom he suffered many years' exile, and died in 1682, after having served his majesty as resident at the state of Venice. He was the author of nine plays, which were printed in one volume, folio, London, 1664; besides which he wrote 'A Letter concerning the Possessing and Dispossessing of several Nuns in the Nunnery at Tours, in France,' dated Orleans, Dec. the 7th, 1635, and printed in three sheets, folio.

KILLIGREW, *Henry*, brother of the two preceding, was born in 1612, educated at Oxford, and, going into orders, was made chaplain to the duke of York. He suffered as a loyalist, but at the restoration was made almoner to the Duke, and held other appointments under him. The time of his death is not known. He was the author of a tragedy at the age of 17, which was called 'The Conspiracy,' but was afterwards republished in 1652, with the new title of 'Pallantus and Eudora,'

KILLIGREW, *Catherine* (*Biog.*) the daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, and wife of sir Henry Killigrew above-mentioned, was born at Giddy-Hall, in Essex, in 1530; and, after having enjoyed a learned education, she obtained the reputation of combining great talent with great proficiency in the learned languages, and a taste for poetry, of which a small specimen is preserved by sir John Harrington in his notes to the translation of 'Ariosto,' and by Fuller in his 'Worthies.'

KILLIGREW, *Anne*, called by Wood 'A grace for beauty, and a muse for wit,' was the daughter of Henry Killigrew, the youngest of the three brothers above-mentioned. She had great skill in painting and poetry; the former of which she displayed in the picture of the duke of York, and also of the duchess, to whom she was maid of honour. Her poems appeared in 4to. in 1686, a year after her death, when her merits were celebrated by the muse of Dryden.

KILMAIN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of

Browne in the county of Mayo, which was conferred in 1789 on sir John Browne, bart.

KILMARNOCK, *William, third Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was very active in support of the existing government in 1715 during the insurrection, when he headed 5000 men of his own appointment at the general rendezvous of the fencibles. He died in 1717.

KILMARNOCK, *William, fourth Earl of*, joined prince Charles, otherwise called the *Chevalier de St. George*, and by some *The Pretender*, in 1745; but on the defeat of the latter, he surrendered himself in 1746, and, being carried to London, was convicted of high treason, and executed on Tower-hill in the 42d year of his age. His estates and honours were forfeited to the crown.

KILMARNOCK, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was formerly enjoyed by the family of Boyd, but was forfeited to the crown at the death and attainder of William Boyd, fourth earl of Kilmarnock above-mentioned.

KILMOREY, *Earl* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Needham; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Needham, earl and viscount Kilmorey, viscount Newry and Morne.

Arms. *Argent*, a bend *azure*, between two bucks' heads caboshed and attired *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, a phœnix in flames *proper*.

Supporters. The dexter, a horse bay-coloured, mane and tail *sable*; the sinister, a buck *proper*.

Motto. "Nunc aut nunquam."

KILWARDEN, *Arthur Wolfe, Lord* (*Hist.*) an Irish judge, who, after receiving a liberal education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the bar in 1766, and gradually preferred by his merits to the chief justiceship of the King's Bench, in which post, although his conduct was marked by wisdom and integrity, he provoked the Irish populace; and, during an insurrection in 1803, he and his nephew were dragged out of his coach, and piked to death in Thomas-street, Dublin. His daughter was in the coach at the same time, but was spared through the interference of one in the crowd. It was the dying advice of this nobleman, "That no man should suffer on any account, not even on account of his own murder, without a fair trial."

KILWARDEN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Wolfe, which was conferred in 1800 on Arthur Wolfe, the judge above-mentioned, who in 1795 was created baron Kilwarden, of Kilteel; in 1798 baron Kilwarden, of Newland, and in 1800 viscount Kilwarden.

KILWORTH, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Mountcashel.

KIMBER, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 1692, and died in 1758, leaving, 1. 'The Life of Oliver Cromwell.' 8vo. 2. 'History of England,' 4 vols. 8vo., in conjunction with Messrs. Bailey, Hodges, and Ridpath; the third and fourth volume of which were solely of his composition. 3. 'The Life of Bishop Beveridge,' prefixed to the folio edition of his works, of which he was the editor; besides which he assisted in compiling the peerages of Scotland and England, and the baronetage of England in conjunction with R. Johnson.

KIMBOLTON, *Lord* (*Hist.*) vide *Manchester*.

KIMCHI, *David* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Rabbi, who died at an advanced age in 1240, leaving many Hebrew works which are highly esteemed by the Jews; among these are his 'Michlol,' i. e. Perfection, a Hebrew Grammar, 8vo. Venet. 1545, which has since served as a model for all Hebrew grammars; a Book of Hebrew Roots, fol. 1555; 'Dictionarium Thalmudicum,' fol. Venet. 1506; 'Commentaries on the Psalms,' which were translated into Latin by Father Janvier, and published in 4to. 1669; his Arguments against the Christians were translated by Genebrard and published in 8vo. 1566.

KINASTON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) vide *Kynaston*.

KING, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the first family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was very instrumental in the reign of queen Elizabeth in reducing the Irish to due obedience; and, after enjoying the special confidence and favour of this queen, and her successors, James and Charles, he died in 1636.

KING, *Sir Robert*, his son, did not hesitate to be in the service of the usurping powers, and died in 1657, after having been employed all his life in a public capacity.

KING, *Sir John*, his son, was created lord Kingston. [Vide *Kingston*]

KING, *Peter, Lord*, Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Exeter in 1669, and after studying at the Inner Temple, he was called to the bar, where he gradually rose by his merits to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, at the accession of George I; succeeded the earl of Macclesfield as Lord Chancellor in 1725, and died in 1734, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'An Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first three Hundred years after Christ,' &c. 8vo. 1691, a second part to which was afterwards published. 2. 'The History of the Apostles' Creed, with critical Observations,' &c. 8vo. 1712.

KING, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Wornall, in Buckinghamshire, in 1559, educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford; became chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and dean of his college in 1605; promoted to the see of London in 1611, and died in 1621. Besides his 'Lectures upon Jonah,' printed in 1594, he published several sermons.

KING, *Henry*, son of the preceding, and also a prelate, was born in 1591, educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, and after various preferments, was raised to the see of Chichester in 1641. He was deprived of his bishopric at the breaking out of the rebellion, but recovered it at the Restoration, and died in 1669, leaving besides Sermons, 1. 'Exposition of the Lord's Prayer,' 4to. 1628, and 1634. 2. 'The Psalms of David, from the new Translation of the Bible, turned into Metre,' 12mo. 1651. 3. 'A Deep Groan fetched at the Funeral of the incomparable and glorious Monarch King Charles I,' 1649, in one sheet. 5. 'Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, Sonnets,' &c. 8vo. 1659. 6. Various Greek and Latin Poems, published in several books, besides a Letter to Mr. Isaac Walton, concerning the three imperfect books of Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' prefixed to Walton's 'Life of Hooker.'

KING, *William*, archbishop of Dublin, and the descendant of an ancient family, was born at Antrim in 1650, sent to the Grammar School at Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone whence he was removed at the age of 17, to Trinity College, Dublin. Having taken orders in 1674, he was, after various preferments, promoted to the see of Derry in 1690, translated to that of Dublin in 1702, was appointed three several times, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, namely, in 1717, 1721, and 1723, and died in 1729, leaving among his works, 1. An answer to Manby's 'Considerations which obliged him to embrace the Catholic Religion,' 4to. 1687, which was followed by a 'Vindication of the Answer,' &c. and some other tracts on the subject of the Romish Church, which was the question most agitated at that period. 2. 'The State of the Protestants in Ireland, under the late King James' Government,' 4to. 1691, the third edition with additions, was printed at London the year after, in 8vo. 3. 'A Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God,' 4to. Dublin, 1694, which was followed by another tract entitled 'An Admonition to the Dissenting Inhabitants of the Diocese of Derry,' &c. 4to. 1695, and 'A Second Admonition,' 4to. in the same year. 4. 'De Origine Mali,' concerning the 'Origin of Evil,' the work

by which he is most known, was first published in 4to. Dublin, 1702, and translated by Mr. Edmund Law, afterwards bishop of Carlisle. Besides the above-mentioned works, he published several occasional sermons, as that 'Concerning Divine Presclence,' &c.

KING (*Her.*) a family of Ireland, which distinguished itself as early as the reign of Elizabeth. Of this family was sir John King, who in 1660 was created baron Kingston, of Kingston, which title became extinct in 1761. From sir Robert King, his third brother, descended sir Robert, who in 1748 was created lord Kingsborough, but dying unmarried, the title became extinct in 1755. His younger brother sir Edward, was also raised to the peerage in 1764, when he was created baron Kingston, of Rockingham; after which he was in 1766 created viscount Kingston, of Kingsborough; and in 1768, earl of Kingston. [Vide *Kingston*] Robert Edward King, second son of Robert, the second earl of Kingston, was created a peer in 1800, by the title of baron Erris, and further advanced in 1806, to the dignity of viscount Lorton.

KING, *Lord*, the title conferred on sir Peter King, the judge above-mentioned, who was created a peer in 1725, by the style and title of lord King, baron of Oakham, co. Surry. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, three spears' heads *argent*, the points sanguine; on a chief *or*, as many battle-axes *azure*.

Crest. On a wreath, a dexter arm couped at the elbow habited *azure*, adorned with three spots *or*, the cuff turned up, grasping a truncheon of a spear *sable*, the head *argent*.

Supporters. Two English mastiffs regardant *proper*, each having a plain collar *gules*.

Motto. "Labor ipse voluptas."

KING, the name which has been assumed by the family of Dashwood, in addition to their own. [Vide *Dashwood*]

KING, the name of another family of Bellevue, in Kent, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1792 on admiral sir Richard King, who distinguished himself by a long series of services in the East Indies. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a lion rampant *ermine*, between three crosses patée fitchy *or*.

Crest. A lion's gamb, erased and erect *sable*, grasping a cross pattee as in the arms.

KING, the name of another family of Charlestown, co. Roscommon, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir Gilbert King. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a lion rampant double queued *or*.

Crest. An escallop *gules*.

Motto. "Audaces fortuna juvat."

KING, *John* (*Biog.*) second son of the bishop of London abovementioned, who was first a student, and afterwards a canon of Christ Church, and died in 1639, was the author of 'Oratio Panegyrica de Caroli Principis Hispan. Adventu;' 'Gratulatio pro Carolo Reduce;' 'Cenotaphium Jacobi,' &c.

KING, *Edward*, a fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, who was drowned in 1637, as he was passing from Chester to Ireland, was the subject of Milton's poem of Lycidas. He was also the author of some poetical pieces, published in a 'Collection,' which are considered as highly creditable to his muse.

KING, *Gregory*, an heraldic and commercial writer, was born at Lichfield in 1648, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'The Order of the Installation of Prince George of Denmark,' &c. fol. London, 1684. 2. 'Installation of Henry, Duke of Norfolk,' &c. fol. Lond. 1686. 3. 'Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England,' published from his MS. in the British Museum, by Mr. George Chalmers.

KING, *John*, an English divine, was born at St. Columb, in Cornwall, in 1652, and died in 1732, leaving, 1. Animadversions on a pamphlet entitled 'A Letter of Advice to the Churches of the Nonconformists,' &c. second edition 4to. 1702. 2. 'The case of John Atherton, bishop of Waterford, in Ireland, fairly represented,' &c. 8vo. 1716. 3. 'Tolando-pseudologo-mastix, or a Currycomb for a lying Coxcomb.' Being an answer to a late piece of Mr. Toland's, called 'Hypatia,' 8vo. Lond. 1721. There is also in the British Museum a small quarto volume in MS. by Dr. King, containing a supplement and remarks on the life of sir Thomas More; a letter on sir Thomas More's house at Chelsea, and other miscellanies.

KING, *John*, a physician, and son of the preceding, who died in 1728, published 'Epistola ad Virum ornatis. Joannem Friend,' &c. 8vo. Cantab. 1722; and an excellent edition of 'Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes, et Phœnissæ,' 8vo. Cantab. 1726.

KING, *William*, an English writer, was born in 1663, educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'Reflections upon Mons. Varillas' History of Heresy, Book I Tom 1, as far as relates to English matters, more especially those of Wickliffe,' 1688. 2. A translation from the French of Monsieur and Madame Dacier, of 'The Life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the Roman Emperor,' &c. 3. 'A Dialogue, showing the Way to modern preferments.' 4. A translation from the French of James de Langdale, baron of Saumieres of 'New Manners and Characters of the two great Brothers, the Duke of Bouillon, and Mareschal Turenne.' 5. An answer to a book which will be published next week, entitled, 'A Letter to the Rev. Dr. South,' &c. 1694. 6. 'Animadversions on the pretended Account of Denmark,' in answer to Mr. Molesworth's Account of Denmark, as it was in the year 1692. 7. 'Dialogues of the Dead,' 1697, in which he attacked Dr. Bentley, on the subject of the epistles of Phalaris. 8. 'A Journey to London in the year 1698, after the Ingenious method of that made by Dr. Martin Lister, the same year,' 1698. 9. 'Miscellanies.' 10. 'The Transactioneer, with some Philosophical Fancies, in two Dialogues,' 1700, written to expose the credulity of sir Hans Sloane; to this list might be added a number of other works, which are included in the complete edition published by Mr. Nichols, of Dr. King's 'Original Works in Verse and Prose.'

KING, *William*, son of the Rev. Peregrine King, was born at Stepney in 1685, and died in 1763, leaving 'Miltoni Epistola ad Pollionem Sermo pedestris;' 'Scamnum, ecloga;' 'Templum Libertatis,' &c.

KING, *John Glen*, an antiquary of Norfolk, was born in 1731, educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and died in 1787, leaving, 1. 'The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia,' &c. 4to. 1772. 2. 'Observations on the Climate of Russia, in a Letter to the Bishop of Durham,' 1778. 3. 'Observations on the Barberini Vase,' printed in the eighth volume of the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society.

KING, *Edward*, another antiquarian and English writer of Norfolk, was born in 1735, and died in 1807, leaving, 1. 'Essay on the English Government,' 1767. 2. 'Hymns to the Supreme Being, in imitation of the Eastern Songs,' 1780, of which work two editions were printed. 3. 'Proposals for establishing at Sea, a Marine School or Seminary for Seamen,' &c. 4. 'Morsels of Criticism,' the second edition of which, in two volumes, was published in 1801. 5. 'An Imitation of the Prayer of Abel,' 1793. 6. 'Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt.' 7. 'Remarks on stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and Ancient Times,' 1796. 8. 'Vestiges of Oxford Castle,' or a small fragment of a work intended to

be published, fol. 1796. 9. 'Monumenta Antiqua,' 3 vols. fol. which quickly followed the preceding, wherein it was announced. 10. 'Remarks on the Signs of the Times,' 1798, which was followed by a supplement to his 'Remarks.' Both these pamphlets were answered by Mr. Gough, and Dr. Horsley.

KINGSBOROUGH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Kingston.

KINGSLAND, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Barnewall, in Ireland, which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Barnewall, viscount Kingsland, and baron Turvey, co. Dublin.

Arms. *Ermine*, a bordure ingrailed *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath, a plume of five feathers *or*, *gules*, *azure*, *vert*, and *argent*, and thereon a falcon with wings disclosed of the last.

Supporters. The dexter, a griffin *argent*; the sinister a lion *gules*.

Motto. "Malo mori quam fœdari."

KINGSMILL, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a puritan, who was born at Sidmanton, in Hampshire, in 1538, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, elected fellow of All Souls in 1558, and died in 1569, leaving, 1. 'A View of Man's Estate, wherein the great Mercy of God in Man's free Justification is showed,' 8vo. Lond. 1574, 1580, &c. 2. 'A Godly Advice touching Marriage,' 8vo. ibid. 1580. 3. 'Excellent and comfortable Treatise for such as are either troubled in Mind or afflicted in Body,' 1577, 1578, and 1585, &c. his works were all published by his friend Francis Mylls, of All Souls' College.

KINGSALE, *Miles, Baron of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Courcy, mentioned under *Heraldry*, attended Edward III in his expedition into France, and afterwards overthrew Florence M'Carthy More, in a battle near Ring-Rone, driving him and his followers into the river of Bandon, where they were drowned.

KINGSALE, *Lord* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Courcy, [vide *Courcy*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. De Courcy, lord Kingsale, baron Courcy, of Courcy, and baron of Ring-rone, originally by tenure.

Arms. *Argent*, three eaglets displayed *gules*, and crowned with ducal coronets *or*. This coat was confirmed in 1686 by sir Richard Kearney, Ulster king of arms. But the arms of Courcy formerly set up in the gallery of Howth were *argent*, three eaglets *or*. *Crest.* A horse's head and neck *argent*, bridled *gules*. *Supporters.* Two horses *argent*, bridled and saddled *gules*.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *proper*, an eagle displayed *argent*.

Supporters. Two unicorns *azure*, with their horns, manes, collars of crosses, patee and fleurs-de-lis, chains and hoofs *or*.

Motto. "Vincit omnia veritas."

KINGSTON, *Robert, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Pierrepont, [vide *Pierrepont*] was appointed lieutenant of his majesty's forces within the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and exerting himself vigorously in conjunction with his first cousin, the marquis of Newcastle, in opposition to the rebels, he was surprized at Gainsborough, by lord Willoughby, of Parham, and was sent towards Hull in a pinnace, which being pursued by sir Charles Cavendish, the latter demanded the earl, and on refusal, shot at the pinnace with a drake, which unfortunately killed the earl and his servant, who were placed as a mark to his friend's shot.

KINGSTONE, *John, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family of King mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a captain, and afterwards a major-general in the king's army, during the rebellion in 1641, when he rendered essential service to the royal cause, and after heartily co-operating in the restoration, he died in the favour and service of king Charles II in 1676.

KINGSTON, *Robert, second Lord*, was very active in his opposition to the measures of James II, and died in 1690, after having been sent on an embassy to the Ottoman Port.

KINGSTON, *John, third Lord*, brother of the preceding, left the Protestant for the Romish church, and retired at the Revolution to France, but returning soon after, he submitted to the Protestant government, and died in 1727.

KINGSTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of King, [vide *King*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. King, earl of Kingston, viscount Kingsborough, baron Kingston, of Rockingham, and a baronet of Ireland. The title of the eldest son is viscount Kingsborough.

Arms. *Gules*, two lions rampant, supporting a hand, couped at the wrist and erect *argent*.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *proper*, a hand erect as in the coat, the fourth finger turned down.

Supporters. Two lions parted per fess *argent* and *gules*, ducally crowned of the latter.

Motto. "Spes tutissima cœlis."

KINNAIRD (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, which is derived from the barony of Kinnaird, in Perthshire. Sir George Kinnaird, of Inchture, was first raised to the dignity of the peerage in 1689, by the title of baron Kinnaird, of Inchture. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, a saltire between four crescents *or*, for Kinnaird; second and third *gules*, three stars *argent*, for Kirkaldy, of Inchture.

Crest. A garland of laurel *vert*, a crescent rising out of a cloud with a star betwixt its horns, all within two palm branches disposed orleways *proper*.

Supporters. Two savages, each wreathed about his head and middle with oak leaves, their hands that support the shield in chains, hanging down to their feet, their other hands each holding a garland of laurel.

Motto. "Qui patitur vincit," and "Certa salus cruce."

KINNOUL, *George, Earl of* (*Hist.*) one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king James VI, when the earl of Gowrie made his treasonable attempt on his majesty's life, was constituted High Chancellor of Scotland in 1622, and continued to hold this post with credit to himself, and benefit to the nation, until his death in 1634.

KINNOUL, *George, second Earl of*, a Privy Councillor to king Charles I, continued faithful to his majesty at the breaking out of the rebellion, when he refused to sign the solemn league and covenant in 1643, and died in 1644.

KINNOUL, *William, third Earl of*, attached himself to the marquis of Montrose, and the royalists, but was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, whence he made his escape in 1654, and joining the earl of Middleton, he was again taken by the English, after three days pursuit through the snow.

KINNOUL, *George, seventh Earl of*, was taken into custody on suspicion of his favouring prince Charles, but being afterwards cleared from all imputation, he was sent ambassador to Constantinople in 1729, and died in 1758.

KINNOUL, *Thomas, Earl of*, was, in addition to various other offices, sworn a Privy Councillor in 1758, and went, in 1759, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal; but resigned all his public employments in 1762, and died in 1786.

KINNOUL, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Hay [Vide *Hay*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Hay Drummond, earl of Kinnoul, viscount of Duplin, lord Hay of Kinfauns and Pedwardine.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, an unicorn effrayé *argent*, horned, maned, and unguled *or*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight thistles *vert*, and as many half roses *gules*, conjoined paleways for a coat of augmentation; second and third *argent*, three inescutcheons *gules*, two and one for Hay.

Crest. A countryman cooped at the knees, vested in gray, his waistcoat *gules*, and bonnet *azure*, bearing on his right shoulder an ox yoke *proper*.

Supporters. Two countrymen, habited as in the crest, the dexter holding over his shoulder the coulter of a plough, the sinister the paddle, both *proper*.

Motto. "Renovate animos."

KINTORE, *Hon. John Keith, Earl of* (*Hist.*) third son of William, sixth earl marischal, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, had the principal hand in saving the regalia from falling into the hands of Cromwell, during whose usurpation they had been secretly carried to Dunnotter Castle, where, as the earl marischal, by virtue of his office he had a right to keep them; but this castle being besieged, sir John got them safely conveyed away, and deposited under ground in the church of Kinnefy, and afterwards, when apprehended and examined, he declared that he had carried them to France, and on this declaration all further search for the regalia was dropped. At the restoration sir John Keith, who was raised to the peerage, was appointed knight marischal of Scotland, which office was settled hereditary in his family.

KINTORE, *William, Earl of*, joined the standard of prince Charles on his invasion in 1715, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, after which he never shaved his beard. No notice was taken of his lordship's conduct, except that of depriving him of the office of earl marischal, and he died in 1716.

KINTORE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Keith [vide *Keith*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Keith Falconer, earl of Kintore, lord Falconer of Halkertoun, lord Keith of Inverurie and Keith Hall.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a sceptre and sword in saltire, with an imperial crown in chief within an orle of eight thistles *or*, as a coat of augmentation for preserving the regalia of Scotland, for the arms of Kintore; second and third *argent*, a chief paly of six *or* and *gules* for Keith.

Crest. A demi-woman richly attired, holding in her right hand a garland of laurel *proper*.

Supporters. Two men in complete armour, each holding a pike *proper*.

Motto. "Quæ amissa salva."

KIPLING, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1822, was the author of 'Codex Theodori Bezæ Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Apostolorum Acta complectens,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 'The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic.'

KIPPINGIUS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a native of Rostock, who died in 1678, was the author of some treatises 'On the Creation,' 'On Roman Antiquities,' &c.

KIPPIS, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a biographer, was born in 1725 at Nottingham, and died in 1795. The best known of his works is the 'Biographia Britannica;' besides which, he had a share in the 'New Annual Register.'

KIRBY, *John Joshua* (*Biog.*) a mathematical writer, was born at Parham, in Suffolk, in 1716, and died in 1774, leaving, 1. 'Dr. Brook Taylor's Method of Perspective made easy,' 1754; a third edition in 1768. 2. 'The Perspective of Architecture,' 2 vols. fol. 1761. 3. An improved edition of his father's 'Map of Suffolk,' which he executed in conjunction with his brother.

KIRCH, *Godfrey* (*Biog.*) an astronomer, who was born at Gulen, in Lower Lusatia, in 1640, and died in 1710, was the author of the Ephemerides, which he formed from astronomical observations.

KIRCH, *Mary Margaret*, wife of the preceding, who died in 1720, at Berlin, was appointed before her death Astronomer to the Academy of Sciences in that city, and wrote Preparations for observing the grand Conjunctions of Saturn and Jupiter,' &c.

KIRCH, *Christian Frederick*, son of the two preceding, who died in 1740, was the author of several works on astronomy, which were much esteemed in his day.

KIRCHER, *Anastasius* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and scholar, was born at Fulde, in Germany, in 1601, entered the society of the Jesuits in 1618, and died in 1680, after having published no less than twenty-two volumes in folio, eleven in quarto, and three in octavo; among these are, 1. 'Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ,' fol. Rom. 1646. 2. 'Musurgia Universalis,' 2 vols. fol. 1650. 3. 'Œdipus Ægyptiacus,' &c. 4 vols. fol. Rom. 1652. 4. 'Prælusiones Magneticæ,' fol. 1654. 5. 'Primitiæ Gnomonicæ Catropticæ,' 4to. 6. 'Obeliscus Pamphilius,' fol. 7. 'China Illustrata,' fol. 1667; translated into the French by F. S. d'Alquire, fol. 1670. 8. 'Latium,' fol. 1671. 9. 'Turris Babel,' fol. 10. 'Arca Noe,' fol. 11. 'Phonurgia Nova,' fol. 1673. 12. 'Ars Sciendi Combinatoria,' fol. 13. 'Polygraphia,' fol. 14. 'Mundus Subterraneus,' 1678.

KIRCHER, *Conrad*, a German Protestant divine, was the author of 'Concordantia Veteris Testamenti Græcæ, Ebræis Vocibus respondentes,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Francof. 1607; being a Hebrew Dictionary and Concordance.

KIRCHMAN, *John* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Lubec in 1575, and died in 1643, leaving, 1. 'De Funeribus Romanorum,' 1604. 2. 'De Annulis Liber Singularis.' 3. 'Rudimenta Rhetorica,' and many other smaller works, besides orations, &c.

KIRCUDBRIGHT, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Maclellan; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, two chevrons *sable*.

Crest. A naked man, supporting on the point of a sword a Moor's head *or*, a mortar piece.

Supporters. Dexter, a man armed at all points, holding a baton in his hand, sinister a horse furnished.

Motto. "Think on." "Superba frango."

KIRK, *Colonel* (*Hist.*) an English officer in the service of James II, who disgraced himself by extraordinary cruelty to the abettors of Monmouth's rebellion.

KIRKWALL, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Orkney.

KIRSTENIUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) professor of physic at Upsal, was born in 1577 at Breslaw, in Silesia, and died in 1640, leaving, 1. 'Grammatica Arabica,' 1608. 2. 'Tria Specimina Characterum Arabicorum,' fol. 3. 'Decas sacra Canticorum et Carminum Arabicorum ex aliquot MSS. cum Latina ad Verbum Interpretatione,' 8vo. 1609. 4. 'Vitæ quatuor Evangelistarum ex antiquissimo Codice MS. Arabico eruditæ,' fol. 1609. 5. 'Liber secundus Canonis Avicennæ, Typis Arabicis ex MSS. editus, et ad Verbum in Latinum translatus, Notisque Textum cernentibus illustratus,' fol. 1610. 6. 'Liber de vero Usu et Abusu Medicinæ,' 8vo. 1610. 7. 'Notæ in Evangelium S. Matthæi ex Collatione Textuum Arabicorum, Syriacorum, Ægyptiacorum,' &c. fol. 1611. 8. 'Epistola S. Judæ ex MS. Heidelbergensi Arabico ad Verbum translata,' fol. 1611.

KIRWAN, *Walter Blake* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, who conformed to the English church, was born of an ancient Roman Catholic family in Ireland about 1754, and died in 1805, leaving the reputation of being one of the most distinguished preachers of his day.

KLAPROTH, *Martin Henry von* (*Biog.*) a professor of che-

mistry at Berlin, who died there at an advanced age in 1817, was the author of several works on that science, making in all six volumes octavo, which have procured him a considerable name.

KLEBER, *J. B.* (*Hist.*) a revolutionary French general, was born at Strasburg in 1750, and, after being engaged in the campaigns in Germany, he was sent into Egypt, where he was assassinated in 1800 by Solyman, a Turk.

KLEIST, *Ewald Christian de* (*Hist.*) a native of Zeblin, in Pomerania, distinguished himself both as a soldier and a poet, and was killed at the battle of Kunnersdorf, between the Russians and Prussians, in 1759, whilst leading his men into the thickest of the fight. His principal work, 'Der Frühling,' was first published in 1749, and has been translated into several languages. He likewise wrote some idylls, in imitation of Gesner, which are much admired in his own country.

KLOPSTOCK, *Frederic Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a favourite German poet, was born at Quedlinburg in 1724, and died in 1803, leaving among his works the 'Messiah,' a poem, which established his reputation in other countries, as well as his own. [Vide Plate XXX]

KLOTZ, *Christian Adolphus*, (*Biog.*) a German critic, was born at Bischofswerde, near Dresden, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'Pro M. T. Cicerone adversus Dionem Cassium et Plutarchum Dissertatio,' 4to. Gorlip. 1758. 2. 'Ad verum Doct. J. C. Reiche Epistola,' &c. 4to. Lips. 1758. 3. 'Carminum Liber unus,' 8vo. ibid. 1759. 4. 'Mores Eruditorum,' 8vo. Altemb. 1760. 5. 'Genius Sæculi,' ibid. 1760. 6. 'Opuscula Poetica,' 8vo. ibid. 1761. 7. 'Oratio pro Lipsii Latinitate,' 8vo. Jen. 1761. 8. 'Libellus de Minutiarum Studio,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1761. 9. 'Animadversiones in Theophrasti Characteres Ethicos,' 8vo. ibid. 10. 'Dissertatio de felici Audacia Horatii,' 4to. 1762. 11. 'Elegiæ,' 8vo. ibid. 12. 'Funus Petri Burmanni Secundi,' 8vo. Altemb. 13. 'Ridicula Litteraria,' 8vo. ibid. 14. 'Vindiciæ Horatianæ,' 8vo. Brem. 1764. 15. 'Stratonis Epigrammata, nunc primum edita,' 8vo. Altemb. 1764. 16. 'Epistolæ Homericæ,' 8vo. ibid. 1764. 17. An edition of Vida, 1766; and of Tyrtæus, 1767. 18. 'Opuscula Nummaria quibus Juris Antiqui Historiæque nonnulla Capita explicantur;' to these might be added many philosophical dissertations, &c. mentioned by Harles.

KNAPTON, *George* (*Biog.*) a portrait painter in crayons, the pupil of Richardson, and the keeper of the king's pictures, died in 1778, at the age of 80.

KNATCHBULL (*Her.*) the name of a family, so denominated from Knatchbull, in the county of Kent, where they held much land in the reign of Edward III. Sir Norton Knatchbull, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1641; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, three cross crosslets fitchée, between two bendlets *or*.

Crest. On a cap of dignity *azure*, turned up *ermine*, a leopard standing *argent*, spotted *sable*.

Motto. "In crucifixâ gloria mea."

KNELLER, *Sir Godfrey, Bart.* (*Biog.*) a portrait painter of distinction, was born at Lubec about 1648, and died in 1723. His picture of the Converted Chinese at Windsor, is reckoned his masterpiece. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

KNIGHT, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary and biographer, who was born at London, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1746, at the age of 72, wrote the 'Life of Erasmus,' 8vo. 1724, and that of 'Dean Colet,' 8vo. 1726.

KNIGHT, *Richard Payne* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, who died in 1824, and bequeathed his collection of medals, &c. to the British Museum; was the author of 'An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus,' &c.

KNIGHTLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family so denominated from a manor of that name in the county of Northamptonshire, of which was sir John Knightley, who was created a baronet in 1797. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, *ermine*, and paly of six *or* and *gules*.

Crest. A buck's head couped *argent*, attired *or*.

KNIGHTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Charlston, in the county of Dorset, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir William Knighton, a physician; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Barry of eight per pale *azure* and *argent*, counterchanged a bend *erminois*, on a chief *gules*, a dragon's head erased between two annulets *or*.

Crest. Two dragons' heads in saltire couped at the shoulder *gules*, and sinister *or*, wreathed about the neck by a chain of the last.

KNIGHTON, *Henry* (*Biog.*) who flourished in the reign of Richard II, wrote a History of English Affairs, in five books, from the conquest to the year 1395; and also an Account of the Deposition of Richard II. His works are printed with the ten English Historians, published by Gildon.

KNOLLES, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) a native of Cheshire, and a warrior in the reign of Edward III, rose by his merits from the ranks to be a commander, and acquired, by his conquests in France, both renown and riches. He died at his estate in Kent in 1407, at the age of 90.

KNOLLES, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an historian, and native of Northamptonshire, was educated at Oxford, where he was admitted about 1560, and died in 1610, leaving, 1. 'Grammaticæ Latinæ Græcæ et Hebraicæ Compendium, cum Radicibus,' Lond. 1600. 2. 'History of the Turks,' fol. 1610; in subsequent editions it is entitled, 'The General History of the Turks, from the first Beginning of that Nation to the Rising of the Ottoman Family.' It has since been continued by several hands; but the best is from the pen of Paul Ricaut, esq. consul of Smyrna, from 1623 to 1677, printed in fol. London, 1680, in which Ricaut has begun his history earlier than Knolles. 3. 'The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings,' printed after his death in 1621, to which time it was continued by another hand. 4. 'A brief Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire,' &c.; besides which he translated Bodin's 'Six Bookes of a Commonwealthe.'

KNOLLIS, *Francis* (*Hist.*) an English statesman, was born at Grays, in Oxfordshire, educated at Oxford, and afterwards displaying great zeal for the reformation he was employed by Edward VI and Elizabeth on different occasions. He was one of the commissioners who sat at the trial of the unfortunate queen of Scots, and died in 1596, leaving a treatise 'Against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops,' 8vo 1608; and a 'General Survey of the Isle of Wight,' which was never printed.

KNORR, *Rosenrot Christian von* (*Biog.*) a German orientalist, who died in 1689, at the age of 53, was the author of 'Kabbala denudata, seu Doctrina Hebræorum Transcendentalis,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1677, and fol. Francof. 1684.

KNOTT, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and controversialist, whose real name was *Matthias Wilson*, is said in some of his works to have taken the name of *Nicholas Smith*; he was born in Northumberland in 1580, and died in 1655, after having been appointed provincial in England. He was the author of 'Charity Mistaken, with the Want whereof Catholics are unjustly charged, for affirming as they do with Grief that Protestancy unrepented destroys Salvation;' which was answered by Dr. Potter, and also by Chillingworth; to this latter he gave a reply at large in a work entitled 'Infidelity Unmasked; or, the Confutation of a Book published by W. Chillingworth,' &c. He also wrote, 'Monita Utilissima pro Patribus Missionariis Anglicanis;' but this was never printed.

KNOWLES, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a valiant knight of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who attended Richard I in the wars to the Holy Land, where he distinguished himself by notable feats of valour.

KNOWLES, *Sir Charles, Bart.*, a worthy descendant of the preceding, who rose by his merits to the rank of rear-admiral, and, after having distinguished himself during a long series of services, died in 1777.

KNOWLES (*Her.*) the name of a family of whom honourable mention is made under *History*. They enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1765 on sir Charles Knowles above-mentioned; and their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Azure, crusuly of crosslets, a cross mouline voided *or*.

Crest. An elephant statant *argent*.

Motto. "Semper paratus."

KNOWLES, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a native of Ely, was born in 1723, and died in 1802, leaving, 1. 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of God, in Twelve Sermons,' with a preface in answer to a pamphlet concerning the argument à priori. 2. 'An Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit.' 3. 'Lord Hervey's and Dr. Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate.' 4. 'Observations on the Tithe Bill.' 5. 'Dialogue on the Test Act.' 6. 'Primitive Christianity in favour of the Trinity;' to which Mr. Capel Lofft attempted an answer. 7. 'Observations on the Divine Mission of Moses.' 8. 'Advice to a Young Clergyman, in Six Letters,' &c.

KNOX, *John* (*Ecc.*) the furious reformer of Scotland, said to be descended from an ancient and honourable family, was born in 1505 at Gifford, in the county of East Lothian, and died in 1572, after having employed his whole life and powers in the attempt to abolish the Romish religion and overthrow the christian hierachy; in which attempt he was abundantly aided by the factions that distracted the state at that time. He did not write much, but his writings had the same tendency as his preaching. [Vide Plate XIX]

KNOX (*Her.*) a family of Scotch extraction which enjoys the peerage, first conferred on Thomas Knox, who was created a baron in 1781 by the title of baron Welles, and a viscount in 1791 by the title of viscount Northland.

KNOX, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a naval captain in the East India service, was born about 1641, and, after spending nineteen years of captivity in the island of Ceylon, where he and his father, and fourteen others, were made prisoners, he escaped to England, but at what time he died is not certain. He was the author of 'An Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon, in the East Indies,' &c. fol. London, 1681.

KNOX, *Vicesimus*, an English divine and miscellaneous writer, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1822, at the age of 68, wrote, 1. 'Essays, Moral and Literary;' which were published upwards of 40 years ago, and established his reputation as a popular writer. 2. 'Liberal Education;' containing strictures on the course of scholastic discipline at the University, which has since undergone considerable improvements. 3. 'Winter Evenings.' 4. 'Degradation of Grammar Schools;' his last publication just before his death, and a powerful appeal against the barbarous project then set on foot of blending common school learning with the study of the classics in Grammar Schools, which, for the honour of parliament, was rejected with the contempt it deserved. Dr. Knox wrote several other works on theological and political subjects in opposition to the ruling spirit of the times. [Vide Plate XL]

KNUTZEN, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a professor of philosophy in Prussia, was born at Konigsberg in 1713, and died in 1751, leaving, among other works, 'Systema Causarum Efficientium;' 'Elementa Philosophiæ Rationalis, &c.;' 'Theoremata de Parabolis Infinitis;' besides a 'Defence of the Christian Religion.'

KOENIG, *George Matthias* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Altorf, in Franconia, in 1616, and died in 1699, leaving, among other things, 'Bibliotheca Recta et Nova,' 4to. Altorf. 1678.

KOENIG, *John Gerard*, a botanist, was born in Courland in 1728, and died in 1785, leaving several Letters to Linnæus, and other contributions on the subject of his science. The Koenigia, a plant which he discovered in Iceland, was so called by Linnæus in honour of him.

KOENIG, *Daniel*, a Swiss by birth, was murdered at the age of 22 at Franeker by the populace, who took him for a French spy. He translated Arbuthnot's 'Tables of Ancient Coins,' which remained in MS. till 1756, when they were published at Utrecht.

KOETS, *Koelof* (*Biog.*) a painter of Zwoll, who died in 1725, at the age of 70, was much patronized by William III of England.

KOHATH (*Bibl.*) קהת, son of Levi, and father of Amram, Hebron, and Uzziel, whose family was appointed to carry the ark and the sacred vessels of the tabernacle while Israel marched through the wilderness. *Gen.* xlvi; *Numb.* vi.

KOLAIAH (*Bibl.*) קוליה, the father of Ahab. *Jerem.* xxix.

KOLBEN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a German traveller, who was born at Dorflas, in the principality of Bayreuth, in 1674, and died in 1726, was the author of 'A Description of the Cape of Good Hope;' which was translated into Dutch in 1727, and into English in 1731; afterwards abridged and published in French, in 3 vols. 12mo. He also wrote, 'De Aquis Capitis Bona Spei,' inserted in the 'Acta Eruditorum.'

KORAH (*Bibl.*) קרח, son of Esau and Aholibamah, succeeded Kenaz in part of the kingdom of Edom. *Gen.* xxxvi.

KORAH, son of Jehar, and the head of the Korites, a family among the Levites, engaged with Dathan, Abiram, and On, in rebellion against Moses and Aaron, for which they and their followers suffered the signal vengeance of heaven. *Numb.* xvi.

KORTHOLT, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a professor of divinity at Kiel, was born in 1633 at Burg, in the island of Fermeren, near the Baltic Sea, and died in 1694, leaving, 1. 'Tractatus de Religione Ethnica Mahummedana et Judaica,' 4to. 1665. 2. 'De Origine et Natura Christianismi ex Mente Gentilium,' 4to. 1672. 3. 'Tractatus de Persecutionibus Ecclesiæ Primitivæ, veterumque Martyrum Cruciatibus;' the best edition of which is said to be that of Keil, 4to. 1689. 4. 'Tractatus de Calumniis Paganorum in veteres Christianos,' 4to. Keil, 1698. 5. 'De Tribus Impostoribus magnis Liber Edwardo Herbert, Thomâ Hobbes, et Benedicto Spinosa oppositis,' 4to. Hamb. 1701. 6. 'De Rationis cum Revelatione in Theologia Concursu,' 4to. &c.

KORTHOLT, *Christian*, grandson of the preceding, and a German scholar, was born at Keil in 1709, and died in 1730, leaving several dissertations, &c.; as, 'De Ecclesiis Suburbicariis;' 'De Enthusiasmo Muhammedis;' &c. &c.

KOSCIUSKO, *Thaddeus* (*Hist.*) a Polish soldier, of a noble family, was born about 1750, entered the service of the Americans in 1776, where he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. On his return to his country he was employed as a general against the Russians, whom he for some time successfully opposed; but, after having made a fruitless struggle to preserve the independence of his country, he retired to France, and died in 1817.

KOTZEBUE, *Augustus von* (*Hist.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer of Germany, was born in 1761, and, after having acted in a diplomatic capacity in Russia, he was, in

1789, banished to Siberia by the emperor Paul, but was soon after recalled and taken into the emperor's favour. In 1813 he was appointed consul-general at Konigsberg; but, resigning this post soon after, he retired to Manheim, where he was assassinated in 1819 by a political fanatic, a student of Jena, by the name of Sand. He was the author of many Plays and Novels, besides an Account of his Banishment; his Travels into Italy, &c.

KOUCK, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, who died in 1550, at the age of 50, was principal painter to Charles V.

KOULI *Khan* (*Hist.*) vide *Kûli Khan*.

KRANTZ, *Albert* (*Biog.*) an historian and native of Hamburgh, who died in 1517, was the author of, 1. 'Vandalia, sive Historia de Vandalium vera Origine,' &c. fol. Colon. 1519. 2. 'Saxonia, sive de Saxonicæ Gentis vetusta Origine,' &c. fol. Colon. 1520. 3. 'Chronica Regnorum Daniæ, Sueciæ, Norwegiæ,' fol. Argentorat, 1546. 4. 'Metropolis, sive Historia Ecclesiastica Saxoniæ,' fol. Basil. 1548.

KRAUS, *Martin* (*Biog.*) vide *Crusius*.

KRAUSE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter of Augsburg, who died in 1754, at the age of 48, acquired some eminence in historical painting.

KRESA, *Father* (*Biog.*) a native of Moravia, and confessor to the king and queen of Bohemia, who died in 1715, at the age of 67, was the author of 'Analysis Speciosa Trigonometriæ Sphericæ.'

KROMAYER, *John* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Cobelen, in Misnia, in 1576, and died in 1643, leaving, 'Harmonia Evangelistarum;' 'Examen Libri Christianæ Concordiæ;' 'Historiæ Ecclesiæ Compendium,' &c.

KROMAYER, *Jerome*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Zeitz in 1610, and died in 1670, leaving, among other things, 'Theologia Positivo-Polemica;' 'Historia Ecclesiastica;' 'Polymathia Theologica,' &c.

KUHLMAN, *Quirinus* (*Ecc.*) a fanatic, and native of Breslau, in Silesia, was born in 1651, and after wandering through different countries of Europe, where he practised various arts to extract money and to gratify himself, he was burnt at Moscow in 1689, for uttering some seditious predictions. He was the author of 'Prodromus quinquennii Mirabilis,' Lugd. Bat. 1674.

KUHNIUS, *Joachim* (*Biog.*) a German scholar and critic, was born in 1647 at Gripswalde, in Pomerania, and died in 1697, leaving, 1. 'Animadversiones in Pollucem,' 12mo. 1680, and inserted in the folio edition of the 'Onomasticon,' Amst. 1706. 2. 'Æliani variæ Historiæ Libri XIV,' 8vo. Argent. 1685. 3. 'Diogenes Laertius de Vitis Philosophorum,' &c. inserted in the edition of Meibomius, 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1692. 4. 'Quæstiones Philosophicæ ex Sacris Veteris et Novi Testamenti aliisque Scriptoribus,' 4to. Argent. 1698. 5. 'Pausaniæ Græciæ Descriptio,' fol. Lips. 1716.

KUICK, *John Van* (*Ecc.*) a painter of Dort, was burnt to death in 1572, at the age of 42, on a charge of heresy.

KULI KHAN (*Hist.*) a brave general in the reigns of Ashraf, Soltan of Tamasp, and Abbas Shâh, was raised to the throne of Persia at the death of the latter in 1737, when he was proclaimed king by the name of Nadir Shah, and slain in 1747, after having made great conquests in India.

KULI SHAH, an impostor, bewitched the minds of the vulgar by the pretence of working miracles, and obtained a number of followers in the year 1501, by whose aid he defeated the Turks; but retiring to Persia, and placing himself under the protection of Shah Ismael, he was at length by his orders put to death.

KUNCKEL, *John* (*Biog.*) a chemist, was born in 1630 at Husum, in the duchy of Sleswick, and died in 1703. He is principally known as the discoverer of phosphorus, on which he wrote a treatise, besides some other works in German on chemical subjects.

KUSTER, *Ludolf* (*Biog.*) a critic, was born at Blomberg, in Westphalia, in 1670, and died in 1716, leaving, 1. 'Historia Critici Homeri,' 8vo. Francof. 1696. 2. 'Bibliotheca Librorum collecta a L. Neocoro,' 5 vols. 8vo. Ultraj.; continued from 1697 to 1699 under the feigned name of Neocorus. 3. An edition of Suidas, fol. Cantab. 1705. 4. 'Jamblichi de Vita Pythagoræ Liber Græcè et Latinè,' &c. 4to. Amst. 1707. 6. 'De Musæo Alexandrino Diatriba,' inserted in the eighth volume of Gronovius's Thesaurus. 7. 'Ludovici Savoti Dissertationes de Nummis Antiquis Linguâ Gallicâ in Latinam translatæ,' &c. inserted in the eleventh volume of Grævius's Thesaurus. 8. 'De vero Usu Verborum Mediorum apud Græcos, eorumque Differentia a Verbis Activis et Passivis,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1714. 9. 'Explication d'une Inscription Grecque envoyée de Smyrne,' inserted in the 'Memoires de Trevoux, for September, 1715. 10. 'Examen Criticum Editionis novissimæ Herodoti Gronovianæ,' inserted in Le Clerc's 'Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne,' tom. v.

KUYP (*Biog.*) or *Cuyp, Jacob*, a landscape painter of eminence, founded the academy of painting at Dort in 1643.

KUYP, *Albert*, son of the preceding, who was born at Dort in 1606, excelled his father in the delicacy of his colouring and in the variety and correctness of his pieces. The Landing of Prince Maurice at Dort is reckoned one of his best pieces.

KYDERMINSTER (*Biog.*) or *Kidderminster, Richard*, an ecclesiastic and an antiquary, who was born in Worcestershire, and died in 1531, was the author of 'Tractatus contra Doctrinam Lutheri;' besides the 'History of Winchcombe Abbey,' in five books, the manuscript of which is lost.

KYNASTON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an English poet of an ancient family, was born in 1587, entered a gentleman commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1601, and died in 1642, leaving, 1. A translation of Chaucer's 'Troilus and Cresseide,' into Latin, published at Oxford in 4to. 1635. 2. 'Leoline and Sydanis; with Cinthiades,' 1641.

KYNASTON, *John*, descended from a younger branch of the same family, was born in 1728, educated at Oxford, and died in 1783, leaving, among other things, an oration, 'De Impietate C. Tacito falso objectata,' &c. delivered in the chapel of his college, and published in 1761.

L.

LAADAH (*Bibl.*) לעדה, son of Shelah, and father of Mareshah of Judah. 1 *Chron.* iv.

LAARCHUS (*Hist.*) Λάαρχος, the guardian of Battus, king of Cyrene, who aimed at dispossessing the latter of his kingdom, but was assassinated through the means of the queen, the mother of Battus. *Polyæn.* l. 8.

LABADIE, *John* (*Biog.*) a French visionary, who, leaving the Jesuits, among whom he had entered, set up as the leader of a sect; and, going through different countries, endeavoured to make proselytes to his opinions, which consisted of a mixture of blasphemy and infidelity. He died in 1674, leaving many works.

LABAN (*Bibl.*) לבן, son of Bethuel, and grandson of Nahor, brother to Rebekah, and father to Rachel and Leah. *Gen.* xxviii.

LABAN, a city of the priests in Judah. *Josh.* xv.

LABARIS (*Hist.*) a king of Egypt after Sesostris.

LABAT, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a Dominican and a traveller, was born at Paris in 1663, and died in 1738, leaving, 1. 'Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique,' 6 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Voyages en Espagne et en Italie,' 8 vols. 12mo. 3. 'Nouvelle Relation de l'Afrique Occidentale,' 5 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Voyage du Chevalier des Merchais en Guinée,' 4 vols. 12mo. 5. 'La Relation Historique de l'Ethiopie Occidentale,' translated from the Latin of father Cavazzi, a Capuchin, 4 vols. 12mo. 6. 'Les Memoires du Chev. d'Arvieux,' &c. 6 vols. 12mo.

LABBE, *Louisa* (*Biog.*) the wife of a rope-maker, and a poetess, was born about 1526 at Lyons, and died in 1566, leaving poems which were printed at Lyons in 1556, at Rouen in 1616, and a superior edition at Lyons in 8vo. 1762.

LABBE, *Peter*, a Jesuit, who was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1594, was the author of 1. 'Carmen Panegyricum Ludovico XIII,' on the taking of Rochelle, &c. 2. 'Elogia Sacra, Theologica,' &c. fol. Granat. 1664, and 8vo. Lips. 1706. 3. 'Epistola Historica, Poetica, Miscellanea,' &c. 12mo. 1673.

LABBE, *Philip*, a Jesuit, descended from a good family of Bourges, was born in 1607, and died in 1667, leaving, 1. 'Regulæ Accentuum et Spirituum Græcorum,' &c. 12mo. 1635, and very often reprinted. 2. 'Concordia Sacræ et Prophanæ Chronologiæ,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1638. 3. 'Elenchus Prosodicus Latino-Græcus,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1639. 4. 'Hagiologium Franco-Galliæ,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1643. 5. 'Pharus Galliæ Antiquæ,' &c. 12mo. 1644. 6. 'Eruditæ Pronunciationis Catholici Indices,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1645. 7. 'Les Tableaux Methodiques de la Geographie Royale,' &c. fol. Paris, 1646. 8. 'La Geographie Royale,' &c. fol. Paris, 1646, 1652, 1662. 9. 'Galliæ Synodorum Conciliorumque brevis et accurata Historia,' &c. fol. 1646. 10. 'Historiæ Sacræ Prodromus, et Heroicæ Poeseos Deliciæ,' 12mo. Paris. 1646. 11. 'De Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptoribus,' &c. fol. 1648. 12. 'Catalogue des Archevechés et Evêches soumis à le Metropole de Bourges,' 4to. 1648. 13. 'Sacrarum Elegiarum Deliciæ,' 12mo. 1648. 14. 'Enchiridion Prosodicum,' 12mo. 1648 and 1661. 15. 'La Clef d'Or de l'Histoire de France,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1649. 16. 'Généalogie de la Maison Royale de France,' &c. Paris, 1649. 17. 'Chronologiæ Discendæ Methodus,' Paris. 1651. 18. 'Notitia Dignitatum omnium Imperii Romani,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1651. 19. 'Eloges Historiques des Rois de France,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1651 and 1664. 20. 'Specimen novæ Bibliothecæ MSS. et Supplementa decem,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1652. 21. 'Regia Epitome Historiæ Sacræ et Prophanæ,' &c. 12mo. 1653 and 1654. 22. 'Bibliotheca Anti-Janseniana,' 4to. Paris. 1654. 23. 'Nova Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum Librorum,' 2 vols. fol. 1657. 24. 'Bibliotheca Chronologica SS. Patrum, Theologum, Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum,' &c. 24mo. 1659. 25. Two Lives of Galen in Latin; the last of which is inserted by Fabricius in the fourth volume of his 'Bibliotheca Græca.' 26. An edition of the Annals of Glycas, Greek and Latin, from the interpretation of Leunclavius. 27. 'De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis Dissertatio,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1660. 28. 'Abacus Chronologicus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum,' fol. 29. 'Geographiæ Episcopalis Breviarium,' 24mo. 1661. 30. 'Conciliorum General. National. Provincial. &c. Historica Synopsis,' 4to. 1661, which was preparatory to his great work on the councils, by which he is best known, which appeared in 17 vols. fol. 1672; eight volumes of which were printed in his life-time, and the rest completed by father Cossart. Moreri and Niceron have added several other articles to this list.

LABDA (*Myth.*) Λάβδα, a daughter of Amphion, and one of the Bacchiadæ, was born lame. She married Ection, by whom she had a son, whom she named Cypselus, because she saved him in a coffer. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 92; *Aristot. Polit.* l. 5.

LABDACUS (*Myth.*) Λαβδάκος, a son of Polydorus by Nycteis, and father to Laius. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 2; *Stat. Theb.* l. 6.

LABEALIS (*Geog.*) now *Scutari*, a lake of Dalmatia. *Liv.* l. 44.

LABEO (*Hist.*) a surname of the family of the Fabii, Antistii, Asconii, and Cethegi, &c.

LABEO, *Antistius*, one of Cæsar's murderers, who, after fighting at the battle of Philippi, caused himself to be slain by one of his freedmen that he might not fall into the hands of his enemies.

LABEO, *Antistius*, son of the preceding, and equally zealous in the same cause, refused the offers of the consulship made him by Augustus, and devoted himself to the profession of the law, in which he excelled.

LABEO, *Actius* (*Biog.*) vide *Actius*.

LABERIUS, *J. Decimus* (*Biog.*) a Roman knight, who was famous for the talent of writing pantomimes; of which some few fragments remain that have been collected with those of Ennius, Lucilius, and Publius Syrus, &c. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 7, ep. 11, &c.; *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 10; *Senec. de Controv.* l. 2, c. 18; *Aul. Gell.* l. 3, c. 7; *Sueton. in Cæsar.*

LABICUM (*Geog.*) now *Colonna*, a town of Italy, called also *Lavicum*, between the Gabii and Tusculum.

LABIENUS, *T. Attius* (*Hist.*) a tribune who first served Cæsar in the wars of Gaul, but afterwards went over to the side of Pompey. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.*; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 11 & 12, &c.

LABIENUS, another officer who followed the party of Brutus

and Cassius, and was afterwards killed in Parthia by the army of Augustus.

Labienus, *Titus*, an historian and an orator in the age of Augustus, whose works were ordered to be burnt by the senate on account of their seditious tendency; for the grief of which he is said to have destroyed himself. *Strab.* l. 4; *Senec. in Præf. Controv.* 5; *Dio.* l. 4; *Sueton. in Calig.*

LABOUREUR, *John le* (*Biog.*) a French historian and antiquary, was born in 1623 at Montmorency, near Paris, and died in 1675, leaving, 1. 'Traduction de l'Histoire de Charles VI,' &c. 1656. 2. 'L'Histoire du Marechal de Guebriant,' &c. 1656. 3. A new edition of the 'Memoires de Michel de Castelnau,' &c. 1659. 4. 'Les Tableaux Genealogiques ou les Seize Quartiers des Rois de France,' &c. 1682. 5. 'Traité de l'Origine des Armoiries.

Laboureur, *Louis le*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1679, was the author of several pieces of poetry.

Laboureur, *Claude le*, uncle of the two preceding, published in 1643 'Des Notes et Corrections sur le Breviaire de Lyon;' and in 1665, 1681, and 1682, 'Les Mesures de l'Isle Barbe,' &c.

LABOURLOTE, *Claude* (*Hist.*) one of the bravest captains of his age, rose by his merit to a high rank in the army; and, after having distinguished himself by many acts of valour, he was killed in 1600 by a pistol-shot.

LACARRY, *Giles* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, historian, and critic, was born in 1605, and died in 1684, leaving, 1. 'Elogium Nati Delphini,' 4to. 1637. 2. An edition of 'Velleius Paterculus,' 12mo. Paris. 1644. 3. 'Cornelii Taciti Liber de Germania, cum Notis,' 4to. Mont. Alban. 1649, and Claromont. 1677. 4. 'Mathematicæ Tabulæ Logarithmeticæ,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1652. 5. 'Breviculum de Vita Francisci de Stanno,' 8vo. Claromont. 1660. 6. 'Historia Romana, &c. per Numismata et Marmora Antiqua, testata et illustrata,' 4to. Claromont. 1671. 7. 'Series et Numismata Regum Syriæ Ægypti,' &c. 8. 'Prolusio Apologetica.' 9. 'Historia Galliarum Sub Præfectis Prætorii Galliarum,' &c. 4to. Claromont. 1672. 10. 'Epitome Historiæ Regum Franciæ,' &c. 4to. Claromont. 1672. 11. 'Breviculum Expeditionis Ludovici XIV Franciæ Regis,' &c. 1672. 12. 'Chronologium Regum Franciæ.' 13. 'Historia Christiana Imperatorum Consulum,' &c. 4to. Claromont. 1675. 14. 'Historia Coloniarum à Gallis in exteras Nationes missarum,' &c. 4to. Claromont. 1677. 15. 'Historia Codicis Justiniani,' &c.

LACEDÆMON (*Myth.*) Λακεδαίμων, a son of Jupiter and Taygeta, the daughter of Atlas, who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas, by whom he had Amycla and Euridice. From Lacedæmon and his wife, the capital of Laconia was called *Lacedæmon*, or *Sparta*. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 10; *Schol. in Pind. Olymp. Od.* 3; *Schol. in Orest. Hygin. Fab.* 155; *Paus.* l. 3.

Lacedæmon (*Geog.*) or *Sparta*, the capital of Laconia, now called by the inhabitants *Misitra*, received at different times the names of *Lelegia*, *Oebalia*, and *Hecatompolis*, but is best known by its first and most ancient names *Lacedæmon* and *Sparta* from Lacedæmon and his wife. [Vide *Lacedæmon*] The name of Sparta is most commonly applied to the city, and Lacedæmon to the country. It is generally said to have been built by Lacedæmon, although some have ascribed its origin to Spartus, son of Amyclas, the king, and some make Cecrops to have been its founder.

History of Lacedæmon.

The history of Lacedæmon is involved in much fable, from which nothing authentic can be collected. Mythologists reckon Lelex to have been the first king of the country, who is said to have been succeeded by his descendants Miles, Eurotas, Lacedæmon, Amyclas, Argalus, Cynortas, Oebalus, Tyndarus, Castor and Pollux, Menelaus, Orestes, and Tisamenes. In the reign of this latter, the Heraclidæ re-entered Peloponnesus, from which they had formerly been driven by Eurystheus. Proclus and Eurysthenes, the descendants of the Heraclidæ, enjoyed the crown of Lacedæmon together; and after them, it was decreed that the two families should always sit on the throne together: their descendants, who were severally called *Euristhenidæ* or *Agidæ*, and *Proclidæ*, succeeded in the following order.

Table of the Kings of Lacedæmon in Chronological Order.

Eurysthenidæ, or Agidæ,		*and Proclidæ.*	
Kings.	*Began to reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to reign.*
Eurysthenes	A.C. 1104	Proclus	A.C. 1104
Agis	1080	Sous.	
Echestratus.	1030	Eurypon.	
Labotas.	995	Prytanes.	
Doryssus.	958	Eunomus.	
Agesilaus I.	939	Polydectes.	
Archelaus	885	Lycurgus.	
Teleclus	825	Charilaus	870
Alcamenes	781	Nicander.	
Polydorus	743	Theopompus.	
Eurycrates	684	Xeuxidamus	719
Anaxander	702	Anaxidamus	689
Eurycrates II.	684	Archidamus.	
Leon	668	Agasicles.	
Anaxandrides	664	Ariston.	
Cleomenes	557	Demoratus.	
Leonidas.	481	Leutychides.	
Philistarchus	480	Archidamus II	470
Plistonax.	479	Agis	428
Pausanias	434	Agesilaus II	391
Agesipolis	395	Archidamus III	356
Cleombrotus	380	Agis II	333
Agesipolis II	371	Eudamidas.	
Cleomenes II	370	Archidamus IV.	
Areus	336	Eudamidas II.	324
Acrotatus	292	Agis.	
Areus II.	269	Eurydamidas.	
Leonidas II	265	Epiclidas.	
Cleombrotus.			
Leonidas, restored	238		
Cleomenes III	230		

Cleomenes engaged the Lacedæmonians in the Ætolian league, but the Ætolians and their allies were defeated near Sellasia by the Acheans, aided by Antigonus Doson, tutor to Philip, king of Macedon. Epiclidas having been killed in this battle, Sparta was taken by Aratus, and the kingdom destroyed, in the second year of the 139th Olympiad, A.M. 3812, A.C. 223. Cleomenes, who after this battle took refuge in Egypt, was killed there four years after, in a sedition which he had raised against Ptolemy. After the extinction of these two families, and the capture of Sparta, Machanidas, a tyrant, got possession of the supreme power A.C. 210, and Nabis reigned after him for fourteen years. In the year A.C. 191, Lacedæmon joined the Achæan league, and about three years after the walls were demolished by order of Philopœmon. The territory of Laconia shared the fate of the Achæan confederacy, which was dissolved by the power of the Roman arms, when the whole country was conquered by Mummius, A.C. 147, and converted into a Roman province, but the Romans granted liberty to the Lacedæmonians, and suffered them to live under their own laws. The place where Sparta stood is now called *Paleo Chori*, or the Old Town, the new one erected since, at some distance on the W. of its ruins, is called *Misitra*. [Vide *Misitra*] The Lacedæmonians rendered themselves illus-

trious by their courage, which they displayed on many occasions against the neighbouring states of Greece. They carried on a bloody war against the Messenians A. C. 722, and another A. C. 669; they rendered assistance to the Athenians in destroying the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, and co-operated with them in expelling the Persians from Greece, which was followed by the celebrated war between them and the Athenians, well known by the name of the Peloponnesian war, which terminated in the destruction of Athens. The Lacedæmonians then turned their arms against the Persians, when Agesilaus, their king, performed many great exploits in Asia, but the rest of Greece having leagued against them, they fought a battle against the Bœotians, the issue of which was doubtful. This was followed by a naval engagement with Conon, the Athenian, in the service of the Persians, which terminated to their disadvantage, and, although they succeeded for a time in getting possession of Thebes, yet they were driven from it four years after by Pelopidas, and, in losing the battle of Leuctra against Epaminondas, they lost the ascendancy which they had hitherto maintained in the affairs of Greece, A. C. 371. They were then conquered by the Arcadians, and Sparta was besieged by Epaminondas, who sacked all Laconia. A second battle fought against Epaminondas at Mantinea, terminated no less to their disadvantage, although the Thebans lost on that occasion their great commander. They afterwards assisted, but with little success, the Phocians against the Thebans, in what was called the Sacred War, and lost a battle which they fought against Antipater, one of Alexander's generals, in which their king Agis was killed. The wars which they carried on against the successors of Alexander were not more successful, but when Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, attempted the conquest of Laconia, he found that the Lacedæmonians had sufficient of their old spirit remaining to defend their soil against a foreign invader. This, however, was the last effort of an expiring power, which was finally broken by intestine divisions, aided by the more successful attacks of their enemies. The glory of Sparta was lost at the battle of Sellasia, which put an end to the race of the Heraclidæ.

Writers on Lacedæmon.

Homer; Herodotus; Thucydides; Xenophon; Apollodorus; Maccabæi; Polybius; Diodorus; Dionysius; Livy; Strabo; Josephus; Justin; Plutarch; Pausanias, Athenæus; Sigonius; Meursius, &c.

LACEDÆMON (*Numis.*) coins or medals are extant of this city, bearing the inscription, ΛΑ.--ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ; and sometimes with the name of their magistrates, who in the time of the emperors, were prætors. On some medals they also commemorated their alliance with other cities, as ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΩΝ CΑΓΑΛΑCCΟC, i. e. *Lacedæmon Sagalassus*, subaudi *Concordia*.—ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ CΕΛΓΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.—CΤΡ. ΑΙ. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ. ΟΜΟ. ΣΜΥ. i. e. *Prætore Ælio Heraclide Lacedæmoniorum Concordia cum Smyrnæis, &c.* They bore for their types the head or figure of Hercules, Diana, Lycurgus, Mercury, or his caduceus, Jupiter, &c.; *Vaill. Gr.; Tristan. Comm. Hist. &c.*

LACHISH (*Bibl.*) לכיש, a city S. of Judah, which was built by Rehoboam, and besieged by Sennacherib, but not taken. *Josh.* x; 2 *Kings* xviii; 2 *Chron.* xi. xxxii.

LA COLONIE (*Hist.*) a native of Perigord, who rose to the rank of a marshal in the Austrian service, died at Bourdeaux in 1759, aged 85, leaving, 'Memoires Militaires,' 2 vols. 12mo. Frankfort, 1730, and Brussels, 1739; and 'Histoire de Bourdeaux,' 3 vols. 12mo.

LACOMBE, *James* (*Biog.*) a French historian, who was born at Paris in 1724, was the author of 'Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire Ancienne,' 8vo. 1757; 'De l'Histoire du Nord;' De l'Histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal;' 'Revolutions de l'Empire de la Russie,' 12mo. 1760;' 'Histoire de Christine Reine de Suede,' 12mo. 1762, which last was translated into English in 1766.

LACOMBE, *de Prezel Honore*, brother of the preceding, was the author of many dictionaries, according to the taste of the times, as 'Dictionnaire de Portraits et d'Anecdotes des Hommes célebres,' 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He is not to be confounded with another author of the same name, time, and nation, who wrote a Dictionary of Old French, 8vo. 1765.

LACON (*Her.*) the name of a family of some antiquity, which is so denominated from the parish of Lacon, in the county of Salop. Sir Edmund Lacon, of this family, was created a baronet in 1818.

LACONIA (*Geog.*) or *Laconica*, Λακωνική, a country in the southern part of Peloponnesus, having Argos and Arcadia on the N, Messenia on the W, the Mediterranean on the S, and the bay of Argos on the E. Its extent from N. to S. was about 50 miles. The capital called Lacedæmon, or Sparta, has given its name to the rest of the country. [Vide *Lacedæmon*]

LACTANTIUS, *Lucius Cœlius Firmianus* (*Ecc.*) a father of the church, was, according to some, an African, and, according to others, a native of Fermo, a town of Ancona, whence he is supposed to have taken his surname. Arnobius was his preceptor, and after studying rhetoric in Africa, he was chosen by Constantine to be preceptor to his son Crispus, and died in 325. His principal work is his 'Institutiones Divinæ,' the best editions of which are those of Sparke, 8vo. Oxon. 1684; of Büneman, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1739; and of Du Fresnoy, 2 vols. 4to. Paris. 1748. Some works have been erroneously attributed to Lactantius, as a poem entitled 'The Phœnix,' the production of a Pagan, and not a Christian; the poem upon 'Easter,' which appears to have been written by some one subsequent to his time; that of 'The Passion of Christ,' is considered not to be of his style. The Arguments upon the Metamorphoses of Ovid, and the Notes upon the Thebaid of Statius, were written by Lactantius Placidus.

LACTANTIUS PLACIDUS, a grammarian, and author of notes upon the Metamorphoses of Ovid, and the Thebaid of Statius, lived in the sixth century.

LACY, *John* (*Biog.*) an actor and writer of plays, in the reign of Charles II, who died in 1681, was the author of the 'Dumb Lady,' 4to. 1672; 'Sir Hercules Buffoon,' 4to. 1684; 'Old Troop,' 4to. 1698; 'Sawney the Scot,' 4to. 1698.

LACYDES (*Biog.*) a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, the disciple of Arcesilaus, and his successor in his academy, followed the sceptical doctrines of his master, and died, as is said, of excess of drinking, A. C. 212.

LADE (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Kent, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred first in 1730 on sir John Lade, which becoming extinct, was revived in favour of sir John Lade, of another branch, in 1758. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a fesse wavy between three escallops *sable*; second and third *gules*, a lion rampant *or*, ducally collared and chained *sable*.

Crest. In a coronet or, a leopard's head regardant *sable* bezantée.

LADIK (*Geog.*) or *Ladikich*, the ancient Laodicea, a town of Asia Minor, 30 m. W. Konich, which is now a mud-built village, with little more than 400 inhabitants, although the ruins which were to be seen in the time of Chandler, and some of which are still extant, bespeak it to have been a place of importance. It is said to have suffered much from earthquakes, but to have been restored by the munificence

of the emperors. About the year 1097, it was in the possession of, and submitted to, Ducas, general of the emperor Alexis; in 1120 its walls were repaired by John Comnenus, but falling again into decay, it was exposed to the ravages of the Turks, into whose hands it came shortly after, and naturally sunk into decay. [Vide *Laodicea*] *Constant. Manass.*; *Chandler's Trav.* &c.

LADISLAUS (*Hist.*) the name of several princes.

Kings of Hungary.

LADISLAUS I, son of Bela I, was born in Poland in 1041, succeeded Geysa in 1080, and died after a reign of 17 or 18 years, during which period he defeated the Tartars, and distinguished himself by his piety.

LADISLAUS II, son of Emeric, reigned only six months in 1204, having Andrew II for his successor.

LADISLAUS III, surnamed *Cunne*, succeeded his father Stephen V, in 1272, was assassinated in 1285 in his tent, by the Tartars, in whom he placed too much confidence.

LADISLAUS IV, also called *Uladislaus*, grand duke of Lithuania, and king of Poland, was elected to the throne of Hungary in 1443, after the death of Albert of Austria, and was slain in 1444, in battle against Amurath, the sultan of the Turks, whom he had previously defeated by means of his general Hunniades.

LADISLAUS V, son of Albert of Austria, succeeded Ladislaus IV, under the protection of John Hunniades, and was poisoned in 1451 by the Hussites, whom he opposed with vigour, and earnestly wished to suppress.

LADISLAUS, or *Uladislaus* VI, son of Casimir, king of Poland, after having obtained the kingdom of Bohemia, succeeded in 1490 by his valour and address to the throne of Hungary, after the death of Matthew Corvinus, son of John Hunniades. *Bonfin. de Reb. Hung.*; *Dubrav. Rer. Hung.* l. 32, &c.

King of Naples.

LADISLAUS, or *Launcelot*, surnamed *the Magnanimous and Victorious*, succeeded his father Charles de Duras in 1386, on the throne of Naples, but not without violent opposition on the part of Lewis II, of Anjou, his competitor. Nevertheless Ladislaus was finally successful, and was also called by the Hungarians to take the throne which was rendered vacant by the murder of Sigismund. Whilst pursuing his successes against the pope, and the Florentines, he died in 1414, at the age of 38, of poison, administered by the hand of his mistress, whom his enemies are said to have bribed to this action. *Bonfinius, Bzovius, Spondanus*, &c.

Kings of Poland.

LADISLAUS, or *Uladislaus* I, son of Cassimir I, was elected in 1081 to succeed Boleslaus, surnamed *the Cruel*, and died in 1102, after having defeated the inhabitants of Prussia and Pomerania, in three battles.

LADISLAUS II, succeeded his father Boleslaus III, in 1139, and died in 1159, after having been banished from his throne by his brothers, with whom he waged war with various success.

LADISLAUS III, succeeded Primislaus in 1295, and died in 1333, after having been expelled by his subjects, and again restored to the throne.

LADISLAUS IV, surnamed *Jagellon*, grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown of Poland in 1386, by his marriage with Hedwige, daughter of Lewis, king of Hungary, and died in 1434, at the age of 80, after having added Lithuania to his Polish dominions.

LADISLAUS V, king of Hungary, as well as of Poland. [Vide *Ladislaus IV of Hungary*]

LADISLAUS, Sigismond VI, son of Sigismond III, king of Sweden, and afterwards of Poland, was born in 1595, succeeded his father in 1632, and died in 1648, after having slain not less than 150,000 Turks in different battles.

King of Bohemia.

LADISLAUS, vide *Uladislaus.*

King of Servia.

LADISLAUS, eldest son of Stephen Dragutin, succeeded his uncle Melutin, as king of Servia in 1321, but being expelled the throne on account of his cruelties, he died in prison.

LADVOCAT, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Vauxcouleurs, in Champagne, in 1709, and died in 1765, leaving a Hebrew Grammar, an Historical Dictionary, and other works.

LÆLIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which nevertheless attained to the consulship. It was distinguished by the surnames of *Balbus* and *Sapiens*. [Vide *Lælius*]

LÆLIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) some consular coins commemorate the name of the Lælia *gens*, bearing the inscription, C. LAELIUS, and the ordinary type, of the head of the goddess Roma, on the obverse; and the figures of Castor and Pollux on the reverse.

LÆLIANUS (*Hist.*) vide *Ælianus.*

LÆLIUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a distinguished Roman, who commanded the Roman fleet in the second Punic war, and was rewarded for his valour with a golden crown, and 30 oxen. *Liv.* l. 26.

LÆLIUS, *C.* son of the preceding, a Roman consul, and a great orator, surnamed the *Wise*, was the particular friend of Scipio, whom he attended during his wars in Africa, distinguished himself at the battle fought against Asdrubal, and Syphax, when he took the latter prisoner, and conducted him to Rome U. C. 551, A. C. 203. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 2; *Sat.* 1.

LÆNA (*Hist.*) or *Leæna*, Λεαίνα, the mistress of Harmodius and Aristogiton, who, when put to the torture, bit off her tongue, that she might not be able to discover what she knew of the conspiracy. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 23; *Paus. in Attic.*; *Plut. de Garrul.*

LAER (*Biog.*) vide *Bamboccio.*

LAERTES (*Myth.*) Λαέρτης, a king of Ithaca, son of Arcesius and Chalcomedusa, who married Anticlea, by whom he was the reputed father of Ulysses. He was one of the Argonauts, according to Apollodorus. *Hom. Il. and Odyss. passim.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13, &c.

LAERTIADES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Ulysses, from his reputed father Laertes.

LAERTIUS, *Diogenes* (*Biog.*) a writer of Laertes. [Vide *Diogenes*]

LÆSTRYGONES (*Geog.*) the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, who are said to have been cannibals. *Plin.* l. 3, &c.

LAET, *John de* (*Biog.*) an historian, and native of Antwerp, who died in 1649, was the author of, 1. 'Hispania,' &c. 24mo. Lugd. Bat. 1629, of which there were two editions. 2. 'Gallia,' &c. 24mo. ibid. 1629. 3. 'Tractatus de Territoriis, Potentia, Familiis,' &c. 24mo. 1629. 4. 'Belgii confœderati Respublica,' &c. 24mo. ibid. 1630. 5. 'Turcici Imperii Status,' 24mo. ibid. 6. 'Persia,' &c. 24mo. 1633, and again in 1647, which was followed by similar works on other countries, which were printed by Elzevir, under the name of 'Respublicæ;' 'De Imperio Magni Mogolis,' &c. 24mo. 1631; 'Portugallia,' &c. 7. 'Novus Orbis seu descriptio Indiæ occidentalis,' &c. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1633, translated into French by himself, and reprinted in 1640. 8. 'De Gemmis et Lapidibus,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1647. 9. 'Thomæ Smithi de Republica Anglorum Libri Tres,' &c. which was frequently reprinted. 10. 'Notæ ad Dissertationem Hugonis Grotii de Origine gentium Americanorum,' 8vo. Paris. 1643, this work against Grotius, gave rise to

some replies and rejoinders. 11. 'Vitruvii de Architectura Libri X,' &c. fol. Amst. 1649.

LAETA (*Ecc.*) a Roman lady, the daughter of Albinus, the high priest, married Toraxus, a Christian, and son of St. Paula, whose virtues won so on the father-in-law, that he renounced Paganism, and embraced Christianity.

LÆTITIA (*Myth.*) *Jollity*, one of the moral deities among the Romans.

Lætitia (*Numis.*) this deity was depicted on medals under the form of a female, as in the annexed figure; having a wreath of flowers in her hand, which it was customary for the Romans to use on festivals and occasions of mirth; the inscriptions on many, LAETITIA PUCLICA—LAETITIA AUG. or AUGG. &c.



LÆTUS (*Hist.*) a captain of the prætorian guard to the emperor Commodus, who, finding that he was condemned to die, caused Commodus to be assassinated, and raised Pertinax to the throne. *Dio. in Pert.; Lamprid. in Comm.; Herod. in Commod. et Pert.*

Lætus, *Pomponius* (*Biog.*) vide *Pomponius*.

LÆVINUS, *P. Valerius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, who was defeated by Pyrrhus U. C. 474.

Lævinus, *Marcus*, a Roman general in the second Punic war, who drove the Carthaginians from Sicily. *Cic. in Verr.* 3; *Liv.* l. 23.

Lævinus, *Torrentius* (*Ecc.*) second bishop of Antwerp, and afterwards fourth archbishop of Malines, was a native of Ghent, and died in 1595, after having been sent on a mission to Philip II, of Spain.

LAFITAU, *Peter Francis* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit, and a prelate, was born at Bourdeaux in 1685, and died in 1764, after having been made bishop of Sisteron. He wrote, 1. 'Histoire de la Constitution Unigenitus,' 2 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Histoire de Clement XI,' &c.

Lafitau, *Joseph Francis* (*Biog.*) a brother of the preceding, and also a Jesuit of Bourdeaux, who died in 1755, was the author of, 1. 'Les Mœurs des Sauvages,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1723. 2. 'Histoire des Découvertes des Portugais dans le Nouveau Monde,' 2 vols. 4to. 1733, and 4 vols. 12mo. 1734. 3. 'Remarques sur le Gin-Seng,' 12mo. 4. 'Histoire de Jean de Brienne, Empereur de Constantinople.'

LAFOREY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Yorkshire, which is descended from the French family of the marquis de la Forest, of Poictou, and enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a chevron *azure*, three mullets *or*, in chief two fleurs-de-lis *azure*, in base an anchor *sable*; second and third *argent*, a cross engrailed *sable*, in each quarter a torteau.

Crest. A lion rampant regardant, in his right paw a firebrand, all *proper*.

Motto. "Loyal au mort."

LAGALLA, *Julius Cæsar* (*Biog.*) physician to the pope, who died in 1623, at the age of 47, was the author of 'Disputatio de Cœlo Animato,' &c.

LAGNY, *Thomas Fautet de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1660, and died in 1734, leaving, 1. 'Methode generale et très abrégée pour l'Extraction des Racines,' 1690 or 1691; the second edition of which was published in 1692, under the title of 'Methodes nouvelles et abrégées pour l'Extraction et l'Approximation des Racines,' &c. 2. 'Nouveaux Elemens d'Arithmetique et d'Algèbre,' &c. 12mo. 1697. 3. 'La Cubature de la Sphère,' &c. 12mo. Rochelle, 1702. 4. 'Analyse generale qui contient Régles Nouvelles pour resoudre des Problemes,' which appeared in 4to. 1733, under the name of M. de Lagny; but is said to have been written by M. l'Abbé Richer.

LAGO *Maggiore* (*Geog.*) a lake of Upper Italy, separating Milan from Sardinia. Its ancient name was *Lacus Verbanus*.

Lago *Negro* (*Geog.*) or *Lago Nero*, the ancient *Nerulum*, a considerable town of Naples, in the Basilicata, situated at the foot of the Apennines, 12 m. E. Policastro.

LAGRANGE, *Joseph Louis* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Turin in 1736, and died in 1813, leaving 'Mecanique Analytique,' &c.

LAGUERRE, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a painter of Versailles, who died in 1721, was employed by king William III in painting the ceilings at Hampton Court, where he executed the Labours of Hercules, and other things.

LAGUNA, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a physician of Segovia, who was born in 1499, and died in 1560, is known by his Annotations upon Dioscorides, and his 'Epitome of the Works of Galen.'

LAGUS (*Hist.*) a Macedonian of mean extraction, who received in marriage Arsinoe, the daughter of Meleager, by whom he had Ptolemy Lagus, afterwards king of Egypt. *Lucan.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 13; *Q. Curt.* l. 4; *Plut. de Ira Cohib.*; *Paus. in Attic.*

LAINEZ, *James* (*Biog.*) a Spaniard, and general of the Jesuits, in which office he succeeded St. Ignatius, after having been one of his first disciples, died at Rome in 1566, at the age of 53, leaving a number of treatises on theological subjects.

Lainez, *Alexander*, a French poet, was born at Chimay, in Hainault, in 1650, and died in 1710, leaving a collection of his pieces, which were published at the Hague in 8vo. 1753.

LAIRE, *Francis Xavier* (*Biog.*) librarian to the cardinal Somenie, was born in 1739 at Dole, in Franche-Comté, and died in 1801, leaving, 1. 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Litteraire de quelques grands Hommes du 15 Siecle,' &c. which was published in Latin, at Naples, in 4to. 1776. 2. 'Specimen Historicum Typographiæ Romanæ XV Sæculi,' 8vo. Rom. 1778. 3. 'Epistola ad Abbatem Ugolini,' &c. Argentorat. in the title, but it is said to have been printed at Pavia. 4. 'De l'Origine et des Progrès de l'Imprimerie en Franche-Comté,' &c. 12mo. Dole, 1784. 5. 'Serie dell' Edizioni Aldine,' 12mo. Pisa, 1790, and Padua in the same year, and at Venice in 1792. 6. 'Index Librorum ab Inventa Typographia ad Annum 1500,' 2 vols. 8vo. Sen. 1791.

LAIRESSE, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, was born at Liege in 1640, and died in 1711, leaving the reputation of being the best history painter in Holland. Two out of his three sons were painters, as were also his three brothers Ernest, James, and John. A book upon the art of painting, which was published under his name, has been translated into English, and printed in London, both in 4to. and 8vo.

LAIS (*Biog.*) a courtezan of Corinth, whose personal charms procured her a celebrity which she little deserved, passed over into Thessaly, in order to be near a youth named Hippobrutus, with whom she was enamoured, and was assassinated there in the temple of Venus, by the women, who feared her influence in corrupting the fidelity of their husbands. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 9, ep. 2; *Ovid. Amor.* l. 1, el. 5; *Plut. in Alcib.*; *Paus.* l. 2; *Aul. Gell.* l. 1; *Clem. Alex.* l. 2.

LAIUS (*Myth.*) Λάϊος, a son of Labdacus, who succeeded to the throne of Thebes, and was driven from his kingdom by Amphion and Zethus; but was afterwards restored, and married Jocasta, the daughter of Creon, by whom he had Œdipus. An oracle having informed him that he should be killed by his son, he endeavoured to avert the calamity by exposing him on mount Cithæron. Œdipus, however, being preserved by a shepherd, he was brought up at the court of

Polybus, and when grown to man's estate he accidentally met Laius in a narrow road, and without knowing who he was slew him, because he would not let him pass. *Sophocl. in Œdip.; Apollod.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 9; *Plut. de Curios.; Paus.* l. 9; *Stat. Theb.*

LAKE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was employed by queen Elizabeth and king James I on different state concerns, and died Principal Secretary in 1630.

LAKE, *Gerard, first Viscount*, was born in 1744, and embracing a military life, he rose by his merits to the rank of a general, and was employed as Commander-in-Chief in India, where he signalized himself by his skill and valour, and obtained the most decisive victories over Scindiah and the rajah of Berar. His honourable career was terminated by a sudden death in 1808.

LAKE, *Arthur* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, and brother of sir Thomas Lake above-mentioned, was born at Southampton, elected probationer fellow of New College, Oxford, and two years after made perpetual fellow in 1589. Having entered into orders, he was appointed master of the Hospital of St. Cross in 1603; installed archdeacon of Surrey in 1605; made dean of Bristol in 1608; promoted to the see of Bath and Wells in 1616; and died in 1626; leaving several volumes of 'Sermons;' an 'Exposition of the First Psalm;' and 'Meditations;' all of which were collected in one volume, fol. Lond. 1629. Bishop Lake was a considerable benefactor to the Library of New College, where he also endowed two lectureships, one for the Hebrew and another for the Mathematics.

LAKE (*Her.*) or *Du Lake*, a family of Southampton, which enjoys a peerage, conferred on general Lake above-mentioned, who, for his military services in India, was created in 1804 lord Lake of Delhi and Laswaree, and in 1807 was advanced to the dignity of viscount Lake. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy *argent*; besides the quarterings.

Crest. A horse's head couped on a wreath.

Supporters. — — —

Motto. — — —

LAKE, a branch probably of the same family as the preceding, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1711 on sir Bibye Lake.

LALANDE, *James de* (*Biog.*) a counsellor, and professor of law, was born at Orleans in 1622, and died in 1703, leaving among his works, 1. 'Traité du Ban et de l'Arriere Ban,' 4to. 1674. 2. 'Commentaire sur la Coutume d'Orleans,' fol. 1677; and 2 vols. fol. 1704.

LALANDE, *Joseph Jerome Francis*, a French astronomer, was born at Bourg in 1732, and died in 1807, leaving, 1. A French edition of Dr. Halley's 'Tables,' &c. 2. 'Connoissance des Temps,' of which he published 32 volumes, from 1775 to 1807. 3. 'Traité Astronomique,' 1764. 4. 'Abregè de Navigation Historique,' &c. 1793. 5. A new edition of Montucla's 'History of Mathematics,' in 4 vols. 4to.; to this list may be added his 'Voyage d'Italie;' 'Traité de Canaux;' and 'Bibliographie Astronomique,' &c.

LALLEMANT, *James Philip* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, who died in 1748, left, among other things, 'Le veritable Esprit des Disciples de S. Augustin,' &c.

LALLOUETTE, *Ambrose* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1653, and died in 1724, leaving, 1. 'Traité de Controverse pour les nouveaux Réunis, sur la Presence réelle, sur la Communion sous une Espèce, et sur les Traduct. Fr. de l'Ecriture,' 12mo. 1692. 2. 'Extraits des S. S. Peres de l'Eglise,' &c.

LALLY, *Thomas Arthur, Count* (*Hist.*) an Irishman, who, having followed the fortunes of king James II, entered into the French service, and, after distinguishing himself at the battle of Fontenoy, he was sent as governor-general to the French possessions in the East Indies. He here obtained some partial advantages; but was defeated before Madras, and obliged to retreat to Pondicherry, which he surrendered to the English after an obstinate resistance in 1761. On his return to Europe he was accused of selling Pondicherry to the English; for which he was condemned by the Parliament to lose his head. This sentence was executed in 1766; but his son Lally de Tollendal, obtained in 1783 a reversal of the sentence, so far as to restore him to his honours and estates.

LAMACHUS (*Hist.*) Λάμαχος, a son of Xenophanes, who accompanied Nicias into Sicily, and was killed before Syracuse, while fighting bravely. *Thucyd.* l. 4, &c.; *Plut. in Alcib.*

LAMANON, *Robert Paul* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born at Salon, in Provence, in 1752, and, accompanying La Perouse in the voyage of discovery, was murdered in 1785, in one of the islands of the Southern Archipelago. He wrote 'La Theorie de la Terre,' besides several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

LAMBALLE, *Maria Theresa Louisa, of Savoy Carignan* (*Hist.*) was born at Turin in 1749, and married the duke of Bourbon Ponthierre, by whom she was left a widow in the prime of her youth and beauty. She was afterwards appointed intendant of the royal household of Maria Antoinette, the unfortunate queen of France, to whom she became a most faithful friend and comforter in the midst of the severest trials. Although she might have remained secure in England, whither she had fled by another rout, on the flight of the king and queen to Varennes, she preferred to return, and to share in all the miseries to which her royal mistress was exposed. She continued with her in prison until her ferocious murderers dragged her to the prison of La Force, and on the memorable 3d of Sept. 1792, after having interrogated her respecting the queen, they fell on her with their sabres, cut off her head and breasts, and tore out her heart while still palpitating. Not content with these atrocities, they carried the head and heart on a pike, and dragged the mangled remains through the streets, in order to expose them to the view of the royal family. [Vide Plate VI]

LAMBE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Brocket Hall, in the county of Hertford, which enjoys a peerage, conferred on sir Penniston Lambe, the second baronet of the family who in 1701 was created viscount Melbourne.

LAMBARDE, *William* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and an antiquary, was born in London in 1536, and died in 1601, leaving, 1. 'Αρχαιονομία, sive de priscis Anglorum Legibus Libri,' 4to. 1568; and republished afterwards with Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History,' in 1644. 2. 'Perambulation of Kent,' 1576; which was the commencement of a large work that he had contemplated, to embrace a general account of Great Britain; but he gave up the design when he understood that Camden was engaged in a similar work. The materials which he had collected were however published from the original MS. in 4to. 1730, under the title of 'Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum.' 3. 'Eirenarchia; or, the Office of the Justices of Peace, in four Books,' 1581; the 11th edition of which was printed in 1619. 4. 'The Duties of Constables,' &c. 8vo. 1582; and reprinted six times. 5. 'Pandecta Rotulorum,' 1601. 6. 'Archeion,' &c. 1635; besides many MSS. of which Mr. Nichols has given an account in Bibliog. Topog. Brit.

LAMBART, *Rodulph de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, accompanied William the Conqueror in 1066, and contributed to the victory of Hastings, which gave the crown to William.

LAMBART (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, which derives its immediate descent from Lambart, count of Mons

and Louvain, who died in 1004. Sir Oliver Lambert, a descendant of this family, mentioned under *History* [vide *Cavan*], was created in 1717 baron of Cavan, co. Cavan; and his eldest son Charles was in 1646 advanced to the dignities of viscount Kilcoursie and earl of Cavan.

LAMBECIUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Hamburgh in 1628, and died in 1680, leaving, 1. 'Prodromus Lucubrationum Criticarum in Auli Gellii Noctes Atticas,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1647. 2. 'Syntagma Originum et Antiquitatum Constantinopolitanum,' &c. fol. Gr. and Lat. Paris. 1655. 3. 'Prodromus Historiæ Literariæ,' 1659. 4. 'Origines Hamburgenses,' &c.; the first book of which appeared in 4to. in 1652, and the second in 1661, which were reprinted by John Albert Fabricius, in 2 vols. 4to. or in 1 vol. fol. in 1706. 5. 'Commentariorum de Augusta Bibliothecâ Cæsari Vindobonensi Libri octo,' 8 vols. fol. 1665-79; to which must be added as a supplement 'Dan. de Nessel Breviarium et Supplementum Commentariorum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Vindob. 1690. A second edition of this work was published at Vienna, 8 vols. fol. 1766-82; an abridgement of this catalogue was published in 1 vol. 8vo. under the title of 'Bibliotheca Acromatica.'

LAMBERT, *John* (*Hist.*) one of Cromwell's partisans, who, after having assisted him to the supreme power by the murder of his sovereign, was deprived of his commission and cashiered, for his intrigues against the Parliament. He afterwards marched against Monk; but being taken prisoner, was tried and condemned of high treason. Sentence was however not executed upon him, and he died in confinement in Guernsey.

LAMBERT (*Ecc.*) a school-master, who undertook to dispute with Henry VIII on the subject of the real presence, when he was silenced, and sentenced to be burnt as a heretic; which sentence was executed upon him in 1538.

LAMBERT (*Her.*) the name of a family of some antiquity, originally in the county of Devon, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1710 on sir John Lambert; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a mount an oak-tree *vert*, and a greyhound passant *gules*.

Crest. Three white plumes issuing from a ducal coronet.

Motto. "Sequitando si giurge."

LAMBERT, *Anne Theresa, Marchioness de* (*Biog.*) a French authoress of a noble family, was born at Paris in 1647, and died in 1733, leaving some light works, which were collected and printed in 2 vols. 12mo.; and of which there is an English translation.

LAMBERT, *George*, a landscape-painter, who died in 1765, successfully imitated the manner of Wooton.

LAMBERT, *John Henry*, a mathematician and astronomer, was born at Muhlhausen, in Switzerland, in 1728, and died in 1777, leaving, 1. A Treatise on Perspective, Zurich, 1759. 2. 'Photometrie,' 1760. 3. Letters on the Construction of the Universe, which were afterwards republished under the title of the 'System of the World,' &c.; all which were collected and printed in three volumes.

LAMBIN, *Denys* (*Biog.*) a French critic, was born at Montrevil, in Picardy, in 1516, and died in 1572, leaving an edition of Horace, 2 vols. 4to. Venet. 1566; of Cicero, 2 vols. fol. Paris. 1566; of Plautus, Paris. 1577; of Lucretius, 4to. Paris. 1563, which editions are still held in estimation. He wrote likewise 'De Utilitate Linguæ Græcæ,' &c.

LAMBETH (*Topog.*) a large village in the vicinity of London, the parish of which is 16 miles in extent, reaching to Norwood, Streatham, and Croydon. The kings of England had formerly a palace here at Kennington, where the Danish king, Hardi Canute, is supposed to have died; and where the English kings resided as late as Henry VII. But the chief building now is the archiepiscopal palace, which was rebuilt by archbishop Juxon at the expense of 11,500. The guard-room is supposed to have been erected before 1424. The library, which occupies the four galleries over the cloisters forming a quadrangle, was founded by archbishop Bancroft, who bequeathed all his books to the institution, which, by the subsequent bequests of his successors, contains about 25,000 volumes. The great tower at the west end of the chapel called the *Lollard's Tower*, from its having been used as a prison for the followers of Wickliffe, was built by archbishop Chichele in 1435. The gate-way of the palace, and the adjoining tower, which are of brick, were built by archbishop Morton in 1490. In Watt Tyler's insurrection in 1381, this palace suffered much from popular fury; and at the termination of the grand rebellion in 1648 it was sold for 7073*l.*; but at the restoration it reverted to the see of Canterbury. In 1769 it underwent considerable repairs and embellishments.

LAMBRUN, *Margaret* (*Hist.*) a Scotch woman, who resolving to revenge the death of Mary, queen of Scots, her mistress, and that of her own husband, who died of grief at this event, passed over into England in the disguise of a man, and obtained an opportunity of getting into the presence of Elizabeth; but her eagerness to reach the queen caused her to drop one of her pistols, by which her purpose was detected. When arrested and brought before the queen she made no secret of her intention; but the firmness of her manner, and the force of her replies, inspired the queen with sentiments of respect; and, having granted her a pardon, caused her to be landed in France at her own request.

LAMECH (*Bibl.*) למך, of the race of Cain, was son of Methusael, and father of Jabal, Jubal, Tubal Cain, and Naamah. *Gen.* iv. &c.

LAMECH, son of Methusaleh, and father of Noah, lived 777 years, and died A. M. 1651. *Gen.* v.

LAMI, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born of a noble family of Mans in 1640, and died in 1715, after having been deprived of all his ecclesiastical preferments for being a Cartesian. He wrote, among other things, 'Les Elemens de Geométrie et de Mathematiques,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Un Traité de Perspective,' 8vo. 1700; 'Entretiens sur les Sciences et sur la Méthode d'Etudier,' 12mo. 1706; 'Apparatus Biblicus,' 4to. &c.

LAMI, *Dom Francis*, a Benedictine, was born in the diocese of Chartres in 1636, and died in 1711, leaving, 1. 'Traité de la Connoissance de soi-même,' 6 vols. 12mo. 1700. 2. 'De la vérité Evidente de la Religion Chretienne.' 3. 'Nouvel Atheisme renversé,' 12mo. against Spinoza, and inserted in the Refutations of Spinoza collected by the Abbé Lenglet,' 12mo. Brussels. 4. 'Lettres Philosophiques sur divers Sujets,' &c.

LAMI, *John Baptist*, an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Santa Croce in 1697, and died in 1770, leaving, 1. 'De Recta Patrum Nicenorum Fide Dissertatio,' 4to. Venet. 1730, and Florent. 1770. 2. 'De Recta Christianorum in eo quod Mysterium Divinæ Trinitatis adtinet Sententia Libri sex, 4to. Florent. 1733. 3. 'De Eruditione Apostolorum Liber singularis,' Florent. 1738, and 4to. 1766. 4. 'Deliciæ Eruditorum, seu Veterum Anecdoton Opusculorum Collectanea,' 18 vols. 8vo.; a miscellany published from 1736 to 1769. 5. 'Meursii Opera,' 12 vols. fol. Florent. 6. An edition of 'Anacreon,' 12mo. Florent. 1742. 7. 'Memorabilia Italorum Eruditione præstantium, quibus vertens Sæculum gloriatur,' 2 vols. ibid. 1742, 1748. 8. 'Dialoghi d'Aniceto Nemesio,' 1742. 9. 'Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Florentinæ Monumenta,' 3 vols. fol. Florent. 1758. 10. 'Lezioni d'Antichità Toscane, e specialmente della citta di Firenze,' 2 vols. 4to. ibid. 1766.

LAMIA (*Hist.*) the mistress of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who rendered herself celebrated by her extravagances, her intrigues,

and her ascendency over her lover. *Plut. in Demet.; Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 13.

Lamia (*Geog.*) Λαμία, a town of Thessaly, famous for the siege which it supported under Antipater, one of the successors of Alexander the Great, who, having been defeated by the Athenians, and their Greek confederates, shut himself up in this town until he could collect another army to meet the Greeks in the field, when he beat them, and compelled them to sue for peace. This war was from that circumstance called the *Bellum Lamiacum. Diod.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 11; *Plut. in Demosth.; Paus.* l. 7.

Lamia (*Numis.*) this town is known by some medals, bearing the inscription ΛΑ.—ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ—ΛΑΜΙΩΝ ΜΕ.; i. e. *Lamiorum Meliensium.* The types are the head or figure of Pallas, Jupiter, and Bacchus, or his symbol, a wine vessel.

LAMOTTE, *Houdart* (*Biog.*) vide *Motte*.

Lamotte, *William*, a French surgeon of Valogne, in Normandy, in the 18th century, was the author of, 1. 'Traité des Accouchemens Naturels, non Naturels, et contre Nature,' 1715, which went through many editions and translations. 2. 'Dissertations sur la Generation et sur la Superfétation,' in answer to a book entitled 'De l'Indecence aux Hommes d'accoucher les Femmes, et sur l'Obligation aux Mères de nourrir les Enfans,' Paris, 1718. 3. 'Traité Complet de Chirurgie, contenant des Observations sur toutes les Maladies Chirurgicales,' &c. 1722, which has been several times reprinted; the last edition was published in 1771, with notes by professor Sabatier.

LAMPE, *Frederic Adolphus* (*Biog.*) a German Protestant divine, was born at Dethmold, in Westphalia, in 1683, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'De Cymbalis veterum Libri tres,' 12mo. Ultraj. 1703. 2. 'Synopsis Historiæ Sacræ et Ecclesiasticæ, ab Origine Mundi ad præsentia Tempora,' &c. 12mo. Ultraj. 1721; of which a third edition appeared in 1735. 3. 'Commentarius Analytico-Exegeticus Evangelii secundum Joannem,' 3 vols. 4to. Amst. 1724 and 1725; besides sermons, &c.

LAMPEDO (*Hist.*) a woman of Lacedæmon in the age of Alcibiades, who was daughter, wife, and mother of a king. *Plut. in Alc.; Plin.* l. 7; *Plut. in Ages.*

LAMPEDUSA (*Geog.*) a small island in the Mediterranean, in circumference about 21 miles, 130 S. Sicily, 7 W.S.W. Malta, and 61 distant from the coast of Barbary. The armament of Charles V was shipwrecked on this island in 1552, which, on account of its vicinity to the coast of Barbary, is not inhabited.

LAMPETIA (*Myth.*) Λαμπετίη, a daughter of Apollo and Neæra, who kept her flocks in Sicily, when Ulysses and his companions landed on the island, and, having killed some of the oxen which were sacred, were punished by Jupiter with a shipwreck, in which all perished, except Ulysses. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 12; *Propert.* l. 3.

LAMPETO (*Myth.*) and *Lampedo*, a queen of the Amazons, who boasted herself to be the daughter of Mars. *Justin.* l. 2.

LAMPLUGH, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and native of Yorkshire, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1642. He yielded to the usurping powers during the rebellion; but at the Restoration, conformed to the established religion, when he was made head of Alban Hall, raised to the deanery of Rochester in 1672, and four years after to the see of Exeter. On the landing of William, he exhorted the people to adhere to their sovereign James II; but reconciling himself to the prevailing power, he was made archbishop of York, and died in 1691, aged 76.

LAMPRIDIUS, *Ælius* (*Biog.*) or *Actius*, a Latin historian in the fourth century, who flourished in the reigns of Dioclesian and Constantine, wrote the Lives of Commodus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, &c. The first edition of Lampridius was printed at Milan, and was afterwards inserted in the 'Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores, 2 vols. 8vo. Ludg. 1671.

Lampridius, *Benedict*, a poet of Cremona, who is said to have died about 1540, was the author of epigrams and lyric verses in Greek and Latin, which were printed separately, and also inserted in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum.'

LAMPSACUS (*Geog.*) Λάμψακος, and *Lampsacum*, a town of Mysia, now *Lamsaki*, in Asia Minor, on the borders of the Propontis, at the north of Abydos. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, of which he was reckoned by some to be the founder; whence *Lampsacius* was another name for lewd.

Martial. l. 11, ep. 17.

Nam mea Lampsacio lascivit pagina versu.

It was formerly called *Pitigusa*, and received the name of *Lampsacus* from *Lampsace*, a daughter of Mandron, king of Phrygia, who saved the lives of some Phocians that dwelt there.

Ovid. Trist. l. 1, el. 9.

Et te ruricolâ, Lampsace, tuta Deo.

Herodot. l. 5; *Strab.* l. 13; *Mela*, l. 1; *C. Nep. in Them.; Paus.* l. 9.

Lampsacus (*Numis.*) many medals of this town are extant, bearing the inscriptions ΛΑΜ.—ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ, i. e. *Lampsacenorum;* and for their types the figures of Bacchus, Apollo, Mercury, or his caduceus, Pegasus, Priapus, &c. This town struck coins as an independant state, and also in honour of Augustus, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Julia Domna, Geta, Maximinus, and Trajanus Decius.

LAMSAKI (*Geog.*) a town of Anatolia, the ancient *Lampsacus*, in Asiatic Turkey, situated upon the Dardanelles. Lon. 26° 40′ E. lat 40° 20′ N. [Vide *Lampsacus*]

LAMUS (*Myth.*) a king of the Læstrygones, who is supposed by some to have founded Formiæ, in Italy. The family of the Lamiæ was also, according to some, derived from him.

LANA, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and native of Brescia in the 17th century, whose work, entitled 'Magisterium Naturæ et Artis,' published in 3 vols. fol. at Brescia, is supposed to have given the first idea of air-balloons, on which Montgolfier improved. A book entitled 'Navis Volans,' extracted from his works, was published at Naples in 1784.

LANCASHIRE (*Geog.*) a maritime county in England, on the north-western coast; the name of which is celebrated by the contests which took place between the houses of York and Lancaster. [Vide *Lancaster*]

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. by Yorkshire, S. by Cheshire, and W. by the Irish Sea. It is 74 m. in length, from N. to S., and 44 m. in breadth.

Principal Towns. Lancaster, the capital, Manchester, Liverpool, Bury, Rochdale, Wigan, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne, Severn, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken.

Lakes. Winander-mere and Coniston-mere.

History. Lancashire was inhabited by the *Brigantes* at the time of the Roman invasion, or, according to Ptolemy, by the *Setantii.* The Romans under Julius Agricola made a conquest of it, A. D. 79, when they formed various stations and roads, and included the whole of Lancashire with Yorkshire in the name of *Britannia Superior.* It was joined by the Saxons to the kingdom of Northumbria, and on the abolition of the Saxon heptarchy was formed into a county.

LANCASTER, *Edmund, Earl of* (*Hist.*) brother to Edward I, was dispatched by him to settle differences with Philip of France, and died in 1296, at the time that he was invading the province of Guienne.

Lancaster, *Thomas, Earl of*, cousin-german to king Ed-

ward II, and one of the most powerful princes in his time, headed the barons against Piers Gavaston, the favourite of the king, whom he caused to be put to death. He afterwards combined with the barons to ruin the Despensers, and raised an army to oppose the king; but, being defeated by sir Andrew Harcla, and taken prisoner, he was, by order of Edward, clothed in a mean attire, placed on a lean jade without a bridle, a hood was put on his head, and in this posture, attended by the acclamations of the people, he was conducted to an eminence near Pomfret, one of his own castles, and there beheaded.

Lancaster, *Earl of*, brother and heir to the preceding, joined the conspiracy of Isabella and Mortimer against Edward II, who was afterwards committed to his custody; but, being suspected of favouring the fallen monarch, the latter was removed from his charge; but he was appointed guardian to the young king, Edward III.

Lancaster, *Henry, Earl of*, who was first earl of Leicester, and afterwards made Duke of Lancaster, was employed by Edward III to negociate between him and king John, and died about 1336.

Lancaster, *John of Gaunt, Duke of*, youngest son to Edward III, accompanied his brother Edward, the Black Prince, into Spain, where he married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, and in consequence laid claim to the crown of Castille at the death of the latter, but gave up his pretensions upon the payment of a large sum of money, having previously married his daughter Philippa to the king of Portugal. He died in 1399, after having had great authority during the early part of Richard's reign.

Lancaster, *Henry, Duke of*, son of the preceding, procured the deposition of Richard II, which paved the way to his succeeding to the throne, as he afterwards did, by the title of Henry IV. [Vide *Henry*]

Lancaster, *James*, one of the fortunate adventurers in the reign of Elizabeth, who, being supplied with three ships and a pinnace by the merchants of London, took thirty-nine ships of the enemy, and, making a desperate attack on Pernambuco, in Brazil, he captured the place, and returned loaded with the treasures which he had so bravely acquired. He died about 1620.

Lancaster, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who died in 1775, is known and remembered only as the author of an 'Essay on Delicacy.'

Lancaster (*Geog.*) the capital of Lancashire, situated on the river Lune, or *Loyne*, 54 m. N. W. Manchester, 53 N. by E. Liverpool, and 240 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 47′ W. lat. 54° 3′ N. This town, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Lancastria*, is of considerable antiquity, having been one of the principal Roman stations, and answering to the *Longevicum* of Antoninus, or the *ad Alaunum* in the itinerary of Richard. Its castle, which now serves as a jail, is supposed to be of Saxon origin.

LANCELOT, *Andrew* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, who was educated at Cambridge, and became a fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, was, after various preferments, successively promoted to the sees of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, and died in 1626, leaving some theological and controversial works.

Lancelot, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1619, and died in 1695, leaving, 1. 'Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre la Langue Latine,' 8vo. 1644. 2. 'Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre le Grec,' 8vo. 1656; these two grammars are now well known under the title of 'Port-Royal Grammars.' 3. 'Le Jardin des Racines Grecques,' 1657, which was attacked by Father Labbe in 'Les Etymologies de la Langue Françoise,' &c. 8vo. 1661. 4. 'Chronologie Sacrée,' fol. 1662. 5. 'Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre le Plein Chant.' 6. 'Nouvelle Disposition de l'Ecriture Sainte,' &c. 7. 'Memoires pour servir à la Vie de feu M. du Verger,' &c.

LANCISI, *John Maria* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Rome in 1654, and died in 1720, leaving a library of more than 20,000 volumes to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, to which he had been physician. He published an edition of his works under the title of 'Mar. Lancisci Archiatri Pontificii Opera quæ hactenus prodierunt omnia,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Genev. 1718.

LANCRINCK, *Prosper Henry* (*Biog.*) an artist of German extraction, was born about 1628, and died in 1692, leaving many landscapes, which were admired for invention, harmony, and colouring.

LANDAFF, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Mathew.

LANDEN, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Peakirk, in Northamptonshire, in 1719, and died in 1790, leaving, 1. 'Mathematical Lucubrations.' 2. 'The Residual Analysis,' 1764. 3. 'Mathematical Memoirs,' 2 vols. 1780; besides numerous papers in the volumes of the Philosophical Transactions from 1754 to 1785.

Landen (*Geog.*) a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands, seated on the Beeke, 18 m. S. S. E. Louvain, famous for a battle gained by the French over the allies in 1693, and for another battle in 1793 between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were beaten.

LANDINUS, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar and poet, was born at Florence in 1424, and died in 1504, leaving some Latin poems, a translation of Pliny's Natural History, besides a philosophical work, entitled, 'Disputationes Camaldulenses,' first published without a date, or, according to De Bure, in folio in 1480, and reprinted at Strasburgh in 1508.

LANDRECY (*Geog.*) a town of France, in the ancient county of Hainault, and the modern department of the North, seated on the Sambre, 18 m. E. by S. Cambray, and 19 S. by E. Valenciennes. It is celebrated for the resistance which it made to the emperor Charles V, by whom it was besieged in 1543 with an army of 50,000 men without success. It was taken by the French in 1655, but was yielded to the Spaniards by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659; besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712; taken by the allies in 1794; but shortly after surrendered to the French.

LAND'S END (*Geog.*) a promontory in Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain. Lon. 5° 40′ W. lat. 50′ N.; anciently called *Antivestæum*, *Bolerium*, or *Ocrinum Promontorium*.

LANDUS, *Bassianus* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Placentia in the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'De Humana Historia, vel de singularum Hominis Partium Cognitione,' 8vo. Basil. 1542. 2. 'Iatrologia,' 4to. ibid. 1543.

LANE, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) Chief Baron of the Exchequer, studied law in the Middle Temple, and, being called to the bar, he soon rose to eminence in his profession, and was employed in 1640 as council for the earl of Strafford, and in 1643 was made Serjeant at Law, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a knight, and one of his majesty's Privy Council. In the latter end of the following year he was nominated one of his majesty's commissioners to treat of peace with the parliament at Uxbridge; and in 1645 had the great seal delivered to him on the death of Edward, lord Lyttleton. In 1646 he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat for the surrender of the garrison of Oxford, and, soon after going abroad, he died in the island of Jersey in 1650, or 1651. Sir Richard Lane's 'Reports in the Court of Exchequer in the Reign of King James,' were published in folio, 1657

Lane, *Jane*, an English lady, to whose presence of mind Charles II was indebted for his escape, having ridden before her in the livery of her servant from her father's house at Bentley Hall, in Staffordshire, to the house of Mr. Norton, near Bristol, whence he proceeded to Brighton

and escaped. At the restoration she married sir Clement Lister, bart., of Packington Hall, Warwickshire.

LANESBOROUGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Butler [vide *Butler*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Butler, earl of Lanesborough, viscount Lanesborough, baron of Newtown Butler, co. Fermanagh.

Arms. *Argent*, three covered cups in bend between two bendlets engrailed *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-cockatrice couped *vert*, with wings erect *argent*, the comb, beak, wattles, and ducal collar, *or*.

Supporters. The dexter a cockatrice *vert*, furnished as the crest; the sinister a wyvern *vert*, with a plain collar and chain *or*.

LANESBOROUGH, *Viscount*, the title enjoyed by the eldest son of the earl of Lanesborough.

LANFRANC (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury in the 11th century, was an Italian, and born at Pavia in 1005, and, losing his father in his infancy, he went to Bologna, and thence into France, where he took the habit of a monk in 1041, was elected prior of the monastery of Bec in 1044, called to England by William the Conqueror in 1070, when he was raised to the see of Canterbury in the room of Stigand, who had been deposed, and died in 1089, after having maintained the rights of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury over that of York, which were confirmed by Alexander II, by whom he was much esteemed. Besides his piece against Berenger on the subject of the Eucharist, he wrote some other pieces, which were published in one volume, folio, in 1647, by Father Luke d'Achery.

LANFRANCO (*Biog.*) a physician and surgeon of Milan, who died in 1300, was the author of 'Chirurgia Magna et Parva,' fol. Venet. 1490, and Lugd. 1553.

LANFRANCO, *Giovanni*, an Italian painter, was born at Parma in 1581, and died in 1647, after having successfully combined the style of Correggio with that of his master Annibale Caracci. His easel pieces are not so much esteemed as what he did in fresco.

LANG, *John Michael* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine, was born at Ezelwangen, in the duchy of Sultzbach, in 1664, and died in 1731, leaving, 'Philologia Barbaro-Græca,' 4to. Noriberg. 1708; 'Dissertationes Botanico-Theologicæ,' 4to. Altorf. 1705; and several treatises in Latin concerning the Mahometan religion.

LANGALERIE, *Philip de Gentils, Marquis de* (*Hist.*) a French officer and nobleman, who, after distinguishing himself in 32 campaigns in the French service, and attaining to the rank of a general, left his native country, and successively entered the service of Austria, Poland, Prussia, and Holland, but, being suspected of holding a secret correspondence with the Turks, he was arrested and carried to Vienna, where he died in 1717. His Memoirs were published in 1753.

LANGANICO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Olympia*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, situate on the small river Carbon, the ancient *Alpheus*. 32 m. S. E. Chiarenza, and 60 S. W. Corinth.

LANGBAINE, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born at Barton-Kirk[illegible] in Westmoreland, about 1608, educated at Oxford, and died in 1657, leaving, 1. An edition of Longinus, 8vo. Oxon. 1636, and 1638. 2. 'Brief Discourse relating to the times of Edward VI, by way of preface to a book entituled, The True Subject to the Rebel,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1641. 3. 'Episcopal Inheritance; or, a Reply to the Humble Examination of the printed Abstract,' 4to. Oxford, 1641; these two pieces were reprinted in 1680. 4. 'A Review of the Covenant,' &c. 1644; and reprinted in 4to. 1661. 5. 'Answer of the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford, to the Petition, Articles of Grievance, and Reasons of the City of Oxford, presented to the Committee for regulating the University of Oxford, July 24, 1649,' 4to. Oxford, 1649; reprinted in 1678, with a book entitled, 'A Defence of the Rights and Privileges of the University of Oxford,' published by James Harrington, 4to. Oxford, 1690. 6. 'Quæstiones pro More Solenni in Vesperiis propositæ Ann. 1651,' 4to. Oxon. 1658, published by Mr. Thomas Barlow, afterwards bishop of Lincoln. 7. 'Platonicorum aliquot qui etiamnum supersunt,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1667, which was found among his papers, and placed at the end of 'Alcini in Platonicam Philosophiam Introductio,' published by Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church. 8. 'The Foundation of the University of Oxford, with a Catalogue of the Principal Founders and Special Benefactors of all the Colleges, and total number of Students,' &c. 4to. London, 1651, mostly taken from the tables of John Scott, of Cambridge, printed in 1622. 9. 'The Foundation of the University of Cambridge, with a Catalogue,' &c. also taken from Scott's tables. He likewise laboured very much in finishing archbishop Usher's 'Chronologia Sacra,' but died when he had almost completed it, the finishing hand being put to it by Barlow. He translated into Latin 'Reasons of the present Judgment of the University concerning the Solemn League and Covenant;' in the drawing up of which he assisted Dr. Robert Sanderson and Dr. Robert Zouch; and he translated into English 'A Review of the Council of Trent, written in French by a learned Roman Catholic,' fol. Oxford, 1638; besides which he left thirteen 4tos. and eight 8vos. in MS., with innumerable collections in loose papers, collected from ancient MSS. in the Bodleian, &c. To him is also ascribed, 'A View of the New Directory, and a Vindication of the Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1645.

LANGBAINE, *Gerard*, son of the preceding, was born in 1656 at Oxford, where he was educated, and died in 1692, leaving, 1. An Appendix to a Catalogue of all the Graduates in Divinity, Law, and Physic, &c.' written by R. Peers, &c. 2. 'An Account of the English Dramatic Poets,' 8vo. Oxford, 1691; reprinted by Gildon in 1699; besides his 'Momus Triumphans.'

LANGDALE, *Marmaduke, Lord* (*Hist.*) a loyalist, who, after having signalized himself in the cause of Charles I, was taken at the battle of Preston, but, making his escape, retired to king Charles II, by whom he was honoured with the peerage, and died in 1681.

LANGDALE, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1650 on sir Marmaduke Langdale above-mentioned, which became extinct in 1777.

LANGE, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a Greek professor of Friburg in the 17th century, was the author of 'Elementale Mathematicum,' reprinted in 1625.

LANGE, *Charles Nicholas*, a Swiss naturalist, wrote, among other things, 'Historia Lapidum Figuratorum Helvetiæ; 'Methodus Testacea Marina distribuendæ,' &c.

LANGELAND (*Biog.*) vide *Longland*.

LANGFORD, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Rowley [vide *Rowley*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth quarterly, viz. first and fourth *gules*, a bend between six crosslets fitchée *or*; second and third *sable*, three chess rooks and a chief *argent*; second and third *sable*, a cross moline *argent*.

Crest. A wolf's head erased *sable*, langued *gules*.

Supporters. Dexter, a Pallas; sinister, the representation of Temperance, both *proper*.

Motto. "Bear and forbear."

LANGHAM, *Simon de* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, and an English prelate, was born at Langham, in Rutlandshire, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, became a monk of St. Peter's, Westminster, in 1335; was elected prior in 1349;

promoted in 1360, by Edward III, to the place of Lord Treasurer; in 1361 chosen bishop of London, and afterwards of Ely in the same year; raised to the post of Chancellor in 1366, and, at the express desire of the king, promoted to the see of Canterbury. In 1368 he was created a cardinal by Urban V, and died in 1376, after having spent the greater part of his life in the service of his sovereign, and the popes Urban V and Gregory XI. By his will he bequeathed a large donation to the support of the fabric of the Abbey at Westminster.

Langham, *Sir John, Bart.* of the same family, was one of the principal citizens deputed by the city of London to wait on his majesty Charles II in Holland. He had largely contributed towards the support of the royal family during their exile, and was one of the aldermen sent to the Tower in 1648 for refusing to publish an act, entitled, 'An Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Abolishment of Monarchy in the Kingdom, and the setting up a Commonwealth.' He died in 1671, after having received the reward of his loyalty.

Langham (*Her.*) the name of a family descended from William, son of Henry de Langham, who held land in Langham, in Rutlandshire, in 10 Ed. I. The 14th in lineal descent from him was sir John Langham, the loyalist abovementioned, who was created a baronet in 1660. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* three bears' heads erased *sable,* muzzled *or,* two and one.

Crest. A bear's head erased, as in the arms.

Motto. "Nec sinit esse feros."

LANGHORNE, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, and native of London, was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1649, and died in 1681, leaving, 1. 'Elenchus Antiquitatum Albionensium,' 8vo. Lond. 1673, with an appendix in 1674. 2. 'Chronicum Regum Anglorum,' 8vo. Lond. 1679.

Langhorne, *John,* an English divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Kirkby Steven, in Westmoreland, in 1735, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1779, leaving 'Poems,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Plutarch's Lives translated;' 'Letters of Theodosius and Constantia,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Solyman and Almena, a Tale;' 'Effusions of Fancy,' 2 vols.; 'Fables of Flora,' in verse, &c.

LANGIUS, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) vide *Lange.*

Langius, *Rudolph,* an ecclesiastic, and a poet, who died in 1519, at the age of 80, published some poems at Munster, 4to. 1486.

Langius, or *Lange, John,* a physician of Loewenbury, in Silesia, was born in 1485, and died in 1565, leaving, 1. 'Medicinalium Epistolarum Miscellanea,' first published at Basle, in 4to. 1554; and reprinted with additional Epistles. 2. 'De Syrmaismo et Ratione Purgandi per Vomitum,' &c. 8vo. 1572. 3. 'De Scorbuto Epistolæ Duæ,' 1624; together with the treatise of Sennertus on the same subject. 4. 'Consilia quædam et Experimenta,' 4to. 1676.

LANGLAND (*Ecc.*) vide *Longland.*

LANGLES, *Louis Mathieu* (*Biog.*) an orientalist, was born near Montdidier in 1764, and died in 1824, leaving 'Alphabet Mantchou,' 1787; 'Dictionnaire Mantchou-François;' besides several translations from the Mantchou, Persian, &c.

LANGLEY, *Battey* (*Biog.*) an English architect, who died in 1751, was the author of several works on building, as the 'Builder's Jewel;' the 'Builder's Price Book,' &c.

LANGOBARDI (*Geog.*) vide *Longobardi.*

LANGRES (*Geog.*) a considerable town of France, in the ancient province of Champagne, and the modern department of the Upper Marne, situated on more elevated ground than any in that country, near the source of the Marne, 40 m. N. E. Dijon. Lon. 5° 19′ E., lat. 47° 50′ N.

History of Langres.

This ancient town, called by the Latins *Lingones, Andematunum,* or *Andomidunum Lingonum* [vide *Lingones*], was ruined by the Vandals in the fourth century, who put to death S. Didier, their bishop. The city was afterwards rebuilt, and obtained the epithets of *Nobilis, Magna, Famosa.* Its earliest prelates, of whom mention is made, were S. Senator, S. Just, and S. Didier. Besides being the birthplace of many distinguished persons, as St. Urban, St. Gregory, William de Joinville, Hugh de Cluni, &c. it was the seat of some councils, namely, in 859, 1080, 1116, 1404, 1451, and 1461. *Aimon. Hist.* l. 5; *San Marth. Gall. Christ.; Du Chesne Antiq. des Villes.*

LANGRIST, *Browne* (*Biog.*) a physician, who died in 1759, was the author of 'A new Essay on Muscular Motion, founded on Experiments,' &c. 8vo. 1733; 'Modern Theory of Physic,' 8vo. 1738; 'Physical Experiments upon Brutes,' 8vo. 1745; 'Croonian Lectures on Muscular Motion,' 1747; and 'A Treatise on the Small Pox,' 1758.

LANGTOFT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an English chronicler, so called from Langtoft, in Yorkshire, who flourished in the 13th and 14th centuries, translated out of the Latin into French verse Bosenham or Boscani's Life of Thomas à Becket; also a Chronicle of England, in the same verse; several copies of which are extant still in libraries. An English metrical version of his Chronicle was edited by Hearne, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1725.

LANGTON, *Stephen* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and a cardinal, was chosen to the see of Canterbury by command of the pope, and in defiance of king John, who vainly remonstrated against such an infringement of his regal power. Langton died in 1228, after having joined the faction by which the king was humbled. He wrote some 'Commentaries;' besides a Theological Drama, in which Truth, Justice, and Mercy, debate among themselves what ought to be the Fate of Adam after his Fall;' and a canticle on the 'Passion of Jesus Christ,' are ascribed to him. His 'History of the Translation of the Body of Thomas à Becket,' was printed at the end of that archbishop's Letters, at Brussels, in 1682. The first division of the Bible into chapters is supposed to have been first made by him.

LANGUEDOC (*Geog.*) an extensive province in the south of France.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence, S. E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Rousillon, W. by Gascony, and N. by Querci, Rourgue, Auvergne, and Lyonnois, being 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

Division. It was divided into Upper or Western, and Lower or Eastern Languedoc, and now forms the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Herault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche, &c.

Principal Towns. Toulouse, the capital, Montpelier, Nismes, Beziers, Viviers, Narbonne, Limoux, Foix, Agde, Carcassone, &c.

Principal Rivers, &c. The Rhone, the Vistre, the Vidouile, the Berange, &c.; besides which it has a celebrated canal, known by the name of the Canal of Languedoc, which was begun in 1666, and finished in 1681, extending from Cette to Toulouse, where it falls into the Garonne, and thus communicates with the Mediterranean.

History. *Languedoc* was known to the Romans by the name of the *Provincia Narbonensis Prima,* which nearly corresponded to the present province. The Goths began to form a settlement here in the fifth century, from whom it is supposed to have received the name of *Languedoc, Langue de Goth,* or *Land Goth.* They extended their territory to the Loire, and made Toulouse their capital. In the reign of Erric or Euric, the father of Alaric,

Clovis defeated the latter in 507, after which he and his successors obtained possession of this province, to which Charlemagne gave governors, under the name of counts, of whom Corson was the first in 778. Subsequently it underwent many changes until 1361, when it was united to the French crown by king John.

Writers on Languedoc.

De Morea, Hist. de Bearn; Catel. Hist. des Comtes de Toulouse, &c.; Bernard Gui de Com. Tolos; Isaac Pontan. Itiner. Gall. Narbon.; Papyr. Masson; Orderic Vitalis; Matthew of Paris; Cluverius, &c.

LANGUET, *Hubert* (*Hist.*) a native of France, and minister of state to Augustus, elector of Saxony, was born at Viteaux in 1518, and died in 1581, after having been employed by the elector as envoy into France, and afterwards by John Casimer, count Palatine, and the prince of Orange. He wrote, 1. A History of the Siege of Gotha, in Latin, which Schardius has inserted in his History of Germany during the Reign of Ferdinand I; but without mentioning Languet's name. 2. 'Epistolæ ad Principem suum Augustum Saxoniæ Ducem,' 4to. Hall. 1699. 3. 'Epistolæ Politicæ et Historicæ ad Philippum Sydnæum,' 12mo. of which an edition was published by lord Hailes, 8vo. 1775. 4. 'Epistolæ ad Joachim Camerarium,' &c. 12mo.; a new edition of which was published by Carpzovius. 5. 'Hist. Descriptio Susceptæ à Cæsarea Majestate Executionis Augusto Saxoniæ Duce contra S. Romani Imperii Rebelles,' &c. 4to. 1568. 6. 'Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos,' &c. 12mo. 1579, under the name of Stephanus Junius Brutus.

LANGUET, *John Baptist Joseph*, great grand-nephew of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1675, and died in 1750. He is principally known as the founder of the establishment de l'Enfant Jesus, for poor ladies, as also for poor women and children.

LANGUET, *John Joseph* (*Ecc.*) brother of the preceding, was promoted to the see of Soisson in 1715, afterwards to the archiepiscopal see of Sens, and died in 1753, leaving several polemical works, which were printed at Sens, in 2 vols. fol. 1753.

LANIERE, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an Italian artist, who died in 1646, at the age of 78, drew a picture of Mary, Christ, and Joseph, for Charles I; but he was most skilled as a musician, and composed 'The Vision of Delight,' a masque; 'Musica Narrativa,' several examples of which are preserved by Playford, in his collection, particularly 'The Ayres and Dialogues,' in 1653; and the second part of the 'Musical Companion,' 1667.

LANINI, *Bernardino* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Vercelli, who died in 1578, imitated the style of his master Gaudenzio Ferrari, to the utmost perfection. Among his numerous works at Milan are distinguished the Dome of Novara, the Sybils, and the semblance of the Eternal Father, &c. He had two brothers, namely, Gaudenzio and Girolamo, who were artists, but of merit greatly inferior to his own.

LANNOY, *Charles de* (*Hist.*) an able general, in the service of the emperor Charles V. He took Francis I prisoner at the battle of Pavia; and when this monarch was set at liberty, he was appointed by the emperor to conduct him back in safety to his dominions. He died at Gazette in 1527.

LANSBERG, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born in Zealand in 1561, and died in 1632, leaving, 1. 'Chronologiæ Sacræ Libri tres,' 1626. 2. 'Progymnasmata Astronomiæ Restitutæ,' 1629. 3. 'Triangulorum Geometricorum Lib. quatuor,' 1631. 4. 'Uranometriæ Lib. tres,' ibid. 5. 'Commentationes in Motum Diurnum et Annuum,' which was answered by Libert Fromond, in his 'Anti-Aristarchus, sive Orbis Terræ Immobilis.' His works were collected and printed in fol. Middelburg. 1663.

LANSBERG, *James*, son of the preceding, and also a mathematician, defended his father's opinions, on the motion of the earth, against the attacks of Fromond, and died in 1657.

LANSDOWNE, *George, Viscount* (*Hist.*) of the family of Granville, or Grenville, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1667, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1735; after having, among other offices, filled that of Treasurer to queen Anne, and been one of her Privy Council. He is, however, now better known as a poet, whose works have procured him a place in the collections of British Poets. His prose works, consisting of 'Observations on Burnet;' 'Defence of his Relation, Sir Richard Grenville;' 'Translation of some Parts of Demosthenes;' 'Letter to a Young Man on taking Orders;' 'A Vindication of General Monk,' &c. were published with his Poems, in 4to. 1732; and in 3 vols. 12mo. 1736. [Vide Plate XXIX]

LANSDOWNE, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Petty [vide *Petty*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Petty, marquis of Lansdowne, earl of Wycombe, viscount Calne, lord Wycombe, baron of Chipping Wycombe, in Great Britain; also earl of Shelburne, viscount Fitzmaurice, and baron of Dunkerron, in Ireland.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, on a bend *azure*, a magnetic needle pointing at a polar star *or*, for Petty; second and third *argent*, a saltire *gules*, and chief *ermine*, with a crescent for difference.

Crest. On a wreath a bee-hive beset with bees, diversely volant *proper*; also on a wreath a centaur, party per fess *proper* and *argent*, with his bow and arrow *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a Pegasus *ermine*, with bridle, mane, tail, wings, and hoofs *or*; on the sinister a gryphon *or*.

Motto. "Virtute non verbis."

LANSDOWNE, *Viscount*, a title conferred in 1711 on George Granville, the poet above-mentioned, brother to John, first earl of Bath, which became extinct at his death in 1734.

LANSDOWNE (*Topog.*) a hill near Bath, memorable as the scene of an action during the grand rebellion, which, though obstinately contested, was not decisive on either side. The royalists had to deplore the loss of sir Bevil Granville, who fell on that day.

LANUVIUM (*Geog.*) or *Lavinium*, Λανίνιον, according to Strabo, a town of Latium, about 16 miles from Rome, on the Via Appia, where Juno had a celebrated temple, and thence received the surname of *Lanuvina*.

Ovid. Fast. l. 6.

Et populus Laurens Lanuviumque meum.

Sil. Ital. l. 13.

Lanuvio generate, inquit, quem sospita Juno
Dat nobis, —

Propert. l. 3, el. 8.

Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis.

Cic. pro Mur. &c.; *Liv.* l. 8, &c; *Strab.* l. 5; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 4; *Aurel. Vict. in Cæsar.*; *Lamprid. in Commod. &c.*

LANZANO, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a painter of Milan, who died in 1712, was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and excelled in the correctness and elegance of his figure.

LANZI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an Italian antiquary and Jesuit, was born in 1732, at Monte-del-Celmo, and died in 1810, leaving, A Guide to the Gallery of Florence; Essay on the Tuscan Language, 3 vols. 8vo.; and History of Painting in Italy; the best edition of which is said to be that in 6 vols. 8vo. Bassano, 1809.

LANZONI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a physician of Ferrara, was born in 1663, and died in 1730, leaving several works, a collection of which was printed in 3 vols. 4to. 1738, under the title of 'Josephi Lanzoni, Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctoris, &c. Opera Omnia Medico-physica, &c.

LAOBOTAS (*Hist.*) or *Labotas*, a Spartan king, of the family of the Agidæ, who succeeded his father A. C. 1023.

LAOCOON (*Myth.*) son of Priam and Hecuba, or, according to others, of Antenor, or of Capys, the priest of Apollo, who was going to sacrifice a bullock to Neptune, when two huge serpents issuing from the sea killed him and his two sons, by wreathing themselves around their bodies. This dreadful fate of Laocoon, so familiar to the readers of Virgil and Petronius, is become more generally known by the celebrated marble statue, the work of Polydorus, Athenodorus, and Agesander. This monument, which was found in the ruins of the palace of Titus, in the 16th century, has been preserved till lately in the Farnese palace. *Hygin. Fab.* 135; *Virg. Æn.*; *Petron. Arb. Sat.*; *Plin.* l. 36; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*

LAODAMAS (*Myth.*) Λαοδάμας, a son of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who offered to wrestle with Ulysses while at his father's court, which the hero declined from motives of delicacy. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 7.

LAODAMIA (*Myth.*) Λαοδαμείη, a daughter of Acastus and Astydamia, who married Protesilaus, the son of Iphiclus. Her husband being killed at the Trojan war by Hector, she threw herself into the flames which was consuming his wooden image, and was burnt to death. *Virg. Æn.*

Laodamia, a daughter of Bellerophon, by Achemene, daughter of Iobates, and mother of Sarpedon, by Jupiter. She dedicated herself to Diana; but her haughtiness offending the goddess, she was slain with arrows. *Hom. Il.* l. 6.

Laodamia (*Hist.*) a daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus, by Olympias, the daughter of Pyrrhus, was slain in a sedition in the temple of Diana, whither she had fled for safety. *Justin.* l. 28.

LAODICE (*Myth.*) Λαοδίκη, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, is said to have thrown herself down from the top of a tower when Troy was taken; but, according to Pausanias, the famous painting of the Fall of Troy, by Polygnotus, represented her near an altar, at some distance from the captive princesses of Troy. *Hom. Il.* l. 3, *et Eustath.*; *Paus.* l. 3; *Dictys. Cret.* l. 1; *Parthen. Amat.* 16; *Tzetz. Lycoph.*

Laodice (*Hist.*) a sister of Mithridates, who married Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, and afterwards her brother Mithridates, whom she attempted to poison; but was frustrated in her purpose, and put to death. *Parthen.* c. 16.

Laodice, wife of Antiochus, the Macedonian, was the mother of Seleucus Nicator, who became king of Syria, after the death of Alexander.

Laodice, wife of Antiochus, surnamed *Theos*, was repudiated by him in favour of Berenice, but afterwards recalled, when she put Berenice to death, and was herself murdered by order of Ptolemy Evergetes, A. C. 246. *Justin. Appian. in Syr.* &c.

LAODICEA (*Bibl.*) Λαοδικεία, the town of Phrygia, mentioned under *Geography*, is spoken of more than once in the Epistles of St. Paul, who, as he himself says, was never at Laodicea, but desires the Colossians to send to the Laodiceans the epistle which he had addressed to themselves, and also that they should read the epistle from Laodicea. This last expression of the apostle has been interpreted by some to signify, that he had addressed a letter to Laodicea, but the epistle which is extant under the name of St. Paul to the Laodiceans is universally admitted to be spurious. *Col.* iv. 16; *Rev.* ii; *Tertull. cont. Mart.*; *S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.*; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 42; *Theodoret. in Coloss.*; *Philast. de Hæres*; *Greg. Mag. Moral. in Job.* l. 34, c. 5; *Sext. Sen.* &c.

Laodicea (*Geog.*) a city of Asia Minor, now *Ladik*, on the borders of Caria, Phrygia, and Lydia, celebrated for its commerce and its fine wool. It received its name in honour of Laodice, the wife of Antiochus, and was also called Diospolis and Rhoas. *Cic. ad Att.* l. 5, ep. 15; *Strab.* l. 12; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5.

Laodicea, was also the name of several other towns, as one of Pontus, in Galatia, and two in Syria, &c. of which a further account is given under *Numismatics*.

Laodicea (*Numis.*) the town of Asia Minor is distinguished on coins by the inscription, ΠΡΟΣ ΛΥΚΩΙ, i. e. *ad Lycum*; denoting its situation near the river Lycus, and on one medal are represented the figures of two rivers, namely, ΛΥΚΟC, which flowed through the town; and ΚΑΠΡΟC, *Caprus*, which flowed near the town. This Laodicea struck coins as an independent state, and also in honour of Augustus, Caligula, Claudius, Agrippina, Nero, Titus, Domitian, Domitia, Adrian, Sabina, L. Ælius, M. Aurelius, Faustina, Jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, Julia Mœsa, Alexander Severus, Philip, Sen., Otacilia, Philip, Jun., and Salonina, bearing the inscriptions, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, with the addition of ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, i. e. *sacer senatus.*—ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.—ΔΗΜΟΣ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. i. e. *Populus Laodicensium Metropolis.* — ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ CΑΡΔι*ανῶν.* — ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙC ΚΑΙΡοι, i. e. *Laodicensium Neocororum felicia Tempora.*—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ: sometimes they added the name of their magistrates, as ΕΠΙ ΑΙΛ. ΠΙΓΡΗΤΟC ΑCΙΑΡ. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, i. e. *sub Ælio Pigrete Asiarcha Laodicenorum Neocorum.*—ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΓΑΡΟΥ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ Κ. ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ Γ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, i. e. *Sub Prætore Marco Aurelio Caro Laodicensium et Ephesiorum ter Neocororum*, &c.

Laodicea, in Cœlosyria, is known by some medals bearing the inscriptions, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΕΝ ΛΙΒΑΝΩ, ΠΡΟΣ ΛΙΒΑΝΟΝ ΛΙΒΑΝΟΥ, *Laodicensium in Libano, ad Libanum*, vel *Libani*, to denote its situation near Mount Libanus. This Laodicea struck medals as an independant state, and also in honour of Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Trajanus Decius, bearing also the varied inscriptions, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΛΙΒΑΝΩ ΑΞ, i. e. *Laodicensium qui sunt in Libano*, an. 461; marking the æra of the Seleucidæ, which commenced U. C. 442. ΤΥΧΗ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΛΙΒΑΝ. i. e. *Fortuna* vel *Genius Laodicensium Libani.*—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΛΙΒΑΝ. ΜΗΝ. i. e. *Laodicensium ad Libanum Mensis* vel *Lunus*.

Laodicea, *in Syria*, the situation of this town as a maritime place is sufficiently defined by the inscription, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΛΑΣΣΑΝ, *Laodicensium ad mare.* This Laodicea also struck medals as an independant state, and in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, Germanicus, Domitian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Sabina Tranquillina, Philip, Sen., Trebonianus Gallus, Valerian, Sen., bearing the varied inscriptions, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, i. e. *Laodicensium urbis sacræ et suis legibus utentis.*—ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, *Juliensium qui et Laodicenorum ann.* 24; so called from Livia, the wife of Augustus. The æra here marked is the Augustan, which the Laodiceans substituted for that of the Seleucidæ. On the medals of Septimius Severus, they marked the title of Metropolis, adding the epithet Severina, because they received this dignity from him, as ΙΟΥΛ. ΛΑΟΔΙ. CΕΟΥ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, i. e. *Juliæ Laodiceæ Severinæ Metropoleos.* The medals of Caracalla are inscribed, COL. SEP. AUR. LAOD. M., i. e. *Septimia Aurelia Laodicea Metropolis*; also, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ

ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΠΡ. ΣΥΡΙΑΣ, i. e. *Juliensium Laodicensium Neocorum Primorum Syriæ. Vaillant. Gr.; Patin. Imp.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Spanh. Dissert.; Hardain. Oper.; Froel. Not. &c.*

LAODOCUS (*Myth.*) Λαόδοκος, a son of Antenor, whose form Minerva borrowed to advise Pandarus to break the treaty which had been formed between the Greeks and Trojans.

LAOMEDON (*Myth.*) Λαομέδων, son of Ilus, king of Troy, married Strymo, by whom he had Podarces, otherwise well known by the name of Priam. He is said to have built the walls of Troy, with the assistance of the gods Apollo and Neptune, but his ingratitude afterwards brought down their vengeance, from which he was released by Hercules, but failing afterwards in his promises to the hero, his city was taken, and himself put to death, when he was succeeded by his son Priam. *Hom. Il.* l. 6; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 89; *Ovid. Met.* l. 11; *Tzetz. in Lyc.*; *Paus.* l. 7.

LAON (*Geog.*) an ancient city of France, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Laudunum*, or *Lugdunum Clevatum*, in an elevated situation near the river Ardon, 20 miles N. E. Soissons, and 77 N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 30′ E. lat. 49° 30′ N. It was at first only a castle, but was erected by Clovis into an episcopal city, of which S. Rheims became the first bishop. King Lewis IV, surnamed *Outre-Mer*, besieged this city twice, where he was taken prisoner; and Hugh Capet also besieged it in 988. It had also its share of suffering during the religious wars of the 16th century. Two councils were held here, namely, in 948, and in 1232.

LAPARELLI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an architect and engineer of Cortona, who died in 1570, at the age of 49, was employed successively by Cosmo I, duke of Tuscany, and by Pius IV, in the fortifications and defence of Civita Vecchia, as also in the fortification of Malta, against the Turks; after which he was in the service of the Venetians, in the siege of Candia. He assisted Michael Angelo in completing his designs for the erection of St. Peter's church at Rome.

LAPIDE, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) vide *Pierre.*

LAPHYSTIUM (*Geog.*) Λαφύστιον, a mountain of Bœotia, where Jupiter and Bacchus had a temple, whence they both received the surname of Laphystius. *Paus.* l. 9; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*

LAPIDEUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Jupiter among the Romans, in allusion probably to the stone which Saturn devoured for Jupiter. *Hygin. Fab.* 139; *Tzetz. ad Lyc.* 399; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

LAPITHÆ (*Myth.*) a people of Thessaly. [Vide *Lapithes*]

LAPITHES (*Myth.*) Λαπίθης, the father of Phorbas and Periphas, whose children received the name of the Lapithæ; among these were Theseus, Dryas, Hopleus, Mopsus, &c. They were engaged in a quarrel with the Centaurs, in consequence of the latter having offered an insult to their wives. The issue of the battle in which Theseus distinguished himself was in favour of the Lapithæ, the Centaurs being worsted, and many of them slain. The invention of bits and bridles is ascribed to the Lapithæ. *Hesiod. in Scut.*; *Pind. Pyth.* od. 2; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 3, *et Schol. Apollon.*; *Diod.* l. 4; *Virg. G.* l. 3; *Serv. ad Virg.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 33; *Stat. Theb.* l. 7.

LAPO, *Arnolph di* (*Biog.*) an architect of Florence, who died in 1300, at the age of 68, left the cathedral of Florence, and other public buildings, as monuments of his genius.

LARA (*Myth.*) one of the Naiads, daughter of the river Almon, in Latium, whose tongue was cut out by order of Jupiter, because she betrayed his amours to Juno. She had two sons by Mercury, who were worshipped under the name of Lares, by the Romans. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2; *Lactant.* l. 1.

LARCHER, *Peter Henry* (*Biog.*) a French scholar and translator, was born at Dijon in 1726, and died in 1812, leaving, 1. A translation of the 'Electra' of Euripides in 1750. 2. A translation of Sir John Pringle's work 'On the Diseases of the Army.' 3. A new edition of Hudibras, with Notes. 4. 'A translation of 'Chereas and Callirrhoe,' 1758, and reprinted in the Bibliotheque des Romans Grecs, for which also Larcher wrote Critical Remarks on the Æthiopics of Heliodorus.' 4. 'Supplement à la Philosophie de l'Histoire,' which was directed against Voltaire, and was answered with ridicule by the latter, in a work entitled 'Defense de Mon Oncle,' to which Larcher rejoined in his 'Reponse à la Defense de Mon Oncle. 5. 'Memoire sur Venus,' 1774. 6. A translation of Xenophon, 1777. 7. A translation of Herodotus, which did not appear until 1786. His translation was honoured with a Latin version by Borheck, and one in German by Degan, and his Notes have appeared in all the principal languages in Europe. A new and corrected edition of his Herodotus was published by himself in 9 vols. 8vo, 1802.

LARDNER, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born at Hawkhurst, in Kent, and died in 1768, leaving a number of works, the most known of which, is his 'Credibility of the Gospel History.' A complete edition of them was published in 1788, in 11 large volumes, and another edition in 4to. has, it is said, been printed since.

LARGUS (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, who composed a poem on the arrival of Antenor in Italy, where he built the town of Padua. *Ovid. ex Pont.* l. 4, ep. 16; *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 4.

LARINO (*Geog.*) the Larinum of the ancients, an episcopal town of Naples, suffragan of Benevento. [Vide *Larinum*]

LARINUM (*Geog.*) now *Larino*, a town of the Frentani, on the river Tifernus, before it falls into the Adriatic. *Cic. pro Cluent.* c. 63; *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 22.

LARISSA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Pelasgus, who gave her name to some cities, according to Pausanias.

LARISSA (*Geog.*) the name of several cities, the principal of which is that in Thessaly, on the borders of the Peneus, where Acrisius is said to have been accidentally killed by his grandson Perseus, and that between Palestine and Egypt; where, according to some accounts, Pompey was murdered and buried. Jupiter had a temple in the first Larissa, whence he was surnamed *Larissæus. Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 31; *Lucan.* l. 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4, &c.

LARISSA (*Numis.*) the first town of this name above-mentioned is known by the type of a horse feeding or running, which is an ordinary type on the medals of Thessaly; some have also the figure of Hercules contending with Achelous, inscription, ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ, or ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑΙΩΝ, with the addition sometimes of ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ, i. e. *Larissæorum sacræ urbis. Goltz. Græc.*; *Spanh. Dis.*; *Beg. Thes.*; *Pembroch. Mus. Pt.* II; *Hunt. Mus. &c.*

LAROCHE (*Her.*) the name of a family originally from Bourdeaux, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet: the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a raven *proper*; second and third *argent*, on a mount *vert*, an eagle close looking at the sun in his glory, in the canton.

Crest. A raven, as in the arms.

LARREY, *Isaac de* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born at Montivilliers in 1638, and died in 1719, leaving, 1. 'L'Histoire d'Auguste,' Berlin, 1690. 2. 'L'Histoire d'Eleonore Héritière de Guienne, Reine de France et ensuite d'Angleterre,' 1691. 3. 'Histoire d'Angleterre,' &c. the first two volumes of which appeared in 1697 and 1698, the third and fourth in 1707 and 1713. 4. 'Censure du Commentaire de Pierre Jean Olive sur l'Apocalypse, traduite en François avec des Remarques,' Amsterdam, 1700. 5. An Answer to the 'Avis aux Refugiés,' Rouen, 1714 and 1716.

6. 'Histoire des Sept. Sages,' a sort of romance, the best edition of which was printed at the Hague, in 8vo. 1721. 7. 'Histoire de France sous la Regne de Louis XIV,' 3 vols. 4to. and 9 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam.

LARROQUE, *Matthew de* (*Biog.*) a Protestant minister of France, was born at Leirac, in Guienne, in 1619, and died in 1684, leaving 'Histoire de l'Eucharistie,' 4to. 1669, and 8vo. 1671; an answer to M. Bossuet's treatise 'De la Communion sous les deux Espèces;' 'De Photino et Liberio;' 'Conformité des Eglises Reformées de France avec les Anciens;' 'Considerations sur la Nature de l'Eglise, et sur quelquesunes de ses Propriétés,' 12mo.

LARROQUE, *Daniel de*, son of the preceding, was born at Vitre, and died in 1731, leaving 'La Vie de l'Imposteur Mahomet,' 12mo. and some other works.

LARTIUS, *Spurius* (*Hist.*) one of the three Romans with Cocles and Herminius, who withstood the fury of Porsenna's army at the head of a bridge, while their countrymen were cutting off the communication. *Liv.* l. 2.

LARTIUS, *Florus, T.* a consul, who appeased a sedition, and was the first Roman dictator, chosen A. C. 498. He made Spurius Cassius his master of the horse. *Liv.* l. 2, c. 18; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 5; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Plut. in Par.* c. 8; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 11.

LASCA (*Biog.*) vide *Grazzini.*

LASCARIS (*Hist.*) the name of a noble Greek family, two of which were emperors of Constantinople.

LASCARIS, *Theodore*, begun to reign at Nice in 1206, and died in 1222.

LASCARIS, *Theodore*, surnamed *the Younger*, succeeded John Vatatzes in 1255, and died in 1259.

LASCARIS, *John*, surnamed *Ducas*, succeeded his father, but was despoiled of his throne by Michael Palæologus.

LASCARIS, the name of some other distinguished persons in the same family.

LASCARIS, *Philip de*, was taken prisoner when young by the Turks, but preserving his attachment to his religion and country, found means to escape at the siege of Malta, by swimming over to the besieged, to whom he rendered great service by the advice and information which he communicated.

LASCARIS, *John Paul*, grand master of Malta, was elected after Anthony de Paule in 1636, and died in 1657. *Du Cange. Hist. Constant.*; *Thuan. Hist.* l. 48; *Joh. And. Albert. Elog. Lasc. &c.*

LASCARIS, *Constantine* (*Biog.*) a Greek, the descendant from the royal family of that name at Constantinople, was born in that city, but became a refugee in Italy, when it was taken by the Turks in 1454, and died, as is supposed, at a very advanced age, at the end of the 15th century. His Greek Grammar was printed at Milan in 1476, reprinted in 1480, and was, according to Zeno, the first Greek and Latin book that issued from the Italian press. A better edition of it was given by Aldus in 1495, from a copy corrected by the author. Lascaris was likewise the author of two tracts on the Sicilian and Calabrian Greek writers, and of some other pieces which remain in MS.

LASCARIS, *John*, or *John Andrew*, surnamed *Rhyndacenus*, in distinction from the preceding, who was of the same family, but surnamed *Byzantinus*, came to Italy on the ruin of his country, and died in 1535, at an advanced age, after having been employed on some public concerns, but still more in matters of literature. He edited the Greek 'Anthologia,' which was printed in capital letters at Florence in 1494; and also 'Callimachus,' which was printed in the same form; the 'Scholia' on Homer, in 1517; and the 'Scholia' on Sophocles in 1518. He translated into Latin, a work extracted from Polybius, on the military constitutions of the Romans; and composed epigrams in Greek and Latin, which were printed under the title of 'Lascaris Rhyndaceni Epigrammata Græco-Latina, edente Jac. Tusano,' 8vo. Paris. 1527, and 4to. 1544.

LASCELLES (*Her.*) a family of Yorkshire, which enjoys the peerage, first conferred on Edwin Harewood, who in 1790 was created baron Harewood, which title became extinct at his death, but was revived in 1796, in the person of his cousin Edward Lascelles, who was further advanced in 1812 to the dignities of viscount Lascelles, and earl of Harewood.

LASCELLES, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Harewood.

LASENA (*Biog.*) or *Lascena, Peter*, an Italian scholar, was born at Naples in 1590, and died in 1636, leaving, 1. 'Nepenthes Homeri, seu de Abolendo Luctu,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1624. 2. 'Cleombrotus, sive de iis qui in Aquis pereunt,' 8vo. Rom. 1637. 3. 'De Linguâ Hellenistica.' 4. 'Dell' antico Ginnasio Napolitano,' 4to. 1688.

LASCO (*Biog.*) vide *Alasco.*

LASSALA, *Manuel* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Ex-Jesuit, was born at Valentia in 1729, and died in 1798, leaving an Essay on General History, ancient and modern, 3 vols. 4to. Valentia, 1755; an Account of the Castilian Poets, 4to. 1757; besides some Tragedies, &c.

LATCH, *John* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and native of Somersetshire, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1655, was the reporter of certain 'Cases in the three first years of Car. I,' which were published in French by Edward Walpole, fol. 1662.

LATERANUS, *Plautius* (*Hist.*) a consul elect in the reign of Nero, who was put to death as an accomplice in the conspiracy of Piso. The palace at Rome, called the Lateran, derives its name from this Plautius Lateranus. *Tac. Annal.* l. 15; *Arrian. Epist.* l. 1; *S. Hieron. Epist.* 30.

LATERENSIS, *M.* (*Hist.*) a friend of Cicero, and a zealot for the republic, killed himself rather than join the party of Anthony and Lepidus. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 8, ep. 8.

LATIMER, *Hugh* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and one of the first reformers of the Church of England, was born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, about 1470, educated at Cambridge, and, being afterwards very zealous in the cause of the reformation, he was nominated to the see of Worcester by Henry VIII, but deprived of it soon after, and imprisoned in the Tower for the last six years of Henry's reign. On the accession of Edward VI he was restored to his liberty, and continued his exertions against the Romish Church, although only a private clergyman, until the reign of queen Mary, when he and Ridley were called upon to dispute with some Popish divines, and finally condemned to be burnt as heretics, which sentence was executed upon them at Oxford in 1554. His 'Sermons' have been often printed. [Vide Plate XIX]

LATIMER, *Lord* (*Her.*) vide *Neville.*

LATIMER, *William* (*Biog.*) an English scholar, was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1489, and died in 1545. He was reckoned one of the greatest men of his age, and with Colet, Lily, and Grocyn, contributed much to establish a taste for the Greek language. Of his writings nothing is extant but a few letters to Erasmus.

LATINI, *Brunetto* (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Florence in the 13th century, who, being of the party of the Guelphs that were defeated, fled to France, where he lived for many years, but died after his return to his country in 1294, leaving his 'Tresor,' a sort of encyclopedia, and his 'Tesoretto,' or a collection of moral precepts; besides a translation into the Italian of part of Cicero's work 'De Inventione.'

LATINIUS, *Latiaris* (*Hist.*) a celebrated informer at the court of Tiberius, first procured the death of Sabinus in order to please Sejanus, and then shared the fate of the latter when he fell into disgrace. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, &c.

LATINUS (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of Latium, according to the early accounts of Rome. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Aurel. Vict. de Orig. Gen. Rom.*

Latinus I, a son of Faunus by Marica, was a king of the Aborigines, in Italy, who gave the name of Latins to his people. He begun his reign, according to Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Livy, and others, A. M. 2819, A. C. 1216, and reigned 46 years, leaving by his wife Amata a daughter, Lavinia, who became the wife of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

Latinus II, surnamed *Sylvius*, the eighth king of Latium, began to reign A. M. 2968, A. C. 1067.

Latinus, *Latinius* (*Biog.*) a critic of Viterbo in the 16th century, who died in 1593, left notes on Tertullian, besides a work entitled 'Bibliotheca Sacra et Profana, sive Observationes, Correctiones,' &c. fol. 1677.

LATIUM (*Geog.*) a country of Italy, now called *Campagna di Roma*, which at first extended only from the Tiber to Circeii, but afterwards comprehended the territories of the Volsci, Æqui, Hernici, Ausones, Umbri, and Rutuli. The first inhabitants were called Aborigines, and afterwards Latini, or *Latins*, from Latinus, their king. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium under that of his son-in-law, Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius.

History of Latium.

This country, if we may credit the early accounts given of it by historians, was governed by princes of its own for 500 years, comprizing the reigns of 17 kings, from Picus, the son of Saturn, to Numitor, the grandfather of Romulus. Their names and chronological succession are given as in the following table:

Chronological Succession of the Kings of Latium.

Kings.	Began to reign. A. M.	A. C.	Reigned
Picus	2738	1297	37 years.
Faunus	2775	1260	44
Latinus I.	2819	1216	46
Æneas	2855	1180	4
Ascanius	2869	1166	38
Sylvius	2907	1128	30
Æneas Sylvius	2937	1098	31
Latinus II	2968	1067	51
Alba Sylvius	3019	1016	39
Capetus I.	3058	977	26
Capys	3084	951	28
Capetus II.	3112	923	13
Tyberinus	3125	910	8
Agrippa Sylvius	3133	902	41
Alladius	3174	861	19
Aventinus Sylvius	3193	842	37
Procas	3230	805	23
Amulius	3253	782	28
Numitor	3287	754	

Numitor having been dispossessed of his throne by Amulius was re-established A. M. 3282, A. C. 753, by his grandson Romulus. [Vide *Rome*]

LATOME (*Biog.*) or *Latomus, James*, a divine, and native of Gambron, in Hainault, died in 1544, leaving a number of controversial works, which were collected and published in folio in 1550.

LATONA (*Myth.*) Λήτω, a daughter of Cæus, the Titan, and Phœbe, or, according to Homer, of Saturn, was the mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter. Juno, who was jealous of Latona, sent the serpent Python to persecute her; wherefore being driven from heaven she sought refuge in the island of Delos. *Hom. Il.* l. 21; *et. Hym. in Apoll.* &c.; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 405; *Herodot.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Diod.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 140; *Horat.* l. 4, od. 6; *Juv. Sat.* 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6; *Athen.* l. 10; *Lucian. Dial.* &c.

Latona (*Numis.*) this goddess is represented on some medals in the act of walking with a child in each arm, and looking about her; the inscription on some ΛΗΤΩΙΑ, to denote the festival which was celebrated in honour of her. *Vaill. Græc.*; *Pellerin. Rec.* tom. ii; *Haym. Thes. Brit.*

L'ATTAIGNANT (*Biog.*) vide *Attaignant.*

LAVATER, *John Caspar* (*Biog.*) the celebrated physiognomist, was born at Zurich in 1741, and died in 1801, from the effects of a wound which he received in 1797 from a Swiss soldier at the storming of Zurich. His works are very numerous, but he is best known by the one on physiognomy, which first appeared in 1766 under the title of 'Fragments,' in 3 vols. 4to., and was soon translated into English and French.

LAUD, *William* (*Hist.*) an illustrious English prelate, the son of William Laud, a clothier of Reading, in Berkshire, by Lucy his wife, widow of John Robinson of the same place, and sister of sir William Webbe, afterwards lord mayor of London, was born in 1573, educated at the Free School, Reading, removed in 1589 to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1593. He took orders in 1601, and, after different preferments, he was raised in 1621 to the see of St. David's, having previously distinguished himself by his opposition to the growing tenets of the Puritans, and assisted the king in introducing the Liturgy into Scotland. He officiated as dean of Westminster at the coronation of Charles I in 1626, and the same year was translated to Bath and Wells, and two years after to London. At the death of Buckingham he was raised to the post of Prime Minister, and in 1633 he succeeded Abbot in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. By the faithful discharge of his duty in these posts, in opposing the fanatical and rebellious spirit of the times, he drew upon himself the obloquy of the faction which was then rising into power, and at length fell a victim to their virulence. In 1640 he was seized, on the accusation of sir Henry Vane, and conveyed to the Tower, where, deprived of his property, his papers, and every thing which could afford him comfort, he remained three years, when he was brought to trial, and, though convicted of no crime, a bill of attainder was brought against him in the House of Commons, which terminated in his condemnation and execution in Jan. 1645, in the 71st year of his age. He will be remembered with gratitude by all lovers of learning for his noble benefactions to the University of Oxford, of which he was chancellor for many years. He not only built the inner quadrangle of his College, and improved the foundation by various donations, but he erected the Convocation-House and the library above, and enriched the public collection by the munificent present of 1300 valuable MSS. in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Egyptian, and other ancient and modern languages, procured at great expense and infinite labour. His writings, which are but few, are, 1. 'Seven Sermons, preached and printed on several occasions,' 8vo.; reprinted in 1651. 2. 'Short Annotations upon the Life and Death of the Most August King James,' &c. 3. 'Answer to the Remonstrance made by the House of Commons in 1628. 4. His Diary by Wharton, in 1694; with six other pieces and several letters, especially one to sir Kenelm Digby on his embracing Popery. 5. 'The Second Volume of the Remains of Archbishop Laud, written by Himself,' &c. fol. 1700. 6. 'Officium Quotidianum; or, a Manual of Private Devotions,' 8vo. 1650. 7. 'A Summary of Devotions,' 12mo. 1667; besides eighteen Letters of his to Gerard John Vossius, printed by Colomesius in his edition of 'Vossii Epistolæ,' fol. Lond. 1690; and some other Letters published at the end of Usher's Life by Dr. Parr, fol. 1686; and a few more by Dr. Twells

in his 'Life of Dr. Pocock,' prefixed to that author's theological works, 2 vols. fol. 1645. [Vide Plate X]

LAUDER, *William* (*Biog.*) a native of Scotland, who studied at the University of Edinburgh, and died in 1771, is only known as the author of a forgery which he published under the title of 'An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost;' the falsehood of which was so clearly pointed out by Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, that the author was induced to confess the fraud, and subscribed a confession to that effect dictated by Dr. Johnson, on whom he had imposed.

LAUDERDALE, *John, Duke of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was, at the beginning of the grand rebellion, among the most forward for the covenant; and, being much trusted by his party in affairs of church and state, he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with his majesty; but on the unsuccessful termination of the several conferences, he joined the royal standard, and, after the death of Charles I, marched into England with the king, Charles II, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester. After nine years' rigorous imprisonment, he was set at liberty at the restoration, and advanced to the post of Prime Minister, which he held for the space of 20 years. He was obliged, however, at the close of Charles' reign to resign all his offices, except those that were to continue during his life, and died in 1682.

LAUDERDALE, *Richard, fourth Earl of*, was very early admitted into the Privy Council, and made Lord Justice Clerk in 1681; but falling under the suspicion of being in correspondence with his father-in-law, the earl of Argyle, who had made his escape out of the castle of Edinburgh, he was deprived of his place, nevertheless he continued faithful to king James, and retired at the revolution to France, where he died some years after.

LAUDERDALE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Maitland [vide *Maitland*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Maitland, earl of Lauderdale, viscount and baron Maitland, of Thirlestane, in Scotland, and lord Lauderdale of Great Britain.

Arms. *Or*, a lion rampant couped in all its joints *gules*, within a double tressure counter-flowered *azure*.

Crest. A lion sejant full-faced *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a sword *proper*, hilted and pommelled *or*; in the sinister a fleur-de-luce *azure*, crowned *or*.

Supporters. Two eagles *proper*.

Motto. "Concilio et animis."

LAUDOHN (*Hist.*) vide *Loudon*.

LAUDUNUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for the town of *Laon*.

LAVINGTON, *George* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, descended from a family long settled in Wiltshire, was born at Mildenhall in that county in 1683, and educated at Winchester School, whence he was elected a fellow early in the reign of queen Anne. After various preferments, he was promoted to the see of Worcester in 1746, and died in 1762, leaving 'Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared;' besides some sermons.

LAVINIA (*Hist.*) the daughter of Latinus and Amata, who, according to Virgil, was secretly betrothed to Turnus; but, because the oracle ordered her father to marry her to a foreign prince, she was given to Æneas after the death of Turnus. She was the mother of Æneas Sylvius, whom she brought forth in a wood, whither she had fled from the tyranny of Ascanius, her son-in-law. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14.

LAVINIUM (*Geog.*) or *Lavinum*, the capital of Latium, built by Æneas, and called after his wife Lavinia. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1, &c.

LAUNAY, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) a French lawyer, was born at Angers in 1612, and died in 1693, leaving 'Commentaires sur les Instituts Coutumieres d'Antoine Loysel;' 'Instituts du Droit Civil;' 'Traité du Droit de Chasse,' &c.

LAUNOI, *John de* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Launoius*, a French ecclesiastic, was born about 1601, and died in 1678, leaving several works, which were published in 10 vols. fol. 1731, by the Abbe Granet; among these were his 'Letters,' which had been printed before at Cambridge in 1689; his treatise 'De varia Aristotelis Fortunâ;' and 'Hist. du College de Navarre,' &c.

LAVOISIER, *Anthony Lawrence* (*Biog.*) a French chemist, was born at Paris in 1743, and suffered on the guillotine during the murderous reign of Robespierre in 1791, leaving 'Elemens de Chemie,' and a number of other works on the same subject.

LAURA (*Biog.*) vide *Petrarch*.

LAUREA, *Tullius* (*Biog.*) a freedman of Cicero, whose learning and genius the orator encouraged and admired. He wrote epigrams, and other small pieces, of which only ten verses are preserved. *Cic. in Epist.*

LAURENCE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the third century, who was deacon to pope Sixtus II. He was broiled to death in 258, during the persecution of Valerian. *S. Ambros. Offic.* l. 1; *S. August. Serm.* 301; *Gregor. Tur. de Glor. Mart.* l. 1; *S. Gregor.* l. 2, epist. 33, &c.

LAURENCE, an antipope, was opposed to Symmachus, who had been elected after Anastasius in 498. This schism was terminated by the mediation of Theodoric, king of the Goths, who confirmed the election of the right pope, and gave Laurence the bishopric of Nocera; but exciting new troubles afterwards, he was deposed in 501.

LAURENCE, *St.* archbishop of Canterbury in the sixth and seventh centuries, accompanied Augustin into England, and assisted him in the conversion of the natives. He was chosen to be the successor of the latter in the see of Canterbury, and died in 619, after having converted and baptized king Eadbald. *Bed. Hist. Angl.*; *Usser. de Eccles. Brit.*

LAURENCE, *St.* archbishop of Dublin, son of count Maurice, of the blood royal, died in 1181, after having been employed in negociating a peace between Henry II and his Irish subjects.

LAURENTIA (*Myth.*) vide *Acca*.

LAURENTINI (*Geog.*) the inhabitants of Latium, who are said to have received this name from the number of laurels which grew in the country. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7.

LAURENTUM (*Geog.*) now *San Lorenzo*, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Latium. *Strab.* l. 5; *Mel.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7.

LAURI, *Filippo* (*Biog.*) an historical painter, was born at Rome in 1623, and died in 1694, leaving several fine altar-pieces as specimens of his skill.

LAURIERE, *Eusebius James de* (*Biog.*) an advocate of the Parliament of Paris, was born in 1659, and died in 1728, leaving, 'De l'Origine du Droit d'Amortissement," 12mo. Paris, 1692. 2. 'Textes des Coutumes de la Prévôté et Vicomté de Paris,' 12mo. Paris, 1698. 3. 'Dissertation sur le Tenement des cinq Ans,' 12mo. Paris, 1698. 4. 'Traité de M. du Plessis,' fol. Paris, 1699, reprinted in 1702, 1709, and 1726. 5. 'Bibliotheque des Coutumes,' 4to. Paris, 1699. 6. 'Glossaire du Droit François,' 4to. Paris, 1704. 7. 'Instituts Coutumiers de M. de Loisel,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1710. 8. 'Traité des Institutions et Substitutions Contractuelles,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1714, and fol. 1720. 9. 'Tables Chronologiques des Ordonnances,' 4to. Paris, 1706.

LAURION (*Geog.*) Λαυριον, a place of Attica, where were gold mines, from which the Athenians drew considerable revenues, whereby they built their fleets by the advice of Themistocles. *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 55; *Paus.* l. 1.

LAURON (*Geog.*) a town in Spain, where Pompey's son Sextus was conquered by Cæsar's army.

LAUS, *Pompeia* (*Geog.*) a town of Insubria, now *Lodi*, which was founded by a colony sent thither by Pompey. *Strab.* l. 5; *Ascon. ad Cic. in Pis.*

LAUSANNE (*Geog.*) the capital of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, delightfully situated on three eminences, above a mile to the north of the lake of Geneva, 41 miles S. W. Berne. Lon. 6° 45′ E. lat. 46° 31′ N.

History of Lausanne.

Lausanne is a place of great antiquity, in the neighbourhood of which was a Roman station named Lausonium, in which many vestiges of antiquity have been discovered at different times. The remains of a Roman road are still to be seen, which is called by the inhabitants *Chemin d'Estras*, i. e. *Via strata*; and in 1807 several urns and medals, besides a statue of Diana, and fragments of columns, &c. were dug out of a cave near the town. Lausanne was long an appendage to the canton of Berne until the changes introduced by the French revolution.

LAUSUS (*Myth.*) a son of Mezentius, king of the Tyrrhenians, remarkable for the gentleness of his character, opposed to the violence of his father. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7.

LAW, *John* (*Hist.*) commonly known by the name of the Projector, was born at Edinburgh in 1671; but being compelled to leave his country in consequence of his killing a man in a duel, he repaired to France, where he had interest enough to establish a bank under the auspices of the duke of Orleans, the regent; to which were united the interests of the Missisipi company. This scheme succeeded for a time, and its paper rose to full 20 per cent. above its value; but being at length found incapable of answering the demand made upon it, the bubble burst, and the people of France were left to deplore their credulity which had cost them so dear. The projector, in the mean time, fled in disgrace from the country; and, after wandering over Germany, Denmark, Holland, and England, he settled at Venice, where he died in 1729.

LAW, *Edmund* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, and a native of Lancashire, was born in 1703, educated at Cambridge; and, after various preferments, was raised to the see of Carlisle in 1769, which he held until his death in 1787, leaving, 1. A translation of King 'On the Origin of Evil.' 2. An edition of 'Stephen's Thesaurus.' 3. An edition of Mr. Locke's Works in 3 vols. 4to. &c.

LAW (*Her.*) the name of a family originally situated in Askham, in Westmoreland, from which Edmund Law, the bishop of Carlisle above-mentioned, was descended. His third son, Edward Law, was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, co. Cumberland. [Vide *Ellenborough*] He died in 1818 Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

LAW, *William* (*Biog.*) a non-juror, and native of Northamptonshire, was born in 1686, and died in 1761. Mr. Law's works consist of 9 vols. 8vo.; among which are 'A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life;' 'A Practical Treatise on Christian Perfection,' &c.

LAWES, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English musician, was born at Salisbury in 1600, and died in 1662. He was in the service of Charles I, and published in 1653 his 'Ayres and Dialogues.' with commendatory verses by the poets Milton, Philips, Waller, &c. He also set to music the Comus of Milton.

LAWES, *William*, brother of the preceding, and also an excellent musician, was killed at the siege of Chester. Two large volumes of his works are preserved in MS. at Oxford.

LAWLESS (*Her.*) the name of a family which settled in Ireland in the time of Henry II, when sir Hugh de Lawless, obtaining a grant from the crown of the manor of Shangenagh, co. Dublin, built a castle there, the ruins of which are still to be seen. His descendant, sir Nicholas Lawless, baronet, was raised to the peerage in 1789 by the title of baron Cloncurry, co. Kildare.

LAWLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Shropshire, descended from Thomas Lawley, esq. cousin and heir of John, lord Wenlock, Privy Counsellor to king Edward IV. Sir Thomas Lawley, his descendant, was created a baronet in 1641. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a cross formé extending to the extremes of the shield, checky *or* and *sable*.

Crest. A wolf passant *sable*.

LAWRENCE, *Stringer* (*Hist.*) an English general in the East India Company's service, died in 1775, at the age of 78, when a monument was erected in honour of him by the Company, whom he had served so faithfully and usefully.

LAWRENCE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician, and son of captain Thomas Lawrence of the royal navy, was born in the parish of Westminster in 1711, and died in 1782, leaving 'De Natura Musculorum Prelectiones tres,' 1759; besides a Life of Dr. Harvey, which was added to the edition of Harvey's works published by the College of Physicians in 1766.

LAWSON, *Henry* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was slain in the service of Charles I during the rebellion.

LAWSON, *Sir John*, a native of Hull, who rose to the rank of admiral, died in 1665 in consequence of a wound which he received while fighting against the Dutch. He had assisted Monk in bringing about the restoration.

LAWSON (*Her.*) the name of a family long seated in the county of Northumberland, where they intermarried with the first families, and enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1665 on sir John Lawson, a captain in the army of Charles I, and brother of the Henry Lawson above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three martlets *sable*.

Crest. Two arms embowed, couped at the elbow *ermine*, cuffed *argent*, supporting in the hands *proper*, a gem-ring *or*, gemmed *gules*, within the ring a sun in splendour of the third.

Motto. "Leve et reluis."

LAZARUS (*Bibl.*) Λάζαρος, the name of a real or symbolical person mentioned by St. Luke xvi. as also by S. Irenæus, S. Ambrosius, and Tertullian. Some thought the account of Lazarus was the history of a real person; but St. Chrysostom St. Cyril, and many of the moderns are of opinion that it was a parable.

LAZARUS, *S.* the brother of Mary and Martha, who dwelt with his sisters at Bethany, died, and was raised from the dead by our Saviour. *John* xi.

LAZARUS (*Ecc.*) a Greek monk and a painter, was exposed to the torture in 830 by Theophilus, the emperor, because he painted images, the worship of which was forbidden by this emperor, and died in 867, after having been sent by the emperor Michael to the pope Benedict III. *Cedren. Comp. Hist.*

LAZIUS, *Wolfgang* (*Biog.*) physician and historian to the emperor Ferdinand I, was born at Vienna in 1504, and died in 1555, leaving many works, which were collected and printed in 2 vols. fol. Francof. 1698; among these are, 1. 'Geographia Pannoniæ,' published by Ortellius. 2. 'De Rebus Viennensibus,' 1546. 3. 'In Genealogiam Austriacam Commentarii,' fol. 1564. 4. 'De Gentium Migrationibus,' fol. 1572. 5. 'Commentariorum Reipublicæ Romanæ in exteris Provinciis Bello conquisitis constitutæ, &c.'

LEAKE, *Richard* (*Hist.*) master-gunner of England, was born at Harwich in 1629, and died in 1686, after having,

by an extraordinary act of valour, saved the English ship, the Royal Prince from the hands of the Dutch, after the admiral, sir George Rooke, had given her up as lost. In that engagement one of his sons was killed by his side.

Leake, *Sir John, Knt.* son of the preceding, was born in 1656, distinguished himself early in the sea-service under his father, particularly in the engagement above-mentioned, and rose by his merits, which were displayed on various occasions, to the rank of an admiral, and died in 1720, after having been appointed admiral of the fleet five several times, and received the honour of knighthood for his skill and gallantry.

Leake, *Stephen Martin* (*Biog.*) a herald and antiquary, was born in 1702, and died in 1773, leaving 'Nummi Britan. Hist.; or, Historical Account of English Money,' a new edition of which which was printed in 1745; besides a Life of Admiral Sir John Leake above-mentioned, prepared from a great collection of books and papers which were in his possession. He also left a number of treatises in MS.

Leake, *John*, an English physician and writer, who died in 1792, was the author of 'Observations on Child-bed Fever,' 1773;' 'A Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery,' &c. 1774; afterwards enlarged and republished under the title of 'Medical Instructions towards the Prevention and Cure of various Diseases incident to Women,' &c.; a work which passed through seven or eight editions, and was translated into the French and German languages; 'A Practical Essay on the Diseases of the Viscera, particularly those of the Stomach and Bowels.'

LEANDER (*Myth.*) a youth of Abydos, and the lover of Hero. [Vide *Hero*]

Leander *St.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Seville, in Spain, in the sixth century, and one of the most celebrated prelates in his time, was at the third Council of Toledo in 589, and also held one at Seville. He was the author of several controversial works, particularly against the Gothic Arians, whom he endeavoured by his preaching to reclaim.

Leander (*Biog.*) an historian of Miletus, who is quoted frequently by ancient writers. *Diog. Laert. in Thal.*; *Euseb. Evang. Præp.* l. 2; *Clem. Alexand. Strom.* l. 6; *Arnob.* l. 6; *Theodoret. Serm.* 1, 8.

Leander, vide *Alberti*.

LEANDRIAS (*Hist.*) Λεανδρίας, a Spartan exile at Thebes, who declared, according to an ancient oracle, that Sparta would lose the superiority over Greece when conquered by the Thebans at Leuctra. *Diod.* l. 15.

LEARCHUS (*Myth.*) a son of Athamas and Ino, was crushed to death by his father in a fit of madness.

Ovid. Fast. l. 6.

Hinc igitur furiis Athamas sub imagine falsâ
Tuque cadis patriâ, parve Learche, manu.

Flacc. l. 6.

—— *Inoo linquens Athamanta Learcho.*

LEBADEA (*Geog.*) now *Badia*, a town of Bœotia, near mount Helicon. *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 16; *Paus.* l. 9; *Stat. Theb.* l. 7.

LEBANON (*Bibl.*) vide *Libanus*.

LEBEDUS (*Geog.*) or *Lebedos*, Λέβεδος, a town of Ionia, at the north of Colophon, which by the present inhabitants is called *Libeditza Chisar*. It was founded by an Athenian colony, under one of the sons of Codrus. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 142; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 1, ep. 33; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mela*, l. 1; *Horat.* l. 1, ep. 2; *Paus.* l. 7.

Lebedus (*Numis.*) the medals of this town, which are very few in number, are known by the inscription, ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ; and also by the type of the owl, the bird of Minerva. *Vaill. Num.*; *Tristan. Comment. Hist.* l. 2; *Spon. Itin.*

LEBEUF, *John* (*Biog.*) a French historian and antiquary, was born at Auxerre in 1687, and died in 1760, leaving, 1. 'Recueil de divers Ecrits servant à l'Eclaircissement de l'Histoire de France,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1738. 2. 'Dissertations sur l'Histoire Ecclésiastique et Civile de Paris,' 3 vols. 12mo. 3. 'Traité Historique et Pratique sur le Chant Ecclésiastique,' 8vo. 1741. 4. 'Memoires sur l'Histoire d'Auxerre,' 2 vols. 4to. 1743. 5. 'Histoire de la Ville et de tout le Diocese de Paris,' 15 vols. 12mo.; besides dissertations dispersed in journals.

LEBIDA (*Geog.*) or *Lebeda*, the *Leptis Magna* of the ancients, a sea-port of Tripoli, in Africa, 30 miles E. S. E. Tripoli.

LE BLANC, *Marcel* (*Ecc.*) one of the 14 Jesuits sent as missionaries to Siam. He was taken by the English as he was going on a mission to China, and died in 1693 at Mosambique, leaving a History of the Revolutions in Siam, 2 vols. 12mo. Lyons, 1692.

Le Blanc, *John Bernard* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Dijon in 1707, and died in 1781, leaving some Letters on the English, published in 3 vols. 12mo. 1758; besides a Tragedy, and some other things.

LE BLOND (*Biog.*) vide *Blond*.

LE BRIXA (*Biog.*) vide *Antonius Nebrissensis*.

Lebrixa (*Geog.*) in Latin *Nebrissa*, an ancient town of Andalusia, 20 m. S. Seville. Lon. 5° 58′ W., lat. 37° N.

LE CAT (*Biog.*) vide *Cat*.

LECCI, *John Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian mathematician, was born at Milan in 1702, and died in 1776, leaving, 1. 'Theoria Lucis,' Mediol. 1739. 2. 'Arithmetica Universalis Isaaci Newton,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Mediol. 1752. 3. 'Elementa Geometriæ Theoricæ et Practicæ,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1753. 4. 'Elementa Trigonometriæ,' &c. ibid. 1756. 5. 'De Sectionibus Conicis,' ibid. 1758. 6. 'Idrostatica Essaminata,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1765. 7. 'Relazione della Visita alle Terre Dannegiate, dalle Acque di Bologna,' &c. 4to. Rome, 1767. 8. 'Memorie Idrostatico-storiche delle Operazioni eseguite nella Inalveazione del Reno di Bologna,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Mondena. 9. 'Trattato de Canali Navigabili,' 4to. Milan, 1776.

LECCI (*Geog.*) the ancient *Aletium*, a trading city of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 17 m. W. Otranto, and 28 S. E. Brindisi. Lon. 18° 36′ E., lat. 40° 30′ N.

LE CENE, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a French Protestant, was born in 1646 at Caen, in Normandy, and died in 1703, leaving several controversial works; but the principal object of his labours was a translation of the Bible, which was published by his son at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. fol. He had announced his intention in 1696, in a volume, entitled 'Projet d'une Nouvelle Version Françoise de la Bible,' of which a second edition appeared in 1717.

LECHÆUM (*Geog.*) now *Pelago*, a port of Corinth, in the bay of Corinth. *Liv.* l. 32; *Stat. Theb.* l. 2.

LECHENICH (*Geog.*) the *Legionacum* of the Romans, a small town of Cleves, 11 m. S. S. W. Cologne.

LECHMERE (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in Worcestershire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir Anthony Lechmere. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a fess *or*, in chief two pelicans vulning themselves of the last.

Crest. A pelican *azure*, vulning herself *proper*.

Motto. 'Ducit amor patriæ.'

LECHUS (*Hist.*) the name of several princes of Poland.

Lechus I, the first duke of Poland, is said to have established this kingdom in 550.

Lechus II, the fratricide, succeeded his brother Cracus II, whom he murdered. He was afterwards deposed, and perished in obscurity and want.

Lechus III, a peasant by birth, was raised to the throne of Poland, and fell in battle, as is said, after a warlike and prudent reign.

Lechus IV, succeeded his father Lechus III, and died after a glorious reign.

Lechus V, succeeded his father Ziemovitus, and died after a reign of 21 years.

Lechus VI, succeeded his father Casimir II, and after having been deposed by Miecslaus the Old, in 1206, he was restored to his throne; but was murdered by his factious subjects as he was bathing.

Lechus VII, surnamed the *Black*, succeeded Boleslaus V in 1279, and died in 1290, after a reign which was one tissue of foreign and domestic troubles.

LEDA (*Myth.*) Λήδη, a daughter of Thespius, and wife of Tyndarus, who is said to have had an amour with Jupiter, under the shape of a swan, and to have brought forth two eggs, from one of which sprang Pollux and Helena, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra. The fable of the swan is however not mentioned by either Homer or Hesiod. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 2; *Hesiod. in Theogn.*; *Isocr. in Hel.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Virg. in Cir.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 77; *Eratosthen. Catast.* 25; *Lactant. de Fals. Rel.* c. 21; *Schol. in Apollon.* l. 1; *Eustath. in Dionys. Pericg.*

Leda (*Numis.*) the fable of Leda is supposed to be represented on some coins under the figure of a female mounted on a swan. *Parut. Sicil. Discrit. et Haverk. Parut.*

LEDERLIN, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a Greek and Hebrew scholar, was born at Strasburgh in 1672, and died in 1737, leaving, 1. An edition of Julius Pollux's 'Onomasticon,' 2 vols. fol. 1706. 2. An edition of 'Homer's Iliad,' Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. 12mo. Amst. 1707. 3. An edition of Vigerus 'De Præcipuis Græcæ Dictionis Idiotismis,' 8vo. Argentorat. 1709. 4. An edition of Brissonius's work 'De Regio Persarum Principatu,' ibid. 1710. 5. An edition of Ælian's 'Variæ Historiæ,' 8vo. ibid. 1713.

LE DESPENCER, *Hugh* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the greatest barons in the time of Henry III, and was chosen one of the twelve who were appointed by the king to amend and reform whatever they should think amiss in the kingdom. In 44 Hen. III he was advanced to the office of Justiciary of England; but in 1264 he appeared in arms against the king at Northampton, and was subsequently chosen as one of the commissioners to treat about the reformation of the kingdom, and one of the three whom the rebellious barons confided in to be about the king. He afterwards fell at the battle of Evesham in 1265.

Le Despencer, *Hugh*, son of the preceding, who, with his son the unhappy favourite of Edward II, are the principal subjects of our historians at that period, are distinguished as *Hugh le Despencer, Senior*, and *Hugh le Despencer, Junior*, the one styled earl of Winchester, and the other earl of Gloucester.

Le Despencer, *Hugh, Sen.* after having honourably distinguished himself under Edward I, by whom he had been employed on various embassies, enjoyed the confidence of Edward II; but adhering to this oppressed monarch in the midst of his misfortunes, he was, after the landing of queen Isabel with her son Edward in 1326, beheaded by the factious barons, without being brought to a trial.

Le Despencer, *Hugh, Junior*, his son, frequently called *Earl of Gloucester*, was godfather to Edward III, and filled several high posts under Edward II; but these favours provoking the resentment of the rebellious barons, he was executed at Hereford in 1326, notwithstanding when, after a stout defence of Kaerfili Castle, he had by capitulation been promised safety as to life and limbs.

Le Despencer, *Hugh*, son of the preceding, frequently styled *Lord Glamorgan*, was released from prison by Edward III, whom he served with great distinction, and died in 1348.

Le Despencer, *Thomas, Lord*, commonly called *Despencer of Glamorgan*, made a considerable figure in the reign of Richard II, by whom he was created earl of Gloucester, and his grandfather's sentence of exile was reversed in Parliament in 1398; but, on the accession of Henry IV to the throne, he was divested of his title of earl, and suffered decapitation at Bristol in 1400, for endeavouring to restore the deposed monarch Richard.

Le Despencer (*Her.*) the name of a family derived from the office of despenser or steward, which office was held by their progenitor Thomas Despencer, under William the Conqueror. This family, of which particular notice is taken under *History*, was first ennobled in the reign of Henry III, when Hugh le Despencer, eldest son of Geoffrey de Spencer, was summoned to Parliament in 1264 as a baron; his son Hugh le Despencer, sen. above-mentioned, obtained the title of earl of Winchester, and his grandson Hugh that of earl of Gloucester, in right of his wife Eleanor, eldest daughter of Gilbert, earl of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford. Thomas, lord le Despencer, his descendant, also enjoyed the title of earl of Gloucester by creation as above-mentioned; and Francis Fane, lord le Despencer, descended in the female line from the above-mentioned Thomas, was created in 1629 earl of Westmoreland, which title became extinct at the death of Thomas lord le Despencer, eighth earl of Westmoreland, in 1736; but the barony of Despencer at length devolved, after some changes, to sir Thomas Stapleton, bart. From sir Geoffrey le Despencer, younger brother of Hugh le Despencer, descended the Spencers of Althorpe, the ancestors of the duke of Marlborough. [Vide *Spencer*, *&c.*] The arms, &c. of the existing branch of the family of De Spencer are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, for Stapleton; second and third *azure*, three right-hand gauntlets with their backs affrontée *or*.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or*, a Saracen's head affrontée *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *sable*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a gryphon, party per pale *argent* and *or*, his beak, forelegs, and chain of the second, his collar *sable*, charged with three escallops *argent*; on the sinister, a bull *argent*, pied *sable*, armed, collared, and hoofed *or*, on the collar a rose *gules*.

Motto. 'Ne vile fano.'

LE DRAN, *Henry Francis* (*Biog.*) a French surgeon, was born at Paris in 1685, and died in 1770, leaving, 1. 'Parallele des Differentes Manières de tirer la Pierre hors de la Vessie,' 8vo. 1730; to which he added a supplement in 1756. 2. 'Observations de Chirurgie, aux quelles on a joint Plusieurs Reflections en Faveur des Etudiens,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1737. 3. 'Traité des Operations de Chirurgie,' 12mo. Paris, 1743. To the translation of this work into English by Gataker, Cheselden made some valuable additions. 4. 'Consultations sur la Plupart des Maladies qui sont du Report de la Chirurgie,' 8vo. 1765.

LEDWICH, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and divine of Ireland, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and died in 1823, at the age of 84, was the author of 'Antiquities of Ireland,' 1790; and also edited the work of captain Grose on the same subject, of which the first volume appeared in 1794, and the second in 1796; besides which he contributed many papers to the 'Archæologia,' &c.

LEDYARD (*Biog.*) an enterprizing adventurer, a native of America, was born at Groton, in Connecticut, and accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world. He travelled over all Europe on foot, and died at Cairo in 1786, while he was on his way to travel over Africa in the same manner.

LEE, *Edward* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1482, educated at Oxford, but took his degrees at Cambridge, and after various preferments was promoted to the see of York in 1531, and died in 1544, leaving among his works, 1. 'Comment. in Universum Pentateuchum,' MS. 2. 'Apo-

logia contra quorundum Calumnias,' ibid. 1520. 3. 'Epistola Nuncupatoria ad Desid. Erasmum,' ibid. 1520. 4. 'Annot. Lib. duo in Annotationes Novi Test. Erasmi.' 5. 'Epistola Apologetica, qua respondet D. Erasmi Epistolis.' 6. 'Epistolæ Sexcentæ.' 7. 'Epicedia Clarorum Vivorum.'

Lee (*Her.*) the name of a family of Hartwell, co. Bucks, where it had long flourished previous to its advancement to the dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1660 on sir Thomas Lee, a distinguished speaker in the House of Commons. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure,* two bars *or,* a bend checky *or* and *gules.*

Crest. A bear passant *sable,* muzzled, collared, and chained, *argent.*

Motto. "Verum atque decens."

Lee, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a non-conformist, was born in 1625 in London; educated at Oxford; ejected from St. Botolphs at the restoration; and being taken prisoner by the French while on his way from America to England, he died at St. Malo in 1691, leaving, 1. 'Chronicon Castrense,' a Chronology of all the Rulers and Governors of Cheshire and Chester, which is added to King's 'Vale Royal.' 2. 'Orbis Miraculum; or, the Temple of Solomon pourtrayed by Scripture Light,' fol. Lond. 1659. 3. 'Dissertation on the probable Conversion and Restoration of the Jews,' printed with Giles Fletcher's 'Israel Redux.' 4. 'The Joy of Faith,' 8vo. 1689; besides the share which he had in Helvicus's 'Theatrum Historicum.'

Lee, *Nathaniel,* an English dramatic poet, and a native of Hertfordshire, who was educated at Westminster School and Cambridge, died in 1691 or 1692, in a state bordering on frenzy, to which he had been subject at different periods of his life. He is the author of eleven plays, which were acted with applause, and printed as soon as acted; among these were his 'Rival Queens;' and 'Theodosius,' which still keep the stage; his 'Princess of Cleves;' 'The Massacre of Paris,' &c. [Vide Plate XXXI]

Lee, *Sophia,* a novelist, who died in 1824, was the authoress of 'The Recess,' 'The Hermit's Tale,' 'The Life of a Lover,' &c.; also, in conjunction with her sister Hariet, 'The Canterbury Tales;' besides 'Almeyda,' a tragedy; and 'Assignation,' a comedy, &c.

LEECHMAN, *William* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, was born at Dolphinston, in Lanarkshire, in 1706, and died in 1785, leaving nine Sermons, which went through several editions during his life-time.

LEEDS, *Thomas, first Duke of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* faithfully adhered to the royal interests in a period of general delinquency, and earnestly co-operating with many others to bring about the restoration, was made by Charles II Treasurer of the Navy in 1671, appointed one of the Privy Council in 1672, constituted Lord High Treasurer of England in 1673, and died in 1712, after having been exposed to popular resentment, and confined in the Tower for five years. He left the character, however, of a just man and an able statesman.

Leeds, *Peregrine, second Duke of,* distinguished himself as a naval commander, and died in 1729.

Leeds, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Osborne [vide *Osborne*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Osborne, duke of Leeds, marquis of Caermarthen, earl of Danby, viscount Latimer, and Dumblaine, baron Osborne of Kivelyn, baron Conyers, and a baronet.

Arms. Quarterly, *ermine* and *azure,* a cross *or.*

Crest. On a wreath of his colours, a tiger passant *argent.*

Supporters. On the dexter side a gryphon *or;* on the sinister a tiger *argent,* each gorged with a ducal coronet *azure,* langued and unguled *gules.*

Motto. "Pax in bello."

Leeds, the name of a family of considerable antiquity in the county of York. Dr. Leeds, master of Clare-Hall, in the University of Cambridge, an immediate descendant, purchased the manor of Croxton about the year 1568, where the family have resided since, and enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1812 on sir George William Leeds. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a fess *gules,* between three eagles displayed *sable,* a bordure way of the second.

Crest. A staff raguly *vert,* thereon a cock *gules,* wings expanded, combed, wattled, beaked and legged *gules;* debruised by a bendlet wavy, sinister *ermine.*

Motto. "Vigilate."

Leeds (*Geog.*) a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in England, 8 m. N. Wakefield, 24 S. W. York, and 196 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 34′ W., lat. 53° 48′ N. This town, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Ledesia,* is a place of great antiquity, of which mention is made as early as Edward the Confessor. It had a castle, which was besieged by Stephen in 1139, and in which Richard II was confined about 1399.

LEEPE, *John Anthony Van der* (*Biog.*) a painter of Bruges, whose landscapes were particularly admired, died in 1720, aged 56.

LEESON (*Her.*) the name of a family originally seated at Whitfield, in the county of Northampton, which, going over to Ireland, was advanced to the peerage, in the person of Joseph Leeson, who was created in 1756 baron of Russborough, in the county of Wicklow, and in 1760 was further advanced to the dignity of viscount Russborough, and in 1763 was created earl of Miltown. [Vide *Miltown*]

LEES (*Her.*) the name of a family of Black-Rock, in the co. Dublin, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir John Lees. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure,* a fess checky *argent* and *sable,* between three billets *argent,* and six crosslets fitchy *or.*

Crest. A cubit arm erect *proper,* grasping a crescent *or.*

Motto. "Exegi."

LEEURO, *Gabriel Van der* (*Biog.*) a painter of Dort, who excelled in painting animals, &c. died in 1688, aged 45.

LEGARD (*Her.*) the name of a family of Norman extraction, and originally written Le Garde, which became possessed of the lordship of Anlaghby, co. York, and now enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* on a bend, between six mullets pierced *gules,* a cross patée *or.*

Crest. A greyhound *or.*

Motto. "Per crucem ad stellas."

LEGER (*Her.*) vide *St. Leger.*

Leger, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine, and native of Piedmont, who was born in 1594, and died in 1661, left an edition of the New Testament in the original Greek, in 2 vols. 4to.

Leger, *John,* nephew of the preceding, was the author of 'Hist. des Eglises Evangeliques des Vallées de Piemont.'

LEGGE, *John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* sergeant at arms, was in the Tower with Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and others, where he was surprised by Wat Tyler and his followers, by whom he was taken and beheaded on Tower Hill.

Legge, *William,* eldest son of Edward Legge, of the same family, and vice-president of Munster, &c. was one of the most distinguished loyalists during the rebellion, who after being sent to serve as a volunteer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, returned to England, and took a most active part in the service of king Charles I, whom he faithfully attended to the last. On the murder of the king, he managed to get his release from prison, and following the

interests of his royal master Charles II, he accompanied him into Scotland in 1650, was wounded and taken prisoner in 1651, and would have certainly suffered death if his wife had not contrived his escape. He after this continued his exertions in the royal cause amidst the greatest perils, and had the gratification of seeing his wishes crowned by the restoration of his majesty king Charles II; who told him the message he had received from his royal father in his behalf, and offered immediately to raise him to the dignity of an earl, which he modestly declined, having a numerous family and a small fortune, but he expressed the hope that his sons might live to enjoy his majesty's favour. He died in 1672, in the 63d year of his age.

Legge, *Richard*, younger brother of the preceding, was ensign in the regiment of Montjoy Blount, earl of Newport, in the first expedition against the Scots in 1639, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, and taken prisoner when the earl of Derby was defeated at Wigan in 1651. After the restoration he was sent with forces under the earl of Peterborough, to take possession of Tangier.

Legge, *John*, a younger brother of the two preceding, who was also early engaged in the service of Charles I, was afterwards taken prisoner in a vessel sent by prince Rupert to hasten the arrival of his majesty Charles II, in Ireland, and being tried by a court-martial, was condemned to die. He was, however, afterwards released, and died in 1702, at the age of 109 years.

Legge, *Robert*, the fifth brother of William abovementioned, was in most of the battles fought during the rebellion, when he received many wounds. He enjoyed the confidence of the king and queen in an especial degree, and was employed by them on all hazardous occasions. Previous to the restoration he had Portsmouth delivered to him by colonel Norton, his wife's brother, the government of which he possessed to his death, which happened soon after.

Legge, *George*, eldest son of William aforesaid. [Vide *Dartmouth*]

Legge, *William*, second son of William aforesaid, was groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II, and captain of a troop of horse in the regiment of horse guards commanded by Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. In 1680 he was sent by the king to Hesse Cassel, to stand god-father, as his proxy, to prince Charles, the Landgrave's son, and died governor of Kinsale, in Ireland, in the 48th year of his age.

Legge, *the Right Honourable Henry Bilson*, fourth son of William, first earl of Dartmouth, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin in 1748, and was afterwards appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer two several times, and resigning his office the second time in favour of William Murray, earl of Mansfield, he died in 1764.

Legge (*Her.*) the name of the family of which such honourable mention has been made under *History*. This family is said to have come into England out of Italy, where there still remain several of that name. Those of Venice removed from Ravenna about the end of the 10th century, and such was their noble descent, and so great their wealth, that they held a place among the patricians, and had a magnificent palace near the church of the Misericordia, in that city; besides which they bore several offices in the empire. When they came over into England is not ascertained, but Hugh de la Lega, (as the name is written in ancient records,) and Richard, son of Osbert, were sheriffs of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire from the 10th to the 16th of Henry II, and William de la Lega was sheriff of Herefordshire in 17 Hen. II. Those of Herefordshire have always been esteemed the elder branch, but those of Legg's Place, near Tunbridge, in Kent, were resident there for many generations before Thomas Legge, the ancestor of the earl of Dartmouth. The first of this family who enjoyed the peerage was admiral George Legge, eldest son of William, the illustrious loyalist above-mentioned, who was in 1682 advanced to the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of baron of Dartmouth, co. Devon; and his son William was in 1711 advanced to the dignities of viscount Lewisham, co. Kent, and earl of Dartmouth. [Vide *Dartmouth*] The grandson of this earl, whose father was the right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, above-mentioned, succeeded as baron of Stawell in right of his mother, who had been created baroness Stawell in 1760. [Vide *Stawell*]

LEGHORN (*Geog.*) a large town and sea-port on the west coast of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, 15 m. S. W. Pisa, 47 W. S. W. Florence, and 140 N. N. W. Rome.

History of Leghorn.

This town was known to the ancients by the name of *Liburnum*, or *Liburni Portus*, and is now called by the Italians, *Livorno;* by the French, *Ligourne*, or *Livourne;* but it attained to no consideration until the 15th century, when after having been successively in the hands of the Pisans, the Genoese, and the Florentines, it was finally united to Tuscany by the count de Medicis, after which the grand dukes Francis and Ferdinand surrounded it with walls, and formed it into a fine city.

LEGIO (*Geog.*) a town of Palestine, frequently mentioned by Eusebius, and St. Jerome.

Legio, now *Leo*, a town and province of Spain.

Legio, *Victrix*, now *Vitry*, a town of *Gallia Belgica.*

LEGLEUS, *Gilbertus* (*Biog.*) vide *Gilbertus Anglicus.*

LEGUANO, *Stefano Maria* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Bologna, who died in 1715, at the age of 55, executed many masterly pieces, which were admired for their correctness.

LEIBNITZ, *Godfrey William de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and experimental philosopher, was born at Leipzig in 1646, and died in 1716, leaving numerous works, among which are his 'Scriptores Rerum Brunsw.' 3 vols. fol. Han. 1707; 'Dissertatio de Arte Combinatoria,' 4to. Lips. 1666; 'Essais de Theodocée,' &c. 8vo. Amst. 1701; 'Collectanea Etymologica,' &c. 8vo. 1717; 'Commercium Philosophicum et Mathematicum,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Lausan. 1745, &c.; of his collected works, the best edition, distributed into classes by M. Dutens, was published at Geneva in six large volumes 4to. in 1784, entitled 'Gothofredi Gulielmi Leibnitzii Opera omnia,' &c. Hanschius collected whatever he had written upon the principles of philosophy, and published them under the title of 'G. G. Leibnitzii Principia Philosophiæ,' &c. 4to. 1728. His Letters were published in 1734 and 1735, under the title of 'Epistolæ ad diversos Theologici, Juridici,' &c. 'Argumenti e MSS. Auctores,' &c. and another collection was published in 1805 at Hanover, by M. Feder, under the title of 'Commercii Epistolici Leibnitziani,' &c. Some pieces of his were published with his Life, at Leipzig in 1718, under the title of 'Miscellanea Leibnitiana, cum J. F. Felleri Supplemento ejus Vitæ.'

LEICESTER, *Earl of* (*Hist.*) an English baron in the train of Henry II, when he met Lewis VII, conducted himself with so much insolence during the negotiation that was then pending, as to occasion it to be abruptly terminated. He afterwards invaded England with a body of Flemings, but his army being defeated, were for the most part cut to pieces, and he himself taken prisoner.

Leicester, *Robert, Earl of*, a gallant soldier, who had distinguished himself during the crusade under Richard I, afterwards protected Normandy by his valour against the attacks of Philip of France.

Leicester, *Simon de Montfort, Earl of*, who married the sister of Henry III, joined the barons against Henry, whom he defeated and took prisoner, after which he called a parliament, and taking upon himself the government of the kingdom, kept prince Edward in custody, but the latter

making his escape, defeated and killed the earl in battle in 1265.

Leicester, *Robert Dudley, Earl of,* younger son of John, duke of Northumberland, being much favoured by queen Elisabeth, aspired to become her husband, and refused the offer which was made to him of queen Mary's hand. He died in 1588, after having spent his whole life in the service of his sovereign, whose favour he enjoyed, notwithstanding all the attempts of his enemies to ruin his interest.

Leicester, *Robert, Earl of,* vide *Dudley.*

Leicester, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred on Simon Montford above-mentioned, in 1258; and revived in the person of Robert Dudley above-mentioned, which became extinct at his death. It was afterwards revived again in 1725, in the person of Thomas Coke, a descendant from sir Edward Coke, the lawyer, but became extinct at his death in 1759.

Leicester, *Earl of,* the title commonly enjoyed by the eldest son of the marquis of Townshend.

Leicester (*Geog.*) the capital of Leicestershire, 98 m. N.W. London. Lon. 1° W. lat. 52° N. [Vide *Leicestershire*]

LEICESTERSHIRE (*Geog.*) a county of England.

Boundaries and Extent.—It is bounded on the N. by Nottinghamshire, E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S. by Northamptonshire, S. W. by Warwickshire, and N. W. by Derbyshire. It is 38 miles long, and 30 broad.

Towns.—Leicester, the capital, Dunington, Lutterworth, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, &c.

Rivers, &c.—The Avon, Soare, Wreke, Anker, and Welland, &c. besides several canals.

History.—At the time of the Roman invasion Leicestershire was inhabited by the *Ceritani,* of which Leicestria, Legacestria, or Logara, now *Leicester,* was the capital, and became a Roman station. During the Saxon heptarchy this town was a place of some importance, being then called a city, and at the Norman conquest it was a place of considerable note, which was particularly described in the Doomsday Book. It suffered greatly during the rebellion, when it was stormed by the royal army, and many of the inhabitants put to the sword.

LEIGH (*Her.*) the name of two families in the county of Chester, each of which claims superior antiquity. They are situated at High Leigh, where their two mansions are named East Hall, and West Hall. Of the family of West Hall was sir Egerton Leigh, who in 1772 was created a baronet. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Or, a lion rampant *gules.*

Crest. A cubit arm erect, sleeved and cuffed, holding a tilting spear.

Leigh, the name of another family in the county of Lancaster, which enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir Robert Holt Leigh; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Gules, a cross engrailed *argent.*

Crest. On a wreath of the colors, a demi-lion rampant *gules.*

Leigh, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English writer of Leicestershire, was born in 1602, educated at Oxford, and died in 1671, leaving, 1. 'Select and choice Observations concerning the Twelve Cæsars,' 8vo. Oxford, 1635, to which additions were made by himself and his son Henry, who published it again in 1657, under the title of 'Analecta Cæsarum Romanorum;' two other editions appeared in 1664 and 1670. 2. 'Critica Sacra, or the Hebrew Words of the Old, and the Greek of the New Testament,' 4to. Lond. 1639 and 1646, afterwards enlarged to 2 vols. fol. 3. 'A Treatise of Divinity,' 8vo. 1648, 1651. 4. 'A Philological Commentary, or an Illustration of the most obvious and useful Words in the Law,' ibid. 1652, &c.

Leigh, *Charles,* a naturalist and physician, who was born at Grange, in Lancashire, in the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Physiologia Lancastriensis,' &c. 8vo. 1694. 2. 'Exercitationes quinque de Aquis Mineralibus, Thermis calidis,' &c. ibid. 1697. 3. 'The Natural History of the Counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire,' &c. fol. Lond. 1700. 4. 'History of Virginia,' &c. 12mo. London, 1705.

LEIGHTON, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) one of those libellers in the reign of Charles I, who after traducing the king, queen, bishops, and the whole administration, obtained a triumph over all law and right, through the interference of the parliament, which not only liberated them from the confinement to which they had been legally sentenced, but decreed them damages, to be paid by their judges. He was a Scotch divine, born at Edinburgh in 1568, and after his liberation, he was in 1640 made keeper of Lambeth Palace, which was then a state prison, and died in 1644.

Leighton, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and son to the preceding, was born at London in 1613, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, but not following the disgraceful course of his father, he was promoted after the Restoration to the see of Dunblane; was translated in 1670 to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and died in 1684. His library and MSS. he left to the see of Dunblane, and founded an exhibition in the college of Edinburgh, and three more in the college of Glasgow. The rest of his property he disposed of to charitable purposes.

LEINSTER, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Fitzgerald, [vide *Fitzgerald*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Fitzgerald, duke of Leinster, marquis and earl of Kildare, earl and baron of Offaley, premier marquis, earl, and baron of Ireland; and viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the kingdom of Great Britain.

Arms. Argent, a saltire *gules.*

Crest. On a wreath, a monkey at gaze *proper,* environed round the middle and chained *or.*

Supporters. Two monkies *proper,* environed and chained as the crest.

Motto. "Crom a boo."

Leinster (*Geog.*) the eastern province of Ireland.

Boundaries and Extent.—It is bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel, W. by Connaught and Munster, and N. by Ulster, being 112 miles long and 70 broad.

Division.—It contains the counties of Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's County, King's County, Westmeath, and Longford.

Rivers.—The Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Noir, and May.

LEIPZIG (*Geog.*) or *Leipsic,* a city in the interior of Germany, situated in a plain on the river Pleisse, and in the vicinity of the Barde, the Elster, and the Lippe, 64 miles W. by N. Dresden, 90 S. by W. Berlin, and 180 E. N. E. Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 12° 20′ E., lat. 51° 20′ N.

History of Leipzic.

Leipzic, in the Latin of the middle ages *Lipsia,* was called in the fifth century *Lepzk,* signifying a linden tree, probably from the abundance of those trees in that part. Its University, which has given it some importance, was founded by Frederic the Warrior, duke of Saxony, in 1408, and this, combined with its book fairs, has rendered it the resort of literary men for many ages. It has, however, been frequently the scene of military conflicts. During the 30 years war the Swedes gained two battles near it, in 1631, and 1642; it was taken in 1745, and 1756, by Frederic II; and in 1813 it fell into the hands of the French, from whose exactions it suffered severely, but it was relieved from these burdens by the memorable battle fought in the same year in its neighbourhood, between Bonaparte and the allies, which terminated in his total defeat.

LEISMAN, *John Anthony* (*Biog.*) a German painter, who

died in 1698, at the age of 94, was esteemed very successful in painting landscapes with mountains and other striking objects.

LEITH (*Her.*) the name of a family in Norfolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a crosslet fitchy *sable*, between three crescents in chief, and as many lozenges in base *gules*.

Crest. A cross crosslet as in the arms.

LEITRIM, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Clements [Vide *Clements*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Clements, earl of Leitrim, viscount and baron Leitrim.

Arms. *Argent*, two bendlets wavy *sable*, on a chief *gules*, three besants *or*.

Crest. On a wreath a hawk *proper*.

Supporters. Two stags *proper*, the dexter holding in his mouth a trefoil, the sinister plain, collared *or*.

Motto. "Patriis virtutibus."

LELAND (*Biog.*) or *Laylonde*, *John*, styled the *Father of Antiquaries*, was born in London, educated at St. Paul's under Lilly, and at Christ Church, Cambridge, from which he was removed to All Soul's, Oxford, and died April 10, 1552, after having received from Henry the title of his antiquary. He left numerous collections, four folio volumes of which were given by Edward VI into the custody of sir John Cheke, from whom they passed into those of Burton, the author of the History of Leicestershire, who obtained possession also of eight other volumes of Leland's MSS., called his 'Itinerary,' all which he deposited in 1632 in the Bodleian library. From these Hearne presented the public with the two works well known by the title of his 'Itinerary,' and 'Collectanea,' to which may be added a third, entitled, 'Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis,' 2 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1709. Some unpublished MSS. are still remaining, and it appears that Leland had prepared a large work entitled 'De Antiquitate Britannica, sive Historia Civilis.'

Leland, *John*, an English writer in defence of Christianity, was born at Wigan in 1691, and died in 1766, leaving, 1. 'An Answer to a late Book entitled Christianity as Old as the Creation,' &c. 2 vols. 1733. 2. 'The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted against the Unjust Aspersions, &c. of a Book entitled the Moral Philosopher.' 3. An answer to a book entitled 'Christianity not founded on Argument,' &c. 4. 'A View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England,' &c.

Leland, *Thomas*, a divine and translator, was born in Dublin in 1722, and died in 1785, leaving among his works, 1. 'Translation of Demosthenes,' 3 vols. 4to. the first of which appeared in 1756, the second in 1761, and the third in 1770. 2. 'History of the Life and Reign of Philip, King of Macedon,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 3. 'A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence.' 4. 'History of Ireland from the Invasion of Henry II,' &c. 3 vols. 4to.

LE LONG (*Biog.*) vide *Long*.

LELY, *Sir Peter* (*Biog.*) a portrait-painter, was born in Westphalia in 1617, and died in 1680, after having been deservedly a favourite with Charles I and Charles II, by which latter prince he was knighted and made his chief painter. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

LEMANUS *Lacus* (*Geog.*) a lake in the country of the Allobroges, now called the *Lake of Geneva*, or *Lausanne*, through which the Rhone flows by Geneva. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 2; *Lucan.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 2.

LEMENS, *Balthasar Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, who died in 1764, aged 67, acquired considerable eminence in historical painting.

LEMERY, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French chemist, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1645, and died in 1707, leaving, 1. 'Cours de Chimie,' 1675; which passed through numerous editions and translations. 2. 'Traité Universelle des Drogues Simples,' &c. second edition, 4to. Paris, 1714. 3. 'Pharmacopie Universelle;' a second edition 4to. 1716. 4. 'Traité de l'Antimoine,' &c. 8vo. 1707.

Lemery, *Louis*, son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1677, and died in 1743, leaving, 1. 'Traité des Alimens,' Paris, 1702; frequently reprinted, and considerably augmented by Bruhier in the edition of 1755, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Traité de la Génération des Vers dans le Corps de l'Homme,' 1700. 3. 'Dissertations sur le Nourriture des Os,' 12mo. Paris, 1704; besides numerous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

LEMNOS (*Geog.*) Λῆμνος, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Tenedos, Imbros, and Samothrace, now *Stalimine*. It was sacred to Vulcan; on that account called *Lemnius Pater*; and famous for a sort of earth or chalk, known by the name of Lemnia terra, or terra sigillata, from the seal or impression which may be made upon it. It was reduced by the Athenians under Miltiades, when the Carians, who inhabited it were obliged to emigrate. *Hom. Il.* l. 1; *Herod.* l. 6; *Apollon. Arg.* l. 1; *C. Nep. in Milt.*; *Mela*, l. 2; *Strab.* l. 13; *Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Paus. in Arcad.* c. 33; *Stat. in Theb.* l. 3; *Schol. in Eurip. &c.*; *Lactant. ad Theb. &c.*

Lemnos (*Numis.*) this island honoured Vulcan on its medals, bearing his figure and the inscription ΛΗΜΝΩΣ, ΛΕΜΝΩΝ.

LE MOINE (*Biog.*) vide *Moine*.

LEMON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Cornwall, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1774 on sir William Lemon. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a chevron between three mullets *gules*, an eagle displayed *or*.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours a lion passant *gules*, the body charged with three mullets in fess *or*.

LE MONNIER (*Biog.*) vide *Monnier*.

LEMOS, *Thomas de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Dominican, was born about 1550, of an illustrious family of Rivadavia, in Gallicia, and died in 1629, leaving, 'Panoplia Gratiæ,' 2 vols. fol. Leod. 1676.

LEMOVICES (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, South of the Loire, who inhabited the present *Limousin* and *Limoges*. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

LEMPRIERE, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine, and native of the island of Jersey, who was educated at Oxford, died in 1824, leaving among his works, 'Bibliotheca Classica,' 8vo. 1788; and afterwards enlarged to a 4to. volume; 'Universal Biography,' 4to. and 8vo. 1808; besides which he published the first volume of the 'History of Herodotus,' which was superseded by the translation of Beloe.

LEMPSTER, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Pomfret.

L'ENFANT, *James* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1661 at Bazache, in Beausse, and died in 1728, leaving, 1. 'Examen des Raisons qui ont donné Lieu à la Separation des Protestans,' &c. Rotterdam, 1684. 2. 'Lettres choisees de St. Cyprien,' &c. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1688. 3. 'De inquirenda Veritate,' 4to. Genev. 1691; a Latin translation of Father Mallebranche's book, entitled 'La Recherche de la Vérité.' 4. 'Histoire de la Papesse Jeanne fidèlement tirée de la Dissertation Latine de M. Spanheim,' 12mo. 1694; a second edition of which was published by M. des Vignoles in 1720 at the Hague. 5. 'Remarques sur l'Edition du Nouveau Testament par M. Mill,' inserted in the 18th volume of the 'Bibliotheque choisée.' 6. 'Poggiana, ou la Vie, le Caractère, les Sentimens et les Bons Mots de Pogge Florentin,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1720.

6. ‘Histoire de la Guerre des Hussites et du Concile de Basle,’ 2 vols. 4to. 1729.

LENG, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1665, educated at St. Paul's School, London, whence he was removed to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and took his degrees of A. B. in 1686, A. M. in 1690, and B. D. in 1698. After some few preferments he was raised to the see of Norwich in 1723, and died in 1727, leaving, 1. Two of the Comedies of Aristophanes, ‘Plutus,’ and ‘Nubes,’ Gr. and Lat. 8vo. with notes. 2. An edition of ‘Terence,’ 4to. Cantab. 1701, which is esteemed for its correctness. To this he added a dissertation, ‘De Ratione et Licentia Metri Terentiani.’ It was reprinted in 1701 and 1723. 3. An edition of sir Roger L'Estrange's translation of Cicero ‘De Officiis.’

LENGLET, *du Fresnoy Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Beauvais in 1674, and was burnt to death by falling into the fire while sleeping in 1755. Among his numerous works are, 1. ‘Dionysii Petavii Rationarium Temporum,’ 2 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1703; in which edition he continued the chronology of Petavius. 2. ‘Diurnal Romain traduit en Francois,’ &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1705. 3. ‘Commentaire sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane,’ &c. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1715. 4. ‘La Methode pour étudier l'Histoire,’ 2 vols. 12mo. 1713. 5. ‘La Methode pour étudier la Geographie,’ 4 vols. 12mo.; afterwards enlarged to 6 vols. 6. ‘Les Œuvres du Poete Regnier,’ &c. 4to. Amsterdam, 1733. 7. ‘De l'Usage des Romans, avec un Catalogue des Romans,’ &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1735. 8. ‘Principes de l'Histoire pour l'Education de la Jeunesse,’ 6 vols. 12mo. 1736. 9. ‘Tablettes Chronologiques,’ 2 vols. 8vo. 1744. 10. ‘Journal du Regne de Henri III,’ &c. 5 vols. 1744. 11. ‘Memoires de Philippe de Commines,’ &c. 4 vols. 4to. London, 1747. 12. ‘Cours de Chymie de Nicolas le Fevre,’ a new edition, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1751. 13. ‘Recueil de Dissertations Anciennes et Modernes sur les Apparitions,’ &c. 14. ‘Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc,’ &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 1753. 15. ‘Plan de l'Histoire Generale, &c. de la Monarchie Françoise,’ 3 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1754.

LENNARD (*Her.*) the name of a family which long held a considerable rank in Kent, and which now enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Thomas Barrett Lennard; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a fess *gules*, three fleurs-de-lis; second and third, party per pale barry of four counterchanged *argent* and *gules* for Barrett; all within a bordure wavy *sable*.

Crest. An Arabian dog's head per fesse *argent* and *ermine*, charged with an escallop per fess nebule *gules* and *sable*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a wolf *argent*, langued *gules*, with a spiked collar chain and clog *or*; on the sinister side a bull *gules*, horned and collared with a ducal coronet and chain *or*.

LENNARD, *Sampson* (*Biog.*) an English writer, who died in 1633, was the author of various translations from the Latin and the French, particularly Perrin's ‘History of the Waldenses;’ Du Plessis Mornay's ‘History of Papacie;’ and of Charron ‘On Wisdom.’

LENNOX (*Hist.*) *Sir John Stewart, first Earl of*, was one of the confederated lords who seized king James III at Lauder in 1482, and afterwards acted in concert with the party which supported James IV; but he joined in a conspiracy against this same king, for which sentence of forfeiture was passed against him. This sentence was, however, afterwards rescinded.

LENNOX, *John, third Earl of*, was one of the lords of the regency in 1524, during the minority of James V, but, being defeated and taken prisoner by the earl of Angus and his party, who were in rebellion against the government, he was murdered in cold blood by sir James Hamilton, of Finnart, natural son of the earl of Arran.

LENNOX, *Matthew, fourth Earl of*, passed the early part of his life in the service of the crown of France, and in the wars of Italy, where he displayed his valour in a signal manner. On his return home, after the death of James V, he was the rival of Bothwell for the favour of the queen dowager, but, being very zealous to forward the match between queen Mary and Edward, prince of Wales, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, and remained in England till 1564, when he was recalled by Mary. He was elected regent of Scotland in 1570, and, having called a parliament to meet at Stirling in 1571, a party of the friends of the queen marched there to surprize him and the other royalists, when he was taken prisoner, and, being mortally wounded, died the same year.

LENNOX, *Charles, fifth Earl of*, eldest son of the preceding, who died in 1576, in the 21st year of his age, is known as the father of the unfortunate lady Arabella Stuart.

LENNOX, *Esme, first Duke of*, was high in the favour of James VI, from whom he received many honours and appointments. When the Ruthven conspirators got the king into their hands in 1582, his majesty was constrained to sign an order for the departure of the duke of Lennox from Scotland, who obeyed the order and set out for France, but died a few months after in 1583.

LENNOX, *Ludovick, second Duke of*, who was born in 1574, succeeded his father in the favour and confidence of James VI, which he retained very deservedly until his death in 1624.

LENNOX, *James, fourth Duke of, and third Duke of Richmond*, one of the most consistent and steady loyalists in the time of the rebellion, sacrificed all he had to serve his majesty, Charles I, and, as soon as the war began, engaged his three brothers, all gallant gentlemen, in the service, in which they all lost their lives. He himself lived with unspotted fidelity some years after the murder of his royal master, and was suffered to put him into his grave. He is said to have had the sincerest affection for the king, and to have been one of the noblemen who offered to suffer in his stead. He died from the effects of his grief in 1655, in the 43d year of his age. [Vide Plate VIII]

LENNOX, *Charles, sixth Duke of*, was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Denmark, and died in 1672.

LENNOX (*Her.*) the family name of the duke of Richmond, &c. [Vide *Richmond*]

LENNOX, *Charlotte* (*Biog.*) a literary lady, who was born in 1720, and died in 1704, published ‘Shakespear Illustrated;’ ‘The Female Quixote;’ ‘Memoirs of Harriott Stuart,’ &c.

LENTHAL, *William* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, who acted the part of Speaker in the Parliament, known by the name of the Long Parliament, was born in 1591 at Henley on the Thames, in Oxfordshire, educated at Alban Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and was regularly called to the bar. In 1639 he was elected member for Woodstock, and the next year seated in the chair of the House of Commons, which he kept with very little interruption until the restoration, when he was exempted from the general bill of indemnity, but afterwards obtained pardon from the king, and is said to have expressed at his death in 1663 sincere contrition for his conduct. Some of his speeches and letters have been printed. [Vide Plate XVIII]

LENTULUS (*Hist.*) a branch of the family of the Cornelii, which produced many great men in the commonwealth.

LENTULUS, *Corn. L.*, a consul, U. C. 427, A. C. 327, dispersed some robbers that infested Umbria.

LENTULUS, *Corn. L.* a consul, U. C. 479, with Marcus Curius Dentatus, defeated Pyrrhus at Tarentum, and also triumphed over the Samnites. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Diod. Eclog.*

LENTULUS, *Corn. L.* the successor of Scipio in Spain, obtained an ovation on account of his successes. *Liv.* l. 28.

Lentulus, *Corn. Cneus*, a tribune at the fatal battle of Cannæ, was afterwards successful as consul in Spain.

Lentulus, the name of several consuls from this period to U. C. 603

Lentulus Sura, *P.* one of the accomplices of Catiline, who being convicted in the full senate by Cicero, was put into prison, and afterwards executed.

Lentulus Spinther, *P.* the friend and correspondent of Cicero, whose recall he strongly promoted. He had the province of Cilicia, and wished very much to be appointed to restore Ptolemy to the throne. He was slain during the civil wars. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 16.

Lentulus Spinther, *P.* son of the preceding, was first an augur, and afterwards proquæstor and proprætor of Asia; of which he gives an account in his epistles to Cicero that are extant. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12, ep. 14, 15.

Lentulus, the name of a supposed proconsul of Judæa, to whom a letter has been ascribed respecting the appearance of our Saviour, which carries with it all the marks of fiction. *Fabric. Oper. N. T.* tom. i. &c.

Lentulus Getulicus, *Cn.* a consul, A. D. 26, was put to death by Tiberius, who was jealous of his popularity. He wrote a history mentioned by Suetonius, and also some poetry. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4, &c.; *Dio.* l. 49; *Sueton. in Tiber.* c. 35, &c.

LEO (*Hist.*) the name of some emperors and kings, &c.

Emperors of Constantinople.

Leo I, surnamed the *Elder*, succeeded Marcian on the throne of Constantinople in 457, and died in 474, after having been engaged with various success against the Vandals, Goths, and other barbarians. *Evagr. Hist. Ec.* l. 2; *Procop. de Bell. Vend.* l. 1; *Marcellin. et Cassiodor. in Chron.; Niceph. Hist.* l. 29, &c.

Leo II, surnamed the *Younger*, son of Zeno the Isaurian and Ariadne, daughter of Leo, succeeded his grandfather in 474, and died soon after from his debaucheries at the age of 16. *Marcellinus, Cassiodorus, &c.*

Leo III, surnamed the *Isaurian*, the son of a cobler, rose from the condition of a private soldier to the rank of a general under Anastasius, and from that he mounted the throne in 717. He was very successful against the Saracens, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Constantinople, and destroyed their fleet by means of the Greek fire; but he quarrelled with the popes Gregory II and III, by whom he was excommunicated, and died in 741, as he was preparing to avenge himself on the Roman pontiff for his anathemas. *Bed. Hist. Eccles.; Paul. Diacon.* l. 6; *Cedrenus; Theophanes, &c.*

Leo IV, surnamed *Chazar*, succeeded his father Constantine Copronymus in 775, and died in 780, at the age of 30, after having been engaged in violent disputes with the Iconoclasts and their opponents, whose cause he capriciously espoused by turns. He was the husband of the famous Irene.

Leo V, surnamed the *Armenian*, became a general in the Roman armies by his valour; and, after having been disgraced and banished by the emperor Nicephorus, he was recalled by Michael Rhangabus, proclaimed emperor by the army in 813, and assassinated in 820. *Zonar. Annal. &c.*

Leo VI, surnamed the *Philosopher*, succeeded his father Basil, the Macedonian, in 886, and died in 911 in the 26th year of his reign, after having suffered much from the Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Saracens, but still more from the Turks, whom he called to his assistance. This emperor was a great encourager of learning, and wrote some books; among which are his Treatise on Tactics, printed in German by Bourscheid at Vienna, and French by M. de Maiseroi, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1770; 'Novellæ Constitutiones;' 'Opus Basilicon;' besides some other things to be found in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' In Constantine Manasses, printed at the Louvre, may be found 'Leonis Sapientis Oracula.' *Cedrenus, Zonaras, Glycas, Manasses, &c.*

Kings, &c. of this Name.

Leo I, king of Armenia, of the house of Lusignan, was the son of Hugh III. He was succeeded by his uncle, Leo II; and the latter by his son, Leo III, who, flying from the Turkish invaders of his kingdom, found a refuge in France, where he died in 1393.

Leo *of Byzantium*, a philosopher, who flourished 350 years before the Christian æra, was employed by his fellow citizens on several missions to Athens, and to the court of Macedonia; but Philip having found means to render his fidelity to his country suspected, he strangled himself in order to escape the fury of the populace. He wrote some treatises upon physic, as also upon the history of his country, and of the wars of Philip, which are all lost. *Plut. de Flum.; Athen.* l. 12; *Philost. in Vit. Sophist. &c.*

Leo (*Ecc.*) the names of some popes, prelates, and distinguished persons.

Popes of this Name.

Leo, *St.* surnamed the *Great*, a native of Tuscany, was elevated to the papal chair in 440 after Sixtus III, whom, as well his predecessor Celestinus I, he had served in the most important concerns. He exerted himself vigorously to put down all heresies, particularly those of the Manicheans, Pelagians, Priscillianists, and Eutychians; and, after a useful but troublesome pontificate, during which Rome was taken by Genseric, and pillaged for 14 days, he died in 461, when he was succeeded by S. Hilary. This pope left 96 sermons on the principal festivals throughout the year, and 141 letters, which may be found in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' The best edition of his works is that by Pere Quesnel, fol. Lugd. 1700. They have also been printed at Rome and at Venice in 3 vols. fol. A History of the Pontificate of this Leo has been written by P. Maimbourg in 4to. or 2 vols. 12mo. *Phot. Cod.* 52; *Anastas. in Vit. Pont.; Trithem. et Bellarm. de Script. Eccles. &c.*

Leo II, a Sicilian, succeeded Agatho in 682, and died in 683, after a pontificate of only 10 months, in which he exerted himself for the good of the church. He had Benedict II for a successor. *Anastasius, &c.*

Leo III, a Roman, succeeded Adrian I in 795, and died in 816, after having escaped the murderous attempts of two different bands of conspirators, by the former of whom he was beaten, and severely treated; but having fled to the emperor Charlemagne, he was by his assistance re-instated in the pontifical chair. On the second occasion the pope treated the conspirators with more severity by causing several of them to be executed. Thirteen of the epistles of this pope are preserved in the Collection of the Councils. He was succeeded by Stephen V. *Anastas. et Platin. in Vit.; Onuph. in Chron.; Baron. Annal.*

Leo IV, a Roman, succeeded Sergius II in 847; and, after having valiantly defeated the Saracens on their approach to Rome, he died in 855, when he was succeeded by Benedict III. The prisoners which he took from the Saracens were employed in fortifying and adorning the city. *Anastasius, Platina, &c.*

Leo V, a native of Andria, succeeded Benedict IV in 903; but being soon after exiled, and imprisoned by Christopher, he died of grief. *Geneb. in Chron.*

Leo VI, a Roman, succeeded John X in 928, and died six months after, when Stephen VII or VIII succeeded him. *Baron. Annal.*

Leo VII, a Roman, was elected after John XI in 936, and died in 939.

Leo VIII, an anti-pope, according to some, was placed in the

Holy See by the emperor Otho, who assembled a synod of bishops at Rome for that purpose in 963, when John XII was deposed. The clergy and people afterwards elected Benedict V; but Otho having taken Rome, caused him to be deprived of his pontifical robes, and sent him into exile. Leo died in 965. *Baron. Annal.*

Leo IX, before named *Brunon*, a bishop of Toul, in Lorraine, of the illustrious house of Aspurg, in Alsace, was born in 1002, made bishop of Toul in 1026, raised to the papal chair in 1048, and died in 1054, having Victor for his successor. He exerted all his authority in the councils of Italy, France, and Germany to repress the irregularities both of the clergy and the laity; and also courageously opposed the inroads of the Normans, by whom he was defeated, taken prisoner, and carried in triumph to Rome in 1053. His piety and zeal procured him a place in the Roman Calendar of Saints. His sermons and decretal epistles have been often published. *Sigebert. de Vir. Illust.; Brun. Astens. in Vit.; Trithem. et Bellarm. de Script. Eccles.; Du Chene et Ciacconius in Vit. Pontif.; Baron. Annal. &c.*

Leo X, whose family name was *John de Medici*, the son of Lorenzo de Medici, was born in 1475 at Florence, made an archbishop at the age of 11 by Lewis XI of France, a cardinal by pope Innocent VIII at the age of 14, was employed as a legate by Julius II, and was at the battle of Ravenna where the French obtained the victory in 1512; and, although taken prisoner, he was treated with great respect. He succeeded Julius in 1513, and died in 1521, when he was succeeded by Adrian. He conferred on king Henry VIII of England the title of "Defender of the Faith;" but he had the mortification to see the triumph of Luther over the power of Rome. Leo was a great patron of learning, and enriched the public libraries with collections of curiosities, and valuable MSS.

Leo XI *of Florence*, of the family of Medicis, succeeded Clement VIII in 1605 at the age of 70, and died within a month after his election, when he was succeeded by Paul V.

Prelates and Illustrious Persons.

Leo, *St.* a martyr in the fourth century, having refused to offer any worship to the god Serapis, was dragged by the populace into the presence of the governor, by whose order he was scourged, and afterwards thrown down into a torrent.

Leo, bishop of Nantes, in Brittany, assisted at the council of Angers in 453.

Leo, bishop of Sens in the sixth century, opposed king Childebert when he wished to erect Melun into a bishopric, and wrote to him in so urgent a manner as to prevent the execution of his design.

Leo, *St.* the apostle of the Basques, and bishop of Bayonne, was born at Charentan, in Lower Normandy, about 856; and, after having been very successful in his mission to the Basques, he is supposed by some to have suffered martyrdom.

Leo, *Masicanus*, more commonly known by the name of *Leo Ostiensis*, was made a cardinal and bishop of Ostia, in the pontificate of Paschal II, and subscribed to the council of Guastalla in 1106, but the time of his death is not known. He was the author of a Chronicle of the Abbey of Mount Cassin, divided into three books, which was printed at Venice in 1513; at Paris, with that of Aimonius, in 1603; at Naples in 1616; and at Paris in 1668. *Paul. Diacon. de Vir. Illust.; Baronius; Bellarmin.; Dupin. &c.*

Leo *of Ostia*, a cardinal and bishop of Ostia, is distinguished from the preceding by Paul Diaconus, who has given a list of his works.

Leo, surnamed *Stypiota*, a patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded John IX in 1134, and died in 1143. *Nicetas. in Chron.; Baron. Annal. &c.*

Leo, surnamed *Urbevetanus*, because he was a native of Orvieto, in Tuscany, was the author of a Chronicle of the Popes to the Death of Clement V in 1314, and that of the Emperors to Henry of Luxemburg.

Leo *the Grammarian*, was the author of a continuation of the Chronicle of Theophanes from 813 to 1013, printed at the end of Theophanes in 1655.

Leo, *John*, surnamed *Africanus*, because when his native city Granada was taken in 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella, he retired to Africa. He was afterwards taken by pirates, and, coming into the hands of the pope Leo X, he was by him induced to renounce Mahometanism, and received the name of John Leo at his baptism. He died about 1526, leaving, 1. 'Descriptio Africæ,' 8vo. Ant. 1556, which was translated into French by John Temporal, fol. Lyons, 1556. 2. 'De Vitis Philosophorum Arabum,' printed by Hottinger at Zurich in 1664; and inserted in the 'Bibliotheca' of Fabricius, tom. xiii.; besides other things which are all lost.

Leo, *Peter Cicea de*, a native of Seville, who travelled in South America, and died about 1560, was the author of 'Primera Parte de la Chronica de Piru,' &c. fol. Seville, 1553, Antwerp, 1554, and the Italian translation, 8vo. Rome, 1555; of the four parts into which the author had divided his work, the first only was published.

Leo *of Modena*, a rabbi, whose proper name was *R. Jehudah Arie*, was born at Modena about 1574, and died in 1654, leaving 'Istoria de Riti Hebraici, Vita et Osservanze de gli Hebræi di questi Tempi;' the best edition of which is that of Venice, 1638. It was translated into the French in 1674, by Richard Simon, with supplements relating to the sects of the Kairites and Samaritans. His Hebrew and Italian Dictionary, entitled The Mouth of the Lion, was published at Venice in 1612, and afterwards in an enlarged form at Padua in 1640.

Leo, *de St. John*, a French monk, was born at Rennes in 1600, and died in 1671, leaving 'Studium Sapientiæ Universalis,' 3 vols. fol.; a History of the Carmelites, &c.

Leo (*Numis.*) medals are ascribed by antiquaries to all the emperors of this name, those of the first three bear their effigies, as in the subjoined figures, inscriptions for the first, D. N. NO

Fig. 1.

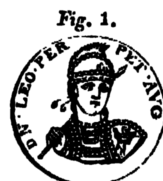


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



LEO.—D. N. LEO. PERPET. AUG.; for the second, D. N. FL. LEO JUN. PERPET. AUG.—D. N. LEO ET ZENO P. P. AUG.; for the third, D. NO LEO P. A. MYL; on the reverse D. N. CONSTANTINUS, &c.

Leo, medals are extant, bearing the effigy of Leo X, as given in Plate X. They are inscribed GLORIA ET HONORE CORONASTICUM — FIAT PAX IN VIRTUTE; MEMORIA OPTIMI PONTIFICIS — SCUTA COMBURET IGNI, &c.

LEODESIUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Liege.

LEON (*Geog.*) one of the largest provinces in Spain, situated in the north-west.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by the Asturias, W. by Galicia and Portugal, S. by Estremadura, and E. by Old Castille, being nearly 200 miles in length from north to south, and 168 in breadth from east to west.

Division. It is divided naturally into two parts by the river Douro; and politically into six districts, namely, Leon, Salamanca, Valencia, Zamora, Toro, and Valladolid.

Chief Towns. Leon, the capital, Salamanca, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Astorga, &c.

History. This ancient kingdom, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Legionense Regnum*, was founded by Pelagius, king of Oviedo, who took Leon from the Moors in 722. His successors were named kings of Oviedo, until the time of Ordogno II, who took the title of king of Leon, and died about 923. The following is the succession of the kings of Leon and the Asturias.

Kings of Leon and the Asturias in Chronological Order.

Kings.	*Began to Reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to Reign.*
Pelagius	717	Garcias	910
Favilla	736	Ordogno, or Ramirus II	913
Alphonsus I	738	Froila II	923
Froila	757	Alphonsus IV	924
Aurelio	766	Ramirus III	931
Silo the Saracen	775	Ordogno III	950
Mauregat	783	Ordogno IV	955
Vermund, or Bermond I	789	Sancho I	956
Alphonsus II	791	Ramirus IV	967
Ramirus I	824	Vermund II	982
Ordogno	850	Alphonsus V	999
Alphonsus III	862	Vermund III	1027

On the death of Vermund III, who was killed in battle with Ferdinand I of Castille, the kingdom of Leon and Asturias became united to that of Castille in 1037. *Ambros. Moral. Hist.; Gesner, &c.; Merul. Descript. Hispan.; Mariana et Turquet. Hist. Hispan.*

Leon, capital of the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile district between two sources of the river Esra, 174 miles N. N. W. Madrid, 74 N. N. W. Valladolid. Lon. 5° 27′ W. lat. 42° 45′ N.

History of Leon. Leon, called by the Romans *Legio Germanica*, because it became the station of the seventh Roman legion, was one of the first towns recovered from the Moors, and continued for three centuries the residence of their kings. It is one of the oldest episcopal sees in Spain, suffragan of Compostella, and the cathedral is the finest in the country. It incloses the tomb of one emperor and thirty-seven kings, besides the shrines of several saints. [Vide *Leon*]

Leon, an insulated track on the south-west coast of Spain, remarkable for containing the city of Cadiz.

LEONARD (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Pisa, is said to have been the first person who introduced the knowledge of Arabic cyphers and Algebra into Europe.

LEONARDO, *Leo* (*Biog.*) an organist and musical composer, was born in 1689, and died in 1742, leaving 'Sofonisba,' supposed to be his first opera, performed at Naples in 1718; and 'Siface,' the last at Bologna in 1737. He likewise set to music the 'Olympiade,' of Metastasio, and the celebrated 'Miserere,' and many other things, which procured him a high name.

LEONATUS (*Hist.*) one of Alexander's generals, who at his death obtained that portion of his dominions which bordered on the Hellespont. *C. Nep. in Eumen.; Diod.* l. 18; *Curt.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 13; *Plut. in Alexand.*

LEONE, *Arto* (*Biog.*) or *Conaria*, an historical painter, who died in 1564, at the age of 66, was the pupil of Cornelius Engelbrecht.

LEONI, *Giacomi* (*Biog.*) a Venetian architect, who died in England in 1746, published a fine edition of Palladio in 1742.

LEONICENUS, *Nicholas*, (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in one of the Venetian states in 1428, and died in 1524, leaving, among other works, 'Plinii et aliorum plurimum Auctorum qui de simplicibus Medicaminibus, &c. scripserunt, Errores notati,' fol. Bud. 1532; and 'Liber de Epidemia quam Itali Morbum Gallicum vocant,' 4to. Venet. 1497. An edition of all his works was printed in fol. Basil. 1533.

LEONIDAS (*Hist.*) Λεωνίδης, the name of two kings of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Agidæ or Euristhenidæ.

Leonidas I, was sent by his countrymen to oppose the Persians at the straits of Thermopylæ, where he and his 300 companions all fell except one, who returned home only to meet the scorn and reproaches of his countrymen. This celebrated battle was fought 480 years before the Christian æra. *Herodot.* l. 5, 7.; *C. Nep. in Them.; Val. Max.* l. 1; *Plut. in Lyc. et Cleom.; Justin.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 3.

Leonidas II, son of Cleonymus, and grandson of Cleomenes II, was the colleague of Agis, and succeeded Arcus II. He was driven from his throne by his son-in-law Cleombrotus; but afterwards recalled about the 135th Olympiad, A. C. 238. *Sigon. de Temp. Reg. Laced.; Meurs. de Reg. Lacon.* c. 14.

Leonidas, the friend of Parmenio, was appointed by Alexander commander of those who bewailed the death of that officer. *Curt.* l. 7.

LEONIDES (*Ecc.*) the father of Origen, and a Christian philosopher of Alexandria, was beheaded in 203, at the commencement of the persecution under Severus. *Euseb.* l. 1.

Leonides (*Biog.*) an Athenian, intimate with Cicero, to whom he wrote favourably concerning his son. *Cic. ad Att.* l. 14, &c.

LEONTIUM (*Biog.*) a courtezan of Athens, who is said by Cicero to have written a book in an elegant style in favour of Epicurism, against Theophrastus. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1.

Leontium (*Geog.*) now *Lentini*, or *Leontini*, an ancient town of Sicily, a colony from Chalcis, between Catona and Syracuse, once said to have been inhabited by the Læstrigones. The Leontini implored the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans. *Thucyd.* l. 6; *Polyb.* l. 7; *Cic. in Verr.* 5; *Plin.* l. 18, &c.

Leontium (*Numis.*) the medals of this town are known by the inscriptions, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝ, &c. They bear for their types the head or figure of Apollo, and sometimes, as is supposed, of Isis and Osiris, &c. *Haverkamp. Parut. Sicil. Descrit. &c.; Hunt. Mus. &c.*

LEONTIUS (*Hist.*) a patrician of Constantinople, caused himself to be crowned king in 482, during the reign of Zeno; but being defeated in the field, and compelled after a four years' siege in the city of Tarsus to surrender, he was beheaded in 488. *Evag. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3; *Niceph.* l. 16; *Cedrenus; Theophan, &c.*

Leontius *the Isaurian*, another patrician of Constantinople, dispossessed Justinian II of the empire, and placed himself upon the throne in 695, which he occupied until 698, when Tiberius Absimarus cut off his ears and his nose, and shut him up in a monastery; and on the re-establishment of Justinian in the empire, he was beheaded in 705.

Leontius (*Numis.*) the last of the two usurpers above-mentioned, struck some medals, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure, inscription D. N. LEONTIUS P. F. AUG.—D. N. LEONTIUS PERP. AUG; on the reverse VICTORIA AUG. or AUGUSTORUM.



Leontius (*Ecc.*) an Arian, and afterwards bishop of Antioch, was a disciple of S. Lucian. He sacrificed to idols in order to screen himself from the persecution of Diocletian, and being guilty of other excesses, he was degraded by Eustathius; but was afterwards elevated to that see by the Arians in 349, and died in 358. *S. Athanas. Apol. de Fug.; Socrat. Hist.* l. 2; *Theodoret.* l. 2; *Nicephor.* l. 8; *Baron. Annal.*

Leontius, a bishop of Cæsarea, who supported by his zeal the

faith of the Christians during the persecution, and assisted at the Council of Ancyra in 314, and at that of Nice, in 325.

Leontius, *St.* a bishop of Frejus in the fourth and fifth centuries, is mentioned by many ecclesiastical writers.

Leontius, the name of two bishops of Bourdeaux, the first of whom lived about 480, and is mentioned by Sidonius Apollinaris; the second Leontius, who was of an illustrious family of Aquitania, assembled a synod at Saintes in 562, when Emerius was deposed from that see for having obtained it by means of king Clotaire I, against the voice of the clergy. He was also at the fourth Council of Orleans in 541, and those of Paris in 555 and 557. *Gregor. Tur. Hist.* l. 4; *Fortunat.* l. 4, &c.

Leontius, *Pilatus* (*Biog.*) vide *Pilatus*.

LEOPOLD (*Hist.*) the name of two emperors of Germany, and other princes.

Leopold I, second son of the emperor Ferdinand III and Mary Anne of Spain, was born in 1640, made king of Hungary in 1655, and of Bohemia in 1656, elected emperor in 1658, and died in 1705, after having been engaged in a war with the Turks, who besieged Vienna, and afterwards with Lewis XIV, when Eugene his general successfully displayed his valour.

Leopold II, *Peter Joseph*, son of Francis I and Maria Theresia, was born in 1747; governed Tuscany, as its archduke, for 25 years; was elected emperor after Joseph II in 1790; and died in 1792; just as he was on the point of declaring war against the French republic.

Leopold, marquis of Austria, distinguished himself among the Christian princes at the taking of Acre in 1191, which he carried by storm at the head of his men. *Cuspin. Hist.*

Leopold, duke of Lorraine, and son of Charles, the fifth duke of that name, was celebrated for his military valour, which he displayed in the wars of those times, and died in 1729, at the age of 50, after having founded the Univerversity of Luneville. His son Francis was afterwards emperor of Germany.

Leopold, *William*, archduke of Austria, was at the head of the Imperial armies in the 30 years' war against the Swedes and French, when he distinguished himself both in the field and the cabinet, and died at Vienna in 1662.

LEOSTHENES (*Hist.*) Λεωσθένης, an Athenian general, who, after Alexander's death, besieged Antipater at Lamia, was killed by a stone thrown from a wall, and the Athenians, in consequence of his death, were totally defeated. *Diodor.* l. 17, &c.

LEOTYCHIDES (*Hist.*) Λεοτυχίδης, a king of Sparta, son of Menares, of the family of the Proclidæ, defeated the Persians at the battle of Mycale; but being afterwards accused of a capital crime by the Ephori, he fled to the temple of Minerva, at Tegea, where he perished A. C. 469, after a reign of 22 years, and was succeeded by his grandson Archidamus. *Diod.* l. 11; *Paus.* l. 3.

Leotychides, a son of Agis, whose legitimacy being disputed, prevented him from succeeding his father Agis. *C. Nep. in Ages.*; *Paus.* l. 3; *Plut. in Agid.*



LEOVIGILDUS (*Hist.*) son of Athanagildus, king of the Goths, succeeded his brother Lewa, or Lubia, in 568, and died in 586. He was an Arian, and exercised great violence towards orthodox believers. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. *Isidor. in Chron.*; *Greg. Tur. Hist.* l. 5.

LEOWITZ, *Cyprian* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Bohemia, who died in 1574, left 'Ephemerides ab Anno 1556 ad Ann. 1606;' 'Expedita Ratio construendi Thematis Cœlestis;' 'Loca Stellarum Fixarum ab Anno Dom. 1549, usque ad Ann. 2029; and 'De Eclipsibus Liber.'

LEPANTO (*Geog.*) a town of Livadia, in the south-west of European Turkey, situated at the entrance of a gulf of the same name, 360 m. W. S. W. Constantinople. Lon. 22° E. lat. 38° 30′ N.

History of Lepanto.

Lepanto, the ancient *Naupactus*, was subject to the emperor of Constantinople in 1408; but was ceded by Emanuel, the reigning emperor, to the republic of Venice, by whom a fortress was built on the mountain on which the town stands, and other fortifications were erected, that are now fallen into decay. It was besieged in 1475 by 30,000 Turks, who were compelled to raise the siege; but in 1498 Bagazet II attacked it at the head of 150,000 men, and took it. It was retaken by the Venetians in 1687; but evacuated again in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. This place is rendered memorable by the battle fought in 1571 between the Turks and the Christians, in which the former lost 30,000 men in killed, and 5000 prisoners. *Gratian. Hist. Cypr.*; *Spon. Voyage d'Italie, &c.*

Lepanto, *Gulf of* (*Geog.*) a gulf of European Turkey, called by the ancients *Corinthiacus Sinus*, or *Gulf of Corinth*. It separates the south coast of Romania from the Morea, and extends from Patras in the west to the isthmus of Corinth in the east. Its entrance is not wide, and is defended by two castles, one of which is erected on the Capo Antirio, in the Morea, and the other on the Capo Rione, in Romelia. These have been named the Dardanelles of Lepanto.

LEPIDA (*Hist.*) the name of several Roman ladies, of the family of the Lepidi.

Lepida, the grand-daughter of L. Sulla and Cn. Pompey, was condemned to death by Tiberius, on a charge of attempting to poison her husband Quirinus, from whom she was separated. *Tac. Annal.* l. 3.

Lepida, the wife of Caius Cassius, and aunt of Silanus, was accused of an incestuous commerce with her own son. *Tac. Annal.* l. 16.

Lepida, sister of Germanicus, daughter of Drusus the Younger, and aunt to Nero, was put to death at the instigation of her rival Agrippina, Nero's mother. *Tac. Annal.* l. 13.

LEPIDUS (*Hist.*) a branch of the family of the Æmilii, rendered illustrious by the great men which it produced.

Lepidus, *M. Æmilius*, the name of several consuls. [Vide *Æmilius*]

Lepidus, *M. Æmilius*, the triumvir, was three times consul, namely, U. C. 708, 709, and 713, and afterwards joining the party of Anthony and Octavius, he became a sharer in the government, under the name of the triumvirate, and received Africa as his portion, but was soon obliged to resign his power into the hands of Augustus, when he retired to Cereeii, a town on the coast of Latium, where he ended his days in peace, A. C. 13. Lepidus married a sister of Brutus, and his son married one of Anthony's daughters. *Cic. Phil.* 5, c. 14, &c.; *Dio.* l. 44; *Plut. in Aug.*; *Flor.* l. 4, &c.



Lepidus (*Numis.*) many medals are extant bearing the effigy of Lepidus, the triumvir above-mentioned, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions—CAESAR LEPIDUS ANTONius III VIRI Rei Publicæ Constituendæ.—LEPIDUS IMP. P. M.—LEPIDUS PONT. MAX. III. VIR. R. P. C. —M. LEPIDUS PONT. MAX. III. VIR. ITER. R. P. C. *Vaill. Fam.*; *Morell. Fam.*; *Beg. Thes. &c.*

LE POIS (*Biog.*) vide *Pois*.

LEPRINCE, *John* (*Biog.*) a French musician and painter, who died in 1781, at the age of 48, was employed in Russia to adorn the palaces and public buildings.

LEPTINES (*Hist.*) Λεπτίνης, a son of Hermocrates, and brother to Dionysius, was killed in a battle with the Carthaginians. *Diod.*

Leptines, a general of Demetrius, who ordered Cn. Octavius, one of the Roman ambassadors to Antiochus, to be put to death. *Cic. Phil.* 9.

LEPTIS (*Geog.*) the name of two cities on the coast of Africa, one of which, called Major, now *Lebida*, near the Syrtes, was built by a Tyrian colony; the other, called Minor, now *Lemta*, was 18 miles distant from Adrumetum. The former of these became a Roman colony. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2; *Cic. in Varr.* 5; *Sallust. in Jug.*; *Mel.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 5.

Leptis (*Numis.*) coins are extant of the first Leptis, bearing the inscription—PR. II. VIR. C. V. J. L.; i. e. *Colonia Victrix Julia Leptis.*—COL. VIC. JUL. LEP. &c.

LE QUIEN (*Biog.*) vide *Quien.*

LERIDA (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the right bank of the Segra, 69 m. E. by S. Saragossa, 90 W. by N. Barcelona. Lon. 0° 25′ E. lat. 41° 20′ N.

History of Lerida.

This town, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Ilerda*, was taken by the Goths and Moors, and was for a time the capital of a kingdom under the latter people. In subsequent ages it sustained several sieges during the wars between France and Spain; and in the years 1644, 1646, and 1647, it was the scene of battles fought between these two powers. Louis of Bourbon, prince of Conde, was obliged to raise the siege of Lerida in the year 1647, as Henry of Lorraine had done the year preceding. In 1707 Philip, duke of Orleans, took it from the archduke Charles of Austria; and in 1810 it came again into the power of the French. It is a bishop's see, suffragan of Tarragona, and was the seat of a council in 514, where eight bishops assembled and framed some canons.

LERMONT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a poet of Scotland in the 13th century, whose 'Sir Tristram,' &c. was published in 1804 by Sir Walter Scott.

LERNA (*Geog.*) a country of Argolis, where Hercules is said to have killed the famous hydra. It is also celebrated by the poets for its grove and lake. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mela* 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Stat. Theb.* l. 4; *Schol. Pind. Olym. Od.* 7; *Schol. Eurip. Phœnis. &c. &c.*

LE ROY (*Biog.*) vide *Roy.*

LESBONAX (*Biog.*) a native of Mitylene, in the first century, who was the author of several orations, of which two are extant, that were first published by Aldus in his 'Rhetores Græci,' 2 vols. fol. 1508; afterwards by Henry Stephens, with the Orations of Æschines, &c.; and in 1619 by Gruter. Lesbonax is also said to have been the author of a treatise, 'De Figuris Grammaticis,' published in 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1739.

LESBOS (*Geog.*) Λέσβος, a large island in the Ægean Sea, now known by the name of *Metelin*, was otherwise called *Ægira, Sasia, Æthiope*, and *Pelasgia*. The chief towns of Lesbos were Methymna and Mitylene. It was originally governed by kings, but afterwards subjected to the neighbouring powers. The island was celebrated by the poets for the excellence of its wine, and the inhabitants for their skill in music, whence the Lesbia Vina, and the Lesboum Barbiton. The best verse is also sometimes distinguished by the name of the Lesboum carmen, from its two native poets, Alcæus and Sappho. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 160, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Virg. Georg.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 1, ep. 2; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Aul. Gell.* l. 13; *Athen.* l. 1.

Lesbos (*Numis.*) coins or medals of this island are known by the inscriptions—ΛΕCΒΙΩΝ; i. e. *Lesbiorum.*—ΚΟΙνὸν ΛΕCΒΙΩΝ; *Commune Lesbiorum*; sometimes with the name of their magistrates, as, ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. CΕΠΤιμίω ΑΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΟΙνὸν ΛΕCΒΙΩΝ; i. e. *Sub Prætore Septimio Ariano Commune Lesbiorum*, bearing for their types the figures of the Centaur, or of the gods Terminus, Bacchus, Pallas, &c.; one has the figure of Sappho, with the inscription ΛΕΣΒΟΥ; i. e. *Lesbi. Goltz. Insul.*; *Vaillant. Græc.*; *Hunt. Mus.*

LESCAILLE, *James* (*Biog.*) a Dutch printer and poet of an illustrious family of Geneva, was born in 1610, and died in 1677, after having acquired great reputation, not only for the number and excellence of the editions which issued from his press, but also from his poetic talent, which obtained for him the poetic crown from the emperor Leopold in 1663.

Lescaille, *Catherine*, daughter of the preceding, who died in 1711, acquired the appellation of the Dutch Sappho, and the tenth muse, from the sweetness of her poems, of which a collection was printed in 1728.

LESCHASSIER, *James* (*Biog.*) an advocate of the parliament of Paris, was born in that city in 1550, and died in 1625, leaving many works, of which the most complete edition is said to be that of Paris, 4to. 1652.

LESCHES (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Lesbos, who is said to have flourished A. C. 600. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 3.

LESDIGUIERES, *Francis de Bonne, Duke de* (*Hist.*) peer, marshal, and constable of France, and one of the greatest generals of the age, was born of an ancient and noble family of Dauphiny in 1543, and died in 1625, after having conquered Savoy by his military prowess, and taken many places for the Protestants, on whose side he fought during the war of the league. He was richly rewarded for his services by Henry IV when he came to the throne.

LESINA (*Geog.*) or *Lezina*, an island in the Adriatic, on the South coast of Austrian Dalmatia, 20 m. S. Spalatro. Lon. 16° E. lat. 43° N. about 60 miles long and 14 broad. It is the ancient *Pharos* or *Pharia*.

LESLEY, *Norman de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was, in 1358, sent with sir Robert Erskine on an embassy to solicit the pope for the grant of the tenth part of the ecclesiastical revenues of Scotland towards payment of the ransom of David II, which they obtained for three years. He continued afterwards in the service of the king on all important occasions until his death in 1366.

Lesley, *David de*, grandson of the preceding, and one of the hostages for the ransom of James I, was not liberated until 1432, and died in 1438.

Lesley, *George, Earl of Rothes*, vide *Rothes.*

Lesley, *John* (*Ecc.*) the celebrated bishop of Ross, of the family above-mentioned, was born in 1527, educated at Aberdeen, made in 1547 canon of the cathedral church of Aberdeen and Murray, and official and vicar-general of the diocese of Aberdeen. In 1560 he was sent into France to invite queen Mary to return, and embarked with her for Scotland in 1561. He was then appointed one of the Senators of Justice, and sworn into the Privy Council, and in 1564 he was promoted to the see of Ross. In this situation he rendered essential service to his country by having a collection made of the Laws of Scotland, which was published at Edinburgh in 1566, and called the Black Acts of Parliament, because printed in black letter. Upon queen Mary's flight to England, he appeared at York in 1568 as one of the commissioners in her behalf, where he ably defended her cause; but his endeavours to form an alliance between Mary and the duke of Norfolk offended Elizabeth, who sent him a prisoner to the island of Ely, and then to the Tower, from which he afterwards obtained his release, and then retired to the Netherlands, anxiously soliciting the interference of the kings of Spain and France, the princes of Germany, and the pope, in behalf of his injured and captive mistress, to whom he remained inviolably attached until her death. Although promoted to the see of Constance he resigned all worldly dignity, and died in the monastery of Guirtenberg, near Brussels, in 1596. His writings are, 1. 'Afflicti Animi Consolationes et Tranquillo Animi Conservatio,' 8vo. Paris. 1574. 2. 'De Origine

Moribus et Rebus gestis Scotorum,' 4to. Rom. 1578. 3. 'Paraenesis ad Nobilitatem Populumque Scotorum,' and 'Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ Descriptio;' both which were published with the second article. 4. 'Defence of the Honour of Mary, queen of Scotland; with a Declaration of her Right, Title, and Interest, to the Crown of England,' 8vo. Liege, 1571, which was immediately suppressed. 5. 'A Treatise, showing that the Regimen of Women is conformable to the Law of God and Nature.' These two last are ascribed by Parsons the Jesuit to Morgan Philips, but Camden maintains that they were written by Lesley. 6. 'De Titulo et Jure Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, quo Angliæ Successionem Jure sibi vindicat,' 4to. Rem. 1580. There is a MS. upon the same subject in French, entitled, 'Remonstrance au Pape,' &c. Cotton Library. 7. 'An Account of his Embassage in England from 1568 to 1572,' MS. in the advocate's library in Scotland. 8. 'An Apology for the Bishop of Ross as to what is laid to his charge concerning the Duke of Norfolk,' MS. in the library of the lord Longueville. 9. Several Letters in the hands of Dr. George Mackenzie, who wrote his life.

Lesley (*Her.*) or *Leslie*, a Scottish surname, which has been rendered more conspicuous in Europe than any other of the same nation. There were at one time three general officers of that name in the service of three sovereigns in Europe; namely, Walter, count Leslie, in the service of the emperor of Germany, David Leslie, afterwards lord Newark, in that of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Alexander, earl of Leven, in that of the king of Great Britain. The first of this family which enjoyed the peerage was George de Lesley, who was created earl of Rothes in 1457. The hon. sir Patrick Leslie, second son of Andrew, fourth earl of Rothes, was created lord Lindores in 1600; and David Leslie, the fifth son of Patrick, lord Lindores, was created lord Newark in 1661. From George Melville, earl of Melville, who married Catherine Leslie, the daughter of Alexander Leslie, earl of Leven, descended David Leslie, who became earl of Leven and Melville.

Lesley (*Biog.*) vide *Leslie.*

LESLIE (*Hist.*) vide *Lesley.*

Leslie, *Alexander, Earl of Leven*, vide *Leven.*

Leslie, *David, Lord Newark*, most commonly mentioned in history by the name of *General Leslie*, went first into the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, where he distinguished himself, but returning to Scotland when the rebellion broke out, he took up arms against his sovereign Charles I, and contributed to the defeat of the royalists at Marston Moor in 1644. He afterwards had the chief conduct of the Scottish army on the invasion of Scotland by Cromwell, but being totally routed by the latter in 1650, he joined the forces of Charles II, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and committed to the Tower, where he remained till 1660, and was fined 4000*l*. by Cromwell's act of grace and indemnity in 1654. He died in 1682, after having obtained a greater recompence from king Charles than his enemies thought he deserved.

Leslie, *John* (*Ecc.*) of the family of the Leslies of Balquhaine, was educated at Aberdeen and at Oxford, and after remaining abroad for 20 years, he was made bishop of the Orkneys, in Scotland, and in 1633 translated to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he built a palace so strongly fortified, that he was the last who surrendered to the arms of Cromwell. At the restoration he returned to England, and in 1661 he was translated to Clogher, where he died in 1671, at the age of 100, and after having been a bishop 50 years, which made him the oldest bishop in the world.

Leslie (*Her.*) vide *Lesley.*

Leslie, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Rothes.

Leslie, *Charles* (*Biog.*) second son of John Leslie, bishop of Clogher, above-mentioned, was born in Ireland, educated at Dublin, whence he removed to the Temple, but relinquishing the study of law for divinity, he took orders in 1680, was made chancellor of the cathedral of Connor in 1687, lost all his preferments as a nonjuror at the revolution, and died in 1722, leaving many works both political and theological. Among the former are, 1. 'Answer to the State of the Protestants of Ireland,' &c. 2. 'Cassandra, concerning the new Associations,' &c. 4to. 1703. 3. 'Rehearsals,' at first a weekly paper, published afterwards twice a week, in a half-sheet, by way of dialogue on the affairs of the times; begun in 1704, and continued for six or seven years. 4. 'The Wolf stripped of his Shepherd's Cloathing,' in answer to 'Moderation, a Virtue,' 4to. 1704. 5. 'The Bishop of Sarum's (Burnet's) proper Defence, from a Speech said to be spoken by him against occasional Conformity,' 4to. 1704. 6. The new Association of those called 'Moderate Churchmen,' &c. occasioned by a pamphlet entitled 'The Danger of Priestcraft,' 4to. 1705. 7. 'The New Association,' Part II. 4to. 1705. 8. 'The Principles of Dissenters concerning Toleration and occasional Conformity,' 4to. 1705. 9. 'A Warning for the Church of England,' 4to. 1706. 10. 'The Good Cause, or Lying in Truth,' being a second defence of the bishop of Sarum, from a second Speech, &c. 1710. 11. 'A Letter to the Bishop of Sarum, in answer to his Sermon after the Queen's Death, in Defence of the Revolution,' 1715. 12. 'Salt for the Leech.' 13. 'The Anatomy of a Jacobite.' 14. 'Gallienus Redivivus.' 15. 'Delenda Carthago.' 16. 'A Letter to Mr. William Molyneux, on his Case of Ireland's being bound by the English Acts of Parliament.' 17. 'A Letter to Julian Johnson.' 18. Several Tracts against Dr. Higden, and Mr. Hoadly. Among his theological works are, 1. 'A Short and Easy Method with the Jews,' 1689, the fourth edition in 1715. 2. 'A Short and easy Method with the Deists,' &c. 8vo. 1694. A similar work with a similar title in French, was placed among the works of the Abbe de St. Real, but whether this coincidence was accidental, or the consequence of plagiarism on either side, is doubtful, but the credit of Leslie in this matter appears to be free from imputation in the opinion of most persons. 3. 'A Vindication of the Short and Easy Method.' 4. 'The Snake in the Grass,' &c. 8vo. 1697. 5. 'A Discourse proving the Divine Institution of Water Baptism,' &c. ibid. 4to. 6. 'Some Seasonable Reflections upon the Quaker's solemn Protestation against George Keith,' &c. 1697. 7. 'Satan disrobed from his Disguise of Light,' 4to. 1698. 8. 'Primitive Heresy revived in the Faith and Practice of the Quakers,' 4to. 1698. 9. 'The Socinian Controversy discussed,' &c. 10. 'An Answer to Remarks on the first Dialogue against the Socinians,' which was followed by other tracts on the same subject. 11. 'A Discourse, showing who they are that are now qualified to administer Baptism,' &c. 12. 'The History of Sin and Heresy,' &c. 8vo. 13. A Defence of the book entitled 'The Snake in the Grass, 8vo. 1700, which was followed by replies and rejoinders. 14. 'The truth of Christianity demonstrated in a Dialogue between a Christian and a Deist,' 8vo. 1711. 15. 'Of private Judgment and Authority in Matters of Faith. 16. 'The Case stated between the Church of England,' &c. 1713. 17. 'The True Notion of the Catholic Church,' in answer to the Bishop of Meaux's Letter to Mr. Nelson, besides a number of single Sermons, Dissertations, &c.

LESSING, *Gotthold Ephraim* (*Biog.*) a German poet, was born at Kamenz, in Pomerania, in 1729, and died in 1781, leaving among his works 'Theatralische Bibliotheks 4 Theile,' &c. 8vo. Berlin;' 'Nathan der Weise;' 'Laokoon, oder über die Graenzen der Malerei und Poesie,' &c. all which were collected and published under the title of 'Sämmtliche Schriften,' &c. in 30 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1796—1808. His Fables, and 'Nathan der Weise,' have been translated into English.

LESSIUS, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born near Antwerp

in 1554, and died in 1623, leaving 'De Justitia et Jure Lib. 4;' 'De Potestate summi Pontificis,' &c.

L'ESTRANGE, *Sir Roger* (*Hist.*) the descendant of an ancient family in Norfolk, was born in 1616, educated at Cambridge, and after adhering to the royal cause, and escaping into France to save his life, which he was condemned to lose, he submitted to the usurper Cromwell, and died in 1704, in the communion of the Romish church, as was generally supposed, leaving 'Memento,' published in 1662, a memorial to the government, setting forth his sufferings and his services; 'The Public Intelligencer and the News,' a weekly paper, set up in 1663, and continued to 1665, when it was followed by the London Gazette;' 'The Observator,' also a ministerial paper, begun in 1679; besides some other political tracts, as 'Roger L'Estrange's Apology;' 'Narrative of the Plot,' &c. and translations of Josephus, Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, Æsop's Fables, Erasmus' Colloquies, Quevedo's Visions, &c.

L'Estrange, *Hammond*, brother of the preceding, was the author of 'The Alliance of Divine Offices,' and a 'Life of Charles I.'

LETHBRIDGE (*Her.*) the name of a family settled for many generations in the county of Devon, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir John Lethbridge; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a base *vert*, a bridge embattled and thereon an eagle displayed; second and third *gules*, a chevron *or*, between three leopards' faces.

Crest. A demi-eagle displayed, rising out of a mural coronet.

Motto. "Spes mea in Deo."

LETHE (*Myth.*) one of the rivers of Hell, so called from λήθη, forgetfulness, on account of the supposed power in its waters to produce forgetfulness of the past in all who drink them.

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 713.

—— Animæ, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam
Securos latices, et longa oblivia potant.

Lucan. l. 3, v. 28.

Me non Lethææ, conjux, oblivia ripæ
Immemorem fecere tui,——

Ovid. Trist. l. 4, el. 1, v. 47.

Utque soporiferæ biberem si pocula Lethes.

Ital. l. 1, v. 235.

Quique super Graios lucentes volvit arenas
Infernæ populis referens oblivia Lethes.

Horat. l. 4, od. 7, v. 27.

Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
Vincula Perithoo.

Strab. l. 10; *Paus.* l. 9.

Lethe, a river of Candia, now called *Anapodasi*, or *Naporal.*

LETHIEULLIER, *Smart* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1760, at the age of 59, made a noble collection of MSS. choice books, medals, and natural curiosities, many of which were presented by his heirs to the British Museum. Some papers of his are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 497, and Archæologia, Tom i. and ii.

LETI, *Gregory* (*Biog.*) a writer of history, descended from a family of some distinction at Bologna, was born at Milan in 1630, and died in 1701, leaving a vast number of works in Italian; among others, The Nepotism of Rome, in 2 vols. 12mo.; The Universal Monarchy of Louis XIV, 2 vols. 12mo.; The Life of Pope Sixtus V, 3 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1721, &c.

LETTSOM, *John Coakley* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Little Vandyke, a small island near Tortola, in the West Indies, was born in 1744, and died in 1815, leaving several works which procured him celebrity in his day.

LEVANA (*Myth.*) a goddess at Rome, who is supposed to have presided over the actions of a person who took up from the ground a new-born child after it had been placed there by the midwife. *Herodian.* l. 7; *Aug. de Civ. D.* l. 4.

LEUCAS (*Geog.*) or *Leucadia*, an island of the Ionian Sea, now called *St. Maura*, near the coast of Epirus, famous for a promontory called *Leucate*, whence desponding lovers, in imitation of Sappho, threw themselves into the sea. The island was formerly joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus, which the inhabitants dug through in the Peloponnesian war.

Ovid. Met. l. 15, v. 289.

Leucada continuam veteres habuère coloni;
Nunc freta circumeunt.

Stat. Theb. l. 4.

—— Sic Ambracii per litora ponti,
Nauticus in remis juvenum monstrante magistro
Fit sonus, inque vicem contra percussa reclamat
Terra, salutatus cum Leucada pandit Apollo.

In the neighbourhood of this island is a bay called the *Leucadius Sinus*, where was fought the naval engagement between Antony and Octavius.

Lucan. l. 5, v. 479.

Ductor erat cunctis audax Antonius armis,
Jam tum civili meditatus Leucada bello.

Juven. Sat. 8, v. 241.

—— Quantum non Leucade, quantum
Thessaliæ campis Octavius abstulit ——.

Liv. l. 33; *Strab.* l. 6.

LEUCI (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, between the Moselle and the Maes; the capital of which is at present called *Toul.* *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, c. 40.

LEUCIPPUS (*Myth.*) Λεύκιππος, a son of Xanthus, and descendant from Bellerophon, was obliged to fly from his country in consequence of having killed his father; and, after being refused an asylum in Crete, he at length died at Ephesus full of misery and remorse. *Parthen.* l. 15.

Leucippus (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Abdera, and disciple of Zeno, who flourished about 428 years before the Christian æra, was the first propagator of the famous system of atoms, and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. *Cic. in Academ.* l. 4; *Diogen. in Vit.*

LEUCON (*Hist.*) Λεύκων, a tyrant of Bosphorus, who reigned about the 96th Olympiad, A. M. 3579. He was in alliance with the Athenians, and greatly patronized the arts. *Demosthen. in Sept.*; *Diod.* l. 14.

LEUCOPETRA (*Geog.*) a promontory of Rhegium, now *Capo dell' Armi*, where the Apennines terminate in the sea.

LEUCOTHOE (*Myth.*) another name for *Ino.*

LEUCTRA (*Geog.*) Λεῦκτρα, a village of Bœotia, between Platæa and Thespia, rendered memorable by the victory which Epaminondas, the Theban general, obtained over the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, on the 8th of July, A. C. 371, when 4000 Spartans were killed with their king, and no more than 300 Thebans. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 6; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 15; *C. Nep. in Epam.*; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plut. in Pelop. et Justin.* l. 6.

LEVEN, *Alexander Leslie, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, betook himself early to the profession of arms, and rose in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, to the rank of field-marshal by the skill and valour which he displayed on all occasions, particularly at the siege of Stralsund, when he compelled the victorious general Wallenstein to retire. In 1639 he exercised his military skill in behalf of the Covenanters; and routing the army of the royalists at Newburn, he continued to serve the cause of rebellion until 1644. He afterwards engaged in favour of Charles II, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651; but being released from

the Tower at the intercession of Christina, queen of Sweden, he died at Balgony in 1661.

LEVEN, *David, third Earl of Leven and second Earl of Melville,* was born in 1660, went into the service of the duke of Brandenburgh in 1685; accompanied the prince of Orange into England in 1688, with a regiment of foot, of which he was colonel, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor of William and Mary; in the same year, he signalized himself in the campaigns in Ireland and Flanders, and died in 1728, after having been deprived of all his offices by the Tory administration in 1712.

LEVEN and MELVILLE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Leslie [vide *Leslie*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Melville Leslie, earl of Leven and Melville, viscount of Kirkaldy, lord Balgony Melville, of Monymail, Raith, and Balwearie.

Arms of Leslie, Earl of Leven. Quarterly, first and fourth, *azure,* a thistle *proper,* ensigned with an imperial crown *or,* as a coat of concession; second and third *argent,* on a bend *azure,* three buckles *or,* for Leslie.

Crest. A chevalier in complete armour holding in his right hand a dagger, erect *proper,* the pommel and hilt *or.*

Supporters. Two chevaliers in armour, each holding in his exterior hand the banner of Scotland.

Motto. "Pro rege et patria."

LEVER, *Sir Ashton* (*Biog.*) the founder of a valuable museum, was the son of sir D'Arcy Lever, of Alkington, knt. near Manchester. He was educated at Oxford, and died in 1788 of an apoplectic fit while sitting with the other magistrates at Manchester. His collection was for some time exhibited in London under the name of the *Leverian Museum,* and was at length disposed of by public sale.

LEVESQUE, *Peter Charles* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1736, and died in 1812, leaving, 1. 'Les Rêves d'Aristobule, Philosophe Grec, suivis d'un Abrégé de la Vie de Formose, Philosophe Français,' 12mo. Paris, 1761. 2. 'Choix de Poesies de Petrarque,' 8vo. 1774, and 2 vols. 12mo. 1787. 3. 'L'Homme Moral,' Amsterdam, 1775, and frequently reprinted. 4. 'L'Homme Pensant, ou Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Esprit Humain,' 12mo. Amsterdam, 1779. 5. 'Histoire de Russie,' 5 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1785. 6. 'Histoire des differens Peuples soumis à la Domination des Russes,' 2 vols.; both were reprinted in 1800, with a continuation to the end of the reign of Catherine, 8 vols. 8vo. 7. 'Eloge Historique de l'Abbé Mably,' 8vo. Paris, 1787. 8. 'La France sous les cinq premier Valois,' 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1788. 9. 'Dictionnaire des Arts, de la Peinture,' &c. 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1792. 10. A Translation of Thucydides, 4 vols. 4to. Paris, 1795. 11. 'L'Etude de l'Histoire de la Grece,' 4 vols. 8vo.

LEVI (*Bibl.*) לוי, third son of Jacob and Leah, whose tribe was chosen by God for the service of the temple. *Gen.* xlvi. &c.

LEVI (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Jerusalem in the second century, at the time that the church was persecuted by the Jews. *Euseb. in Chron.*

LEVI, *David* (*Biog.*) a writer among the Jews, was born in London in 1740, and died in 1799, leaving 'Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews,' 8vo. 1783; 'Lingua Sacra,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1785-89, a Hebrew and English Dictionary; 'Dissertations on the Prophecies;' 'Defence of the Old Testament;' and 'Letters to several Christian Writers on the Question between Jews and Christians.'

LEVITES (*Bibl.*) the descendants of Levi, but particularly those who were employed in the lower ministries of the temple; in distinction from the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who were of the race of Levi by Kohath. *Numb.* iii. &c.

LEVINGSTON, *James* (*Hist.*) a brave Scotchman, who, after having distinguished himself in the wars of Bohemia, returned to England at the breaking out of the rebellion, and supported the royal cause.

LEVITICUS (*Bibl.*) Λευϊτικὸν, the third book of the Pentateuch, so called because it contains the laws and regulations respecting the priests and Levites, and the sacrifices, &c.

LEUNCLAVIUS (*Biog.*) or *Leonclavius, John,* a descendant from a noble family of Westphalia, was born about 1533, and died in 1593, leaving, 1. 'Commentatio de Moscorum Bellis adversus Finitimos Gestis,' in the collection of Polish Historians by Pistorius, 3 vols. fol. Basil. 1681. 2. 'Historia Mussulmanica Turcorum,' fol. Francof. 1591. 3. 'Annales Sultanorum Othomanicorum,' fol. Francof. 1596, which is said to have been rendered into Latin from the German translation of the Turkish made by Spregel. The Supplement to these annals he continued to 1588, under the title of 'Pandectæ Turcicæ;' these two works may be found at the end of Chalcondyles printed at the Louvre; besides which he made Latin translations of Xenophon, Zozimus, Constantine Manasses, Michael Glycas, &c.

LEVRET, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a French surgeon and accoucheur, was born at Paris in 1703, and died in 1780, leaving, 1. 'Observations sur les Causes et les Accidens de Plusieurs Accouchemens Laborieux,' Paris. 1747; to the fourth edition in 1770 were added 'Observations sur le Levier de Roonhuysen.' 2. 'Observations sur la Cure Radicale de Plusieurs Polypes de la Matrice,' &c. ibid. 1749, &c. 3. 'Suite des Observations sur les Causes et les Accidens de Plusieurs Accouchemens Laborieux,' ibid. 1751. 4. 'Explication de Plusieurs Figures sur le Mechanisme de la Grossesse,' &c. ibid. 1752. 5. 'L'Art des Accouchemens,' &c. ibid. 1753. 6. 'Essai sur l'Abus des Règles générales,' &c. ibid. 1766.

LEUSDEN, *John* (*Biog.*) an orientalist, was born at Utrecht in 1624, and died in 1699, leaving, 1. 'Philologus Hebræus,' 4to. Ultraj. 1652, and twice reprinted. 2. 'Jonas Illustratus Heb. Chal. et Lat.' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1656, 1692. 3. 'Joel explicatus per Paraphrasim Chaldaicam,' 8vo. ibid. 1657. 4. 'Philologus Hebræo-Mixtus, una cum Spicilegio Philologico,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1663, 1682, and 1699. 5. 'Onomasticum Sacrum,' 8vo. ibid. 1665 and 1684. 6. 'Psalterium Hebræum,' 8vo. Amst. 1666. 7. 'Biblia Hebræa, 2 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1667. 8. 'Clavis Græca Nov. Test.' 8vo. 1672. 9. 'Nov. Test. Græcum,' 12mo. Ultraj. 1675, repeatedly printed and well known. 10. 'Versio Septuaginta Interpretum,' Amst. 1683. 11. 'Lexicon novum Hebræo-Latinum,' 8vo. Ultraj. 1687. 12. An edition of 'Pool's Synopsis,' 5 vols. fol.; as also an edition of Bochart's and Lightfoot's works.

LEUWENHOEK, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Dutch naturalist, was born at Delft in 1632, and died in 1723, leaving numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Paris Memoirs, which were extracted and published in 1722; besides his separate works which were translated from the Latin and Dutch into English by Mr. Samuel Hooke, in 3 parts 4to. 1798—1800.

LEWELLYN (*Hist.*) a prince of Wales in the reign of Henry III, who in 1237 sought protection from this king against his rebellious son Griffin; for which he consented to hold his principality under the crown of England.

LEWELLYN, grandson of the preceding, who succeeded his grandfather in 1263, made several attempts to shake off the English yoke, and was killed in his last attempt in 1277 by Mortimer in the reign of Edward I.

LEWIS (*Hist.*) the name of several emperors and kings.

Emperors of the Name.

LEWIS I, vide *Louis.*



Lewis II, surnamed the *Younger*, emperor of the West, and son of the emperor Lothaire I, was crowned king of the Lombards in 844, and emperor in 849, and died in 875, after having defeated the Saracens in Italy. The effigy of this emperor is given as in the annexed figure.

Lewis *the Stammerer*, sometimes reckoned among the emperors. [Vide *Louis II*]

Lewis *the Blind*, son of Boson, king of Provence, by Ermengarde, daughter of Louis the Younger, succeeded to the throne of his father in 890, at the age of 10, and was crowned emperor at Rome by Benedict IV; but was deprived of the empire very shortly after by his rival Berenger, who put out his eyes, and sent him to Provence, where he died in 934.

Lewis III (without reckoning the two preceding), son of the emperor Arnold, succeeded his father in the empire in 899, although only six or seven years old, and died in 911 or 912. He was the last emperor of Germany of the Carlovingian race, or of the descendants of Charlemagne, after which the empire became elective.



Lewis IV, son of Lewis II, duke of Bavaria, was elected in 1314 by a part of the electors, but opposed by others, who declared for Frederic the Fair, son of the emperor Albert I. This division caused a civil war, which terminated in favour of Lewis, who died by a fall from his horse in hunting at the moment that a new rival to the empire was raised at the instigation of the pope, Clement VI, who chose Charles of Luxemburg, marquis of Moravia, to fill the throne. The effigy of this emperor is given as in the annexed figure.

Kings of France and Spain.

Lewis, vide *Louis.*

Kings of Germany.

Lewis I, surnamed the *Elder*, or the *Pious*, third son of Louis I, emperor and king of France, was proclaimed king of Bavaria in 817, and died in 876, just as he was on the point of enforcing his claim to the empire, against his brother Charles the Bald.

Lewis II, surnamed the *Younger*, succeeded his father Lewis I, and died in 882, after having defeated the emperor Charles the Bald, who wished to dispossess him of his dominions.

Lewis III, vide *Lewis III, Emperor.*

Kings of Hungary and Poland.

Lewis I *of Anjou*, son of Charles Martel, was born in 1326, succeeded his father in 1342, and his uncle Casimir III on the throne of Poland in 1370, and died in 1382, after having successfully carried on war against Charles de Duras, the usurper of the crown of Naples, whom he put to death.

Lewis II, surnamed the *Younger*, son of Ladislaus VI, succeeded his father in 1516, and died in 1521, after having been defeated by Soliman II, sultan of the Turks, at the battle of Mohatz, in 1526.

Kings and Princes of Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily.

Lewis I *of France*, duke of Anjou, was born in 1339, succeeded his brother Charles V on the throne of Jerusalem in 1380, and being adopted by Joan I, queen of Sicily, was crowned at Avignon in 1382; but was successfully opposed by the usurper Charles de Duras, who had put Joan to death, and died in 1384, of poison, as is suspected.

Lewis II, duke of Anjou, succeeded Lewis I on the throne of Jerusalem, was crowned king of Naples in 1389, and died in 1417, after having been disturbed in the possession of Naples by his rival Ladislaus, the son of Charles de Duras.

Lewis III, son of Lewis II, was born in 1403, succeeded his father on the throne of Jesusalem; and afterwards, by the adoption of Joan II, he arrived at that of Naples and Sicily, and died in 1434, after having been a successful warrior.

Lewis, king of that part of Sicily which was named Trinacria, succeeded his father Peter in 1342, when he was only five years of age, and was succeeded by his brother Frederic.

Lewis *of Tarentum*, fourth son of Charles II, married Joan I, queen of Naples, after having contributed to the death of king Andrew in 1341. He followed Joan into Provence when she fled from Lewis, king of Hungary, and died in 1352, after the accommodation which took place between him and Lewis of Hungary.

Other Princes of this Name.

Lewis, vide *Louis.*

Lewis, *St.* (*Ecc.*) vide *Louis.*

Lewis, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Bristol in 1675, educated at Oxford, and died in 1746, leaving, 1. 'The Church Catechism Explained,' 12mo. 1700; which he drew up for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 2. 'A short Defence of Infant Baptism,' 8vo. 1700. 3. 'A serious Address to the Anabaptists,' 1701; reprinted with a second address in 1702. 4. 'A Companion for the Afflicted,' 1706. 5. 'Presbyters not always an authoritative Part of Provincial Synods,' 4to. 1710. 6. 'An Apologetical Vindication of the present Bishops,' 1711. 7. 'The Apology for the Church of England,' &c. 8. 'The poor Vicar's Plea against his Glebe being assessed to the Church,' 1712. 9. 'A Guide to Young Communicants,' 1713. 10. 'The Vindication of the Bishop of Norwich (Trimnell),' 1714. 11. 'The Agreement of the Lutheran Churches with the Church of England, and an Answer to some Exceptions to it,' 1715. 12. 'Two Letters in Defence of the English Liturgy and Reformation,' 1716. 13. 'Bishop Ferne's Church of Englandman's Reasons for not making the Decisions of Ecclesiastical Synods the Rule of his Faith,' 8vo. 1717. 14. 'An Exposition of the XXXIVth Article of Religion,' 1717. 15. 'Short Remarks on the Prolocutor's Answer,' &c. 16. 'The History, &c. of John Wicliffe, D. D.' 8vo. 1720. 17. 'The Case of observing such Fasts and Feasts as are appointed by the King's Authority considered,' 1721. 18. 'A Letter of Thanks to the Earl of Nottingham,' &c. 1721. 19. 'The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet in Kent,' 4to. 1723; and again with additions in 1736. 20. 'A Specimen of Errors in the Second Volume of Mr. Collier's Ecclesiastical History, being a Vindication of Burnet's History of the Reformation,' 8vo. 1724. 21. 'History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Faversham,' &c. 4to. 1727. 22. 'The New Testament, &c. translated out of the Latin Vulgate, by John Wickliffe,' &c. fol. 1731. A new edition of the New Testament has been since reprinted in 4to. by the Rev. H. Barber. 23. 'The History of the Translations of the Holy Bible,' annexed to the preceding article, and reprinted separately in 8vo. 1739. 24. 'The Life of Caxton,' 8vo. 1737. 25. 'A brief History of the Rise and Progress of Anabaptism,' &c. 1738. 26. 'A Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals in England,' 1740. 27. 'A Vindication of the Ancient Britons, &c. from being Anabaptists,' &c. 1741. 28. 'A Defence of the Communion, Office, and Catechism of the Church of England from the Charge of favouring Transubstantiation,' 1742. 29. 'The Life of Reynold Pocock, Bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester,' 8vo. 1744. 30. An edition of Roper's 'Life of Sir Thomas Moore;' besides 'A brief Discovery of some of the Arts of the Popish Protestant Missionaries in England,' published in 8vo.

1750; and some other curious tracts, which Mr. Lewis sent for publication to the Gentleman's Magazine, and which, for reasons stated in Vol. X of that work, were printed in the 'Miscellaneous Correspondence,' 1742—1748.

Lewis, *William Thomas*, a comic actor, was born in 1749 at Ormskirk, in Lancashire, quitted the stage in 1803, after having been long and highly admired in genteel comedy, and died in 1811.

LEWISHAM, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Dartmouth.

LEY (*Hist.*) or *Leigh, Sir James*, vide *Marlborough.*

Ley, *John* (*Biog.*) a non-conformist, was born in 1583, educated at Oxford, chosen one of the assembly of divines during the rebellion, and died in 1662, leaving a number of works on controversial subjects, enumerated by Wood.

LEYBOURN, *William* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of London, of whose birth and death no particulars are known, was the author of 'Cursus Mathematicus;' 'Panarithmologia; or, Trader's sure Guide;' the seventh edition of which was published in 1741.

LEYDECKER, *Melchior* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine, was born in 1652 at Middleburg, and died in 1721, leaving, among other works, 'Fax Veritatis,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1677; 'Historia Ecclesiæ Africanæ,' 4to. Ultraj. 1690; 'Dissertatio Historico-Theologica pro Christiana Religione,' &c. 8vo. Ultraj. 1692; 'Sucamit; or, a History of Jansenism,' &c.

LEYDEN, *Philip van* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Utrecht, descended from a noble family of Leyden, who died in 1380, was employed by the court of Holland on a mission to pope Gregory XI, and on other occasions. The works which he left were printed first in 1616, and a new edition in 4to. 1701, under the title of 'Philippi de Leyden, Tractatus Juridico-Politici,' &c.

Leyden, *Lucas van* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter in oil, &c. who died in 1533, at the age of 39, acquired great celebrity by his painting of the History of St. Hubert, which he is said to have finished before he was 15.

Leyden (*Geog.*) a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 m. N. E. Hague, 22 S. W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 29′ E. lat. 52° 9′ N.

History of Leyden.

Leyden, called by Ptolemy *Lugodinum*, but most commonly *Lugdunum Batavorum*, is celebrated for the siege which it sustained against the Spaniards in 1553; but still more so for being the seat of learning, which was founded in 1575, and has numbered many eminent men among its professors and students, as Scaliger, Heinsius, Salmasius, &c. In 1655 this city was visited by a plague, which carried off 4000 of its inhabitants; and in 1807 a great number of houses were destroyed by a sudden explosion of a vessel laden with gunpowder. *Strad. de Bell. Belg.* l. 8; *Guichard. Descript. des Pays Bas.; Grotius, Munster, Ortelius, &c.*

LEYSSENS, *N.* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, who died in 1720, at the age of 59, obtained considerable reputation by the practice of his art.

LHUYD (*Biog.*) *Lhwyd*, or *Lhoyd, Humphrey*, an antiquary, who was educated at Oxford, and died about 1570, was the author of, 1. 'An Almanack and Kalendar; containing the Day, Hour, and Minute of the Change of the Moon for ever,' &c. 8vo. 2. 'Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum,' Colon. Agrip. 1572; of which a new edition was published by Mr. Moses Williams, under the title of 'Humfredi Lhwyd, Armigeri, Britannicæ Descriptionis Commentoriolum,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1731; translated into English by Thos. Twyne, and published under the title of 'The Breviary of Britain,' 8vo. Lond. 1753. 3. 'De Monâ Druidum Insulâ Antiquitati suæ restitutâ,' in a letter to Abraham Ortelius, April 5, 1568. 4. 'De Armentario Romano.' These last two are printed at the end of 'Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio,' 4to. Lond. 1573. 5. 'Chronicon Walliæ, &c. usque ad Ann. Dom. 1294,' MS. in the Cottonian Library. His History of Cambria, which he left unfinished, has since been published by Dr. David Powel, under the title of 'The Historie of Cambria, now called Wales; a Part of the most famous Yland of Britaine,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1584; besides which, he translated 'The Treasure of Health,' and 'The Causes and Signs of every Disease,' with the 'Aphorisms of Hippocrates,' &c. London, 1585; and 'The Judgement of Urines,' 8vo. Lond. 1551.

Lhuyd, *Edward*, a native of Carmarthenshire, was born about 1670, and died in 1709, leaving, 1. 'Lithophylacii Britannici Iconographia,' 8vo. 1699. 2. 'Archæologia Britannica,' &c. fol. Oxon. 1707; besides a Scottish, or Irish-English Dictionary, and other MSS. amounting to 40 vols. fol.

LIBANIUS (*Biog.*) a sophist, descended from an ancient and noble family at Antioch, on the Orontes, was born in 314, but the time of his death is not known, although it is drawn from his Oration on Lucian, that he lived to the reign of Arcadius. His writings were numerous, consisting of orations, declamations, and letters; of these, Frederic Morell published as many as he could collect in 2 vols. fol. Gr. and Latin; a new edition of which was published by Reiske, in 4 vols. 8vo. Besides which, ten other works of this sophist have been published separately, most of them orations, and in the 'Excerpta Rhetorum,' of Leo Allatius, 8vo. Rom. 1641.

LIBANUS (*Bibl.*) לבנון, Λίβανος, *Lebanon*, a lofty mountain, which separates Syria from Palestine, about a hundred leagues in circumference. It forms a kind of horse-shoe in its length, beginning three or four leagues from the Mediterranean, above Smyrna, and going from north to south towards Sidon, thence bending from west to east towards Damascus. It has Mesopotamia on the E., Armenia on the N., the Holy Land on the S., and the Mediterranean on the W. *Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 5; *Tac. Hist.* l. 6; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 14.

LIBAVIUS, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a physician and chemist, who was born at Halle, in Saxony, and died in 1616, was the author of many works which were once in estimation; among these was 'Examen Philosophiæ Novæ, quæ veteri abrogandæ opponitur,' fol. Francof. 1615. His name was long familiar in the laboratories, by a particular preparation of tin with muriatic acid, called the "Fuming Liquor of Libavius."

LIBERALIS, *Antoninus* (*Biog.*) a Greek author and rhetorician, who flourished in the reign of Antoninus, was the author of a collection of fables, published under the title of 'Transformationum Congeries,' Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Paris. 1675. He is supposed to be distinct from Antonius Liberalis, a Latin writer mentioned by Suetonius. *Sueton. de Rhet.; Hieron. in Chron.*

LIBERATUS (*Biog.*) a deacon of Carthage, who flourished in the sixth century, was the author of a 'Breviarium,' 8vo. Paris. 1675.

LIBERI, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a painter of Padua, who died in 1677, at the age of 77, is known by many pieces which adorn the churches and palaces of Italy, particularly his Moses striking the Rock.

LIBERIUS (*Ecc.*) a Roman by birth, was raised to the papal chair after Julius I in 352. He was banished by the emperor Constantius, for refusing to subscribe to the condemnation of S. Athanasius, to which he afterwards reluctantly assented, and died in 366, little respected for his want of firmness. *S. Athan. Ep. ad Solit. &c.; S. Hieron. et Marcellin. in Chron.; S. Ambros. de Virg.* l. 2; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 4; *Theodoret.* l. 2; *Basil. Ep.* 74; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 75.

LIBERTAS (*Myth.*) a goddess worshipped at Rome, who had a temple on Mount Aventine, raised by Tiberius Gracchus. *Cic. Dom.* c. 35; *Liv.* l. 24; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 3; *Sueton. in Aug.*; *Plut. in Grac.*



LIBERTAS (*Numis.*) this deity is distinguished on medals or gems, as in the annexed figure, by her cap and wand, in allusion to the customs used among the Romans in setting their slaves free.

LIBITINA (*Myth.*) a goddess at Rome, who presided over funerals. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 40; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Plut. Quæst. Rom.*

LIBIUS, *Severus* (*Hist.*) vide *Severus*.

LIBON (*Biog.*) an architect of Elis in the 80th Olympiad, A. C. about 460, built the famous temple of Jupiter Olympius, near Pisa. *Paus.* l. 5.

LIBURNIA (*Geog.*) now *Croatia*, a country of Illyricum, between Istria and Dalmatia, whence a colony came to settle in Apulia. There were at Rome a number of men whom the magistrates employed as heralds, called Liburni, probably because they originally came from this country. *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 2; *Martial*, l. 1; *Plin.* l. 6; *Ptol.* l. 2.

LIBURNUM *Mare* (*Geog.*) that part of the Adriatic which washed the shores of Liburnia.

LIBURNUM, *Portus Herculis*, or *Liburni Portus*, a port in Etruria, now *Leghorn*, which is supposed to derive its name from the Liburnian vessels which were used there. *Appian. in Illyr.*; *Zosim. Hist.* l. 5.

LIBYA (*Myth.*) Λιβύη, a daughter of Epaphus, and mother of Agenor and Belus, by Neptune. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 1.

LIBYA (*Geog.*) another name for Africa; also for that part of it which is now called *Tripoli*. [Vide *Africa*] *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Lucan.* l. 4; *Sallust*, &c.

LIBYCUM *Mare* (*Geog.*) that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coast of Cyrene. *Strab.* l. 2.

LIBYSSA (*Geog.*) Λίβυσσα, a river of Bithynia, now *Polmen*, where was the tomb of Hannibal still extant in the time of Pliny. *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 54; *Appian. in Syriac.*; *Eutrop.* l. 4.

LICETUS, *Fortunius* (*Biog.*) a physician and philosopher, was born at Rapallo, in the state of Genoa, in 1577, and died in 1657, leaving a number of treatises, among which was that 'De Monstrorum Causis, Natura et Differentiis,' the best edition of which is that of Gerard Blasius.

LICHAS (*Myth.*) Λίχας, a servant of Hercules, who brought him the poisoned tunic from Dejanira. He is said to have been cast into the sea by his master, and changed by the gods into a rock. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9.

LICHFIELD (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Staffordshire, in England, 16 m. N. Birmingham, and 119 to 125 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 50′ W. lat. 52° 40′ N. The name of this town, which signifies *the field of dead bodies*, is supposed to be derived from the number of bodies of Christians which remained unburied during the persecution of Diocletian. It was built by Oswi, king of Northumberland, in 626, and erected into a bishop's see; but the old cathedral being taken down by Roger de Clinton, the 37th bishop, he rebuilt the one which now subsists. The see of Lichfield was transferred in 1088 to Coventry; but a dispute arising between the two places, it was at length agreed that they should be united into one see. Great part of the riches of the cathedral were seized by Henry VIII; and the building suffered greatly during the sieges which the Close sustained in the grand rebellion. Bishop Hacket, who was nominated to this see at the restoration, restored the building to its former magnificence. This city boasts of being the birth-place of Launcelot Addison, the father of the celebrated Joseph Addison, as also of Dr. Johnson, and David Garrick; besides other distinguished persons.

LICINIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, which, though plebeian, held the consulship, and other high offices in the state. This family was distinguished by the surnames of Calvus, Crassus, Lucullus, Geta, Macer, Murena, Stolo, Nerva, Varus, Mucianus, &c. [Vide *Licinius*]

LICINIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) coins are extant of this family, inscribed with several of the above-mentioned surnames, as that of Crassus, Lucullus, Geta, Macer, Murena, Nerva, Stolo, and Varus. *Vaill. Fam.*; *Morell. Fam.* &c.

LICINIUS, *C. Valerius Licinianus* (*Hist.*) or *Publius Licinianus Licinius*, son of a peasant of Dalmatia, rose from the rank of a common soldier to the highest military employments, which was succeeded by his advancement to the empire in 307, when he was made the colleague of Gallerius Maximianus. He afterwards shared the empire with Constantine; but a rupture succeeding between them, a battle was fought at Chalcedonia, which proving unsuccessful to Licinius, he soon after fell into the hands of his rival, and was strangled by his order in 324.

LICINIUS, *Fl. Valerius Licinianus*, son of the preceding, by Constantia, the sister of Constantine, was honoured with the title of Cæsar when scarce twenty months old; but was involved in his father's ruin, and put to death by Constantine. *Eutrop.* l. 10; *Euseb. in Chron. et Vit. Constant.*; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Zosim.* l. 2.

LICINIUS, the name of several distinguished individuals of the *Gens Licinia*.

LICINIUS CALVUS, *P.* a tribune of the people, was the first who was created a military tribune, with consular power, U. C. 354, A. C. 400, in the interval when there were no consuls. He enjoyed this office a second time, and procured the same for his son Publius Licinius Calvus. *Liv.* l. 5.

LICINIUS CALVUS, *C.* who was surnamed *Stolo*, or *Useless Sprout*, on account of a sumptuary law which he caused to be enacted, was tribune for the space of ten years. He was afterwards chosen the first plebeian master of the horse, U. C. 389, A. C. 365, and the first plebeian consul, U. C. 390, A. C. 364; and rendered himself memorable by many laws which tended to diminish the power of the patricians, and increase that of the plebeians. *Liv.* l. 6, &c.

LICINIUS VARUS, *P. C.* was a consul U. C. 518, A. C. 236, with Cornelius Lentulus; as also were his two sons, one U. C. 583, with Cassius Longinus, and the second U. C. 586, with Paulus Æmilius; this latter was defeated by Perseus, king of Macedonia.

LICINIUS CRASSUS, *P.* successively high-priest, master of the horse, censor, and consul, was the colleague of P. Cornelius Scipio, U. C. 199, A. C. 205. [Vide *Crassus*]

LICINIUS CALVUS, *C.* vide *Calvus*.

LICINIUS, vide *Lucullus, Macer* and *Murena*.

LICINIUS (*Numis.*) several medals are extant of the emperor of this name, and also of his son.



LICINIUS, *Sen.* whose effigy is given as in the annexed figure, is styled on coins LICINIUS NOB. CAES.—D. N. LICINIANUS LICINIUS NOB. C.—D. N. VAL. LIC. LICINIUS NOB. C.—D. N. LICINI. INVICTI AUG.—JOVIUS LICINIUS AUG.—IMP. LICINIUS P. F. AUGUSTUS.—IMP. LIC. LICINIUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. C. VAL. LICINIUS P. F. AUG.—VAL. LICINIANUS LICINIUS P. F. AUG.; on the reverse, APOLLONI INVICTO COM. R. F.—CLARITAS REIPUBLICAE.—COMITI AUGG.—CONCORDIA AUGG.—GENIO AUGUSTI.—JOVI CONSERVATORI.—JOVI VICTORI ET PROVIDENTIAE AUGG.—SOLI INVICTO, &c.—VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. CAES. vel PERP. VIRTUTI EXERCITUS, &c.



Licinius, *Jun.* the medals of this youth bear his effigy as in the annexed figure, and he is entitled in the inscriptions, LICINIUS JUN. CAES. vel NOB. C. vel NOB. CAES.—VAL. LICINIUS vel D. N. VAL. LICIN. LICINIUS vel FL. VAL LICINIUS NOB. CAES. &c.; on the reverse, BEATA TRANQUILLITAS.—CONCORDIA AUGG. N. N.—FELICIA TEMPORA. —FUNDAT. vel FUNDATOR PACIS.—JOVI CONSERVATORI, &c. — MEMORIAE AETERNAE. — PAX AETERNA. — PROVIDENT. CAES. &c. *Vaillant. Num. Græc. &c.; Patin. Impp.; Tristan. Comm. Hist.; Du Cang. Fam. Byz.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mediob. Impp. Rom.; Pemb. Mus. &c.; Bandur. Imp. Rom. &c.*

Licinius, *Tegula, P.* (*Biog.*) a comic poet among the Latins, who flourished about U. C. 554, A. C. 400, is ranked by Gellius as the fourth best comic poet of the Romans. A few lines only of his compositions are extant.

Licinius, *Mucianus*, an historian and geographer in the reign of Vespasian, who wrote on the eastern countries, is often quoted by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 7, &c.

LIDDEL, *Duncan* (*Biog.*) a professor of mathematics and medicine in the university of Helmstadt, was born at Aberdeen in 1561, and died in 1613, leaving, 1. ‘Disputationum Medicinalium,’ &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1605, and a new edition published at Helmstadt in 1720, under the title of ‘Universæ Medicinæ compendium.’ 2. ‘Ars Medica succincte et perspicue explicata,’ 8vo. Hamb. 1607, Lugd. 1624, by Serranus, and again at Hamburgh in 1628, by Frobenius. 3. ‘De Febribus Libri Tres,’ 12mo. Hamb. 1610, republished by Serranus, with the ‘Ars Medica.’ 4. ‘Tractatus de Dente Aureo,’ 12mo. 1628. 5. ‘Artes conservandi Sanitatem Libri Duo,’ &c. 12mo. Aberdon, 1651.

LIDDELL, *Sir Thomas, Bart.* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, exerted his interest, which was very considerable in Northumberland, in support of the royal cause during the rebellion, and defended Newcastle against the Scots. He had also the honour of being marked out by the usurping powers as a particularly obnoxious person.

Liddell (*Her.*) the name of a family in the north, which anciently possessed the lordship of Liddell Castle, and the barony of Buff. Sir Thomas Liddell above-mentioned, who was of this family, was created a baronet in 1682, and sir Henry Liddell, the fourth baronet, was raised to the peerage in 1747, by the title of baron of Ravensworth, which title became extinct at his death in 1784, but the dignity of baronet devolved on his uncle. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, fretted *gules*; on a chief of the second three leopards' faces *or*.

Crest. A lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or*.

Motto. “Fama semper vivit.”

LIEBERKUHN, *John Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) a Prussian anatomist, was born at Berlin in 1711, and died in 1756, leaving some works which were reprinted at London in 1782, by John Sheldon, under the title of ‘Dissertationes Quatuor.’

LIEGE (*Geog.*) capital of a bishopric of the same name in the Netherlands, which is intersected by several branches of the river Meuse, 60 m. W. S. W. Cologne. Lon. 5° 35′ E. lat. 50° 38′ N.

History of Liege.

This town, called in the Latin *Leodesium*, was before the French revolution subject, with the surrounding district, to the bishop of Liege, but on the fall of Bonaparte, it was annexed by the congress of Vienna to the kingdom of the Netherlands. The town was exposed to capture and sieges at different times, at the commencement of the 18th century.

LIEVENS, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter of Leyden, who was born in 1607, was patronized by Charles I, and took the portraits of many persons at court. He was also skilled in historical painting, of which his ‘Resurrection of Lazarus,’ is a good specimen.

LIEUTAUD, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) physician to Lewis XVI, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1703, and died in 1780; leaving, 1. ‘Essais Anatomiques contenant l'Histoire exacte de toutes les Parties qui composent le Corps Humaine,’ 1742, and several times reprinted; in 1777 it was edited by M. Portal, in 2 volumes. 2. ‘Elementa Physiologiæ,’ Paris. 1749. 3. ‘Precis de la Medicine pratique,’ 1759, and also several times reprinted; the best edition is that of Paris, in 2 vols. 4to. 1770. 4. ‘Precis de la Matière Medicale,’ 8vo. 1766, afterwards reprinted in 2 vols. 5. ‘Historia Anatomico-medica sistens numerosissima cadaverum Humanorum Extispicia,’ 2 vols. 4to. Paris. 1767.

LIFFORD, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Hewitt, [vide *Hewitt*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Hewitt, viscount and baron Lifford, of Lifford, co. Donegal.

Arms. *Gules*, a chevron ingrailed between three owls *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, the trunk of a tree with an owl thereon *proper*.

Supporters. The dexter a vulture; the sinister a griffin.

Motto. “Be just and fear not.”

LIGARIUS, Q. (*Hist.*) a Roman proconsul, who in the time of the civil wars followed the interests of Pompey, and although he was pardoned by Cæsar, he was nevertheless among the number of his murderers. Cicero once employed his oratorical powers successfully in his behalf. *Cic. pro Lig.; Plut. in Cæs.*

LIGER, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a French writer on agriculture and gardening, was born at Auxerre in 1658, and died in 1717, leaving, 1. ‘L'Economie Générale de la Campagne,’ &c. 4to. Paris, 1700, 1708, &c. 2. ‘Dictionnaire General des Termes propres à l'Agriculture,’ &c. 12mo. 1703. 3. ‘La Culture parfaite des Jardins, Fruitiers, et Potagers,’ &c. 12mo. 1703, &c. 4. ‘Menage des Champs et de la Ville,’ &c. 12mo. 1713. 5. ‘Le nouveau Cuisinier,’ &c. 12 vols.

Liger (*Geog.*) now *La Loire*, one of the largest rivers of Gaul, falling into the ocean near Nantes.

Lucan. l. 1, v. 439.

—— *Jam placida Ligeris recreatur ab undâ.*

Cæs. de Bell. Gall. l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4.

LIGHTFOOT, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1602 at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1675, leaving several theological works, collected and published first in 1684, in 2 vols. fol.; again in Amsterdam in 1686, in 2 vols. fol.; and again in 1699, by John Leusden, with the addition of a third volume, consisting chiefly of his Latin pieces, which he left unfinished. Mr. Strype published in 1700 another collection of these papers, under the title of ‘Some genuine Remains of the late Pious and Learned Dr. Lightfoot.’

Lightfoot, *John*, a botanist, was born at Newent, in Gloucestershire, in 1735, educated at Oxford, and died in 1788, leaving ‘Flora Scotica,’ published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1775.

LIGONIER, *John, Earl of* (*Hist.*) an English field-marshal, who served under Marlborough, distinguished himself both in the field and the cabinet during the reign of queen Anne, and died in 1770, at the age of 92.

LIGORIO, *Pyrro* (*Biog.*) or *Pyrrhus Ligorius*, a Neapolitan painter and architect, who died in 1580, was employed in the latter capacity by the popes Paul III, Paul IV, and

Pius IV. And left designs after the antique, which are said to compose many volumes.

LIGURIA (*Geog.*) a country at the west of Italy, bounded on the E. by the river Macra, S. by that part of the Mediterranean called the Ligusticum Mare, W. by the Varus, and N. by the Po. The capital was *Genua*, besides which were the towns of Albintemelium, now *Vintemelia*, Albinganum, *Albenga*, Pollentia, *Pollenza*, Asta, *Asti*, &c. The inhabitants, who were distinguished into the Ligures, Alpini, Transalpini, Galli Montani, &c. were a hardy crafty people. *Virg. Georg.* l. 2, v. 168.

Assuetumque malo Ligurem, Volscosque verutos.

Sil. l. 8.

Tum pernix Ligus et sparsi per saxa Vajenni.

Virg. Æn. l. 11, v. 701.

Apenninicolæ bellator filius Auni,
Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant.

They carried on long wars with the Romans, but were finally reduced by L. Æmilius, and converted into a Roman province in the consulship of Fulvius Flaccus, U. C. 572, A. C. 181. *Herod.* l. 5; *Polyb.* l. 1; *Cic. Agr.* ii. &c.; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 5, 28, 40, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 4; *C. Nep. in Annib.*; *Strab.* l. 4; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 2; *Tac. Hist.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 2.

LIGUSTICÆ, *Alpes* (*Geog.*) a part of the Alps, bordering on Liguria.

LIGUSTICUM *Mare* (*Geog.*) the north part of the Mediterranean, which bounded Liguria [vide *Liguria*], now the *Gulf of Genoa*.

LILBURNE, *John* (*Hist.*) a politico-religious enthusiast, descended from a good family in the county of Durham, who acted his part previous to, and during the grand rebellion, was born in 1618, and died in 1657, after having exercised his pen in the most scurrilous attacks upon the government and the church, for which he underwent the sentence of the Star-chamber, and thus became a champion and a martyr, in the eyes of all who wished to overturn the state.

LILFORD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Powis, [vide *Powis*] the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a lion's gamb erased in bend, between two cross crosslets fitché *gules*.

Crest. A lion's gamb erased *gules*, grasping a sceptre *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter, a husbandman in his shirt with ears of wheat round his hat, all *proper*, with a sickle in his hand *or*, and a garb lying at his feet of the last; on the sinister a soldier habited *vert*, turned up buff, holding a sword, point downwards, all *proper*.

Motto. "Parta tueri."

LILLO, *George* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, was born in London in 1693, and died in 1739, after having obtained for himself a name as the author of 'George Barnwell;' 'Fatal Curiosity;' and 'Arden of Feversham,' &c.

LILLY (*Biog.*) or *Lylly*, *John*, a dramatic writer, was born in the Wilds of Kent about 1553, and died after 1597, leaving nine dramatic pieces, none of which have preserved their reputation to our times. He was also the author of a famous pamphlet against Martin Mar-prelate, and his party, well known to book collectors under the title 'Pap with a Hatchet, alias a Fig for my God-son,' &c. published about 1589. Two other prose works of his entitled 'Euphius and his England,' and 'Euphius, or the Anatomy of Wit,' were published about 1580 and 1581.

LILLY, or *Lylly*, *William*, a well known English astronomer, was born at Diceworth, in Leicestershire, in 1602, and died in 1681, after having drawn largely on the credulity of the public, and profited by the confusion of the times, which he turned solely to his own account. His chief works are 'Merlinus Anglicus Junior;' 'Christian Astrology;' 'A Collection of Nativities;' Observations on the Life, &c. of Charles I; 'Annus Tenebrosus,' &c.

LILY (*Biog.*) or *Lilye*, *William*, a grammarian, was born at Odiham, in Hampshire, about 1468, and died in 1523, leaving, 1. 'Brevissima Institutio, seu Ratio Grammatices cognoscendi,' London, 1513, reprinted often, and well known in this day by the name of 'Lily's Grammar.' The English rudiments were written by Dr. Colet, and the preface to the first edition by Cardinal Wolsey; the English Syntax, by Lily; also the 'Propriæ quæ Maribus,' and As in Præsenti; the Latin Syntax was chiefly the work of Erasmus, of which Ward gives an account in his Preface to his edition of Lily's Grammar in 1732. 2. 'In Ænigmatica Bossi, Antibossicon primum, secundum, tertium ad G. Hormannum,' 4to. Lond. 1521. 3. 'Poemata Varia,' printed with the former. 4. 'Apologia ad R. Whyttingtonum.' 5. 'Apologia ad Joan. Skeltonum,' in answer to some invectives of that poet. 6. 'De Laudibus Deipari Virginis.' 7. 'Super Philippi Archducis Appulsu.' 8. 'De Caroli quinti Cæsaris Adventu Panegyricum,' besides some Latin translations of Greek epigrams, which he executed in conjunction with sir Thomas More, which were printed with this title 'Progymnasmata Thomæ Mori et Gulielmi Lilii Sodalium,' Basil. 1518, by Frobenius.

LILY, *George*, eldest son of the preceding, was born in London, educated at Oxford, and died in 1559 prebendary of Canterbury, leaving, 1. 'Anglorum Regum Chronices Epitome,' Venet. 1548; Francof. 1565; Basil. 1577. 2. 'Lancastriæ et Eboracensis Famil. de Regno Contentiones, et Regum Angliæ Genealogia.' 3. 'Elogia Virorum Illustrium 1559,' 8vo. 4. 'Catalogus, sive Series Pontificum Romanorum,' besides the Life of Bishop Fisher, a MS. in the library of the Royal Society.

LILYBÆUM (*Geog.*) Λιλύβαιον, now *Capo Boco*, a promontory at the S.W. corner of Sicily, near the Ægates, with a town of the same name, now *Marsala*, where the Carthaginians suffered a severe defeat in a naval engagement with the Romans under Attilius Regulus, U. C. 534, A. C. 220. The town is said to have been built by the Romans. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Cæs. de Bell. Afric.*; *Cic. in Verr.* v; *Diod.* l. 22; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2.

LILYBÆUM (*Numis.*) this town is known by some medals bearing the inscriptions, ΛΙΛΥΒΑΙ; ΛΙΛΥΒΑΙΤΑΝ; ΛΙΛΥΒΑΙΤΩΝ; and for their types the figures of Apollo, or his lyre, of a griffin, and the veiled head of a female, supposed by some to be that of the Sibyl of Cuma, &c. *Goltz. Sicil.*; *Haverkamp. Parut.* &c.

LIMA (*Geog.*) a city of South America and capital of the kingdom of Peru, is situated about two leagues from the sea coast, and thirty from the Cordilleras. Lon. 77° 7' W. lat. 12° 2' S.

History of Lima.

This city was founded in 1535 by Pizarro, who gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, because he laid the foundations on the feast of Epiphany, or of the Kings. A few years after its foundation it experienced the shock of an earthquake, to which at different periods it has been since subject with greater or less violence; on the 27th of November, 1630, it suffered therefrom so severely that a festival is annually kept to commemorate the event; on the 17th of June, 1678 another earthquake caused the destruction of several houses and churches; but one of the most dreadful concussions of which we have any account was that which happened on the 20th of October, 1687, when the sea retired from its bounds, and, returning in mountainous waves, totally overwhelmed Callao and the neighbouring parts, together with the miserable inhabitants. Among many others which succeeded this the most dreadful was that on the 28th of October, 1746, when, in little more than three minutes, the greater part of the buildings in the city were thrown down, burying

in their ruins all the inhabitants who had not time to escape. Lima has been the seat of three councils, the second of which was held in 1567, and the third in 1583.

LIMA, in Latin *Limius*, *Limia*, *Limæa*, and anciently *Lethes*, or *Belion*, a river of Portugal which rises in Gallicia, between the towns of Orense and Monterei.

LIMBORCH, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine of Holland, was born of a good family at Amsterdam in 1633, and died in 1712. His History of the Inquisition, published in folio in 1692, was translated into English by Sam. Chandler, in 2 vols. 4to. 1731; besides which he wrote several theological works.

LIMERICK, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Pery [Vide *Pery*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Pery, earl of Limerick, viscount Limerick and baron Glentworth; baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court, co. Clare, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *gules* and *or*, on a bend *argent*, three lions passant *sable*; second and third *azure*, on a chief *argent*, three martlets *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath a fawn's head erased *proper*.

Supporters. Two fawns *proper*.

Motto. "Virtute non astutia."

LIMERICK (*Geog.*) a county of Ireland in the province of Munster.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Tipperary and Clare, from which last it is separated by the Shannon, W. by Kerry, S. by Cork, and E. by Tipperary, being 48 m. long and 23 broad.

Towns. Limerick, the capital, Kilmallock, Adair, and Castle Connel.

Rivers. The Maig, Feale, Gale, and Black-Water.

LIMERICK, the capital of the country above-mentioned, is situated on the river Shannon, about 60 miles from its mouth, 94 m. S. W. Dublin. Lon. 8° 30′ W. lat. 52° 30′ N. This town was taken by the English in 1174; by Ireton in 1651; and unsuccessfully besieged by king William in 1690, but surrendered in 1691 to general Gynkel, afterwards earl of Athlone, on terms of capitulation very advantageous to the besieged.

LIMOGES (*Geog.*) or *Limosin*, a province of France, the capital of which is also called Limoges, situated on the right bank of the Vienne, 110 m. N. E. Bourdeaux, and 250 S. Paris. Lon. 1° 15′ E. lat. 45° N.

History of Limoges.

The town of Limoges is called by Ptolemy *Rastiatum*, but by Ammianus Marcellinus *Lemovix*, and by others *Lemovica*, *Lemovicum*, and *Lemovicina*. It is said that it was built by the Gauls, and was, in the time of Cæsar, a populous and considerable place, but it suffered very much on the decline of the Roman empire. The Goths were the first who pillaged it, after which it experienced the same treatment from the French and English, by whom it was sacked in the reign of Charles V of France. Bertrand du Guesclin, constable of France, took it from the latter in 1371, and it was retaken by the prince of Wales sometime after by assault, who, being exceedingly irritated against the inhabitants, put them all to the sword. It is an episcopal city, of which S. Martial is supposed to have been the first bishop. The prelates of Aquitania assembled councils in this city in 1028, 1031, and, as is said, in 1182. *Apollin. Sidon.* l. 7, ep. 6; *Gregor. Turon. Hist.* l. 9, &c.; *Du Chesne, Antiq. des Villes.*

LINACRE (*Biog.*) or *Lynacer*, *Thomas*, a physician and scholar, descended from the Linacres, of Linacre-Hall, in Derbyshire, was born in 1460 at Canterbury, and died in 1524, leaving translations of most of Galen's works, as of Proclus 'De Sphærâ,' 1499, his grammatical treatise, 'De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis Libri sex;' printed after his death, and translated by Buchanan.

LINCOLN, *Edward, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) vide *Clinton*.

LINCOLN, *Henry, second Earl of*, was one of the peers in commission for the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, and one of the commanders of the forces that besieged the earl of Essex, and obliged him to surrender in 1601. He afterwards sat on the trial of the latter, and died in 1616.

LINCOLN, *Theophilus, fourth Earl of*, took part at first in the grand rebellion, but in 1647 he was among the number of those who, wishing to bring about a treaty with the king, was imprisoned in the Tower. He lived to see the restoration, and served the office of carver at the coronation of Charles II.

LINCOLN, *Henry, ninth Earl of*, vide *Newcastle*.

LINCOLN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Newcastle.

LINCOLN (*Geog.*) a city of England and capital of Lincolnshire, is situated on the North bank of the river Witham, 21 m. W. Horncastle, 51 N. by W. Peterborough, and 129 N. by W. London.

History of Lincoln.

This city was a place of great consequence from the time of the Norman conquest, and affords greater remains of antiquity than any other place in England. Of the castle built by William the conqueror little is now to be seen; but vestiges of its churches and religious houses are still visible on all sides, notwithstanding the havoc which was made in this city during the rebellion, when it was occupied successively by the contending parties. In the reign of Henry I the Foss Dyke canal, probably the first in the kingdom, was cut for the benefit of its trade.

Ecclesiastical History of Lincoln.

Lincoln was elected into a bishop's see in the 11th century, when Remi de Fescani transferred the see of Dorchester to Lincoln, and founded the cathedral there, which is admired as a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. Henry VII separated the bishopric of Ely from that of Lincoln, and Henry VIII those of Peterborough and Oxford. Notwithstanding these diminutions, this diocese continues to be the most extensive in the kingdom. Among the successors of Remi de Fescani were Robert Blowet, Alexander, and Geoffry Plantagenet, &c., and among those since the reign of Edward V were John White, William Wickham, William Barlow, John Williams, afterwards archbishop of York, Thomas Tennison, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, William Wake, afterwards the metropolitan, and Edmund Gibson, &c.

LINCOLNSHIRE (*Geog.*) a maritime county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the Humber, E. by the German Ocean, S. E. by the Wash and Norfolk, S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, S. W. by Rutlandshire, and W. by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It is 77 m. long, and 45 broad.

Principal Towns. Lincoln, the capital, Boston, Gainsborough, Louth, Stamford, Spalding, Grantham, Grimsby, Barton, Horncastle, and Spilsby.

Principal Rivers. The Trent, Welland, Witham, Glens, and Anchtolme.

History. Previous to the Roman conquest Lincolnshire was possessed by the *Coritani*, and under the Romans formed a part of *Britannia prima*, when it appears to have been occupied by various military stations, and intersected by different roads, the principal of which were the British Ermin-Street, afterwards adopted by the Romans, and the Fossway. During the government of the Saxons it

was included in the kingdom of Mercia. In the wars with the barons king John lost all his carriages and camp equipage, with many of his men, in the quicksands in passing the Wash.

LIND, *James* (*Biog.*) an English physician, who died in 1794, was the author of a Treatise on the Diseases of Seamen, besides other works.

LINDANUS, *William* (*Ecc.*) a native of Dordrecht, in Holland, and first bishop of Ruremonde, one of the most celebrated prelates of his time, was nominated to the see of Ruremonde by Philip II, king of Spain, in 1567, translated to that of Ghent in 1588, and died in 1591, at the age of 63, after having been employed in important concerns in the service of the king of Spain. He was the author of many controversial works.

LINDSAY, *Sir David* (*Hist.*) earl of Crawford, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry.* [Vide *Crawford*]

LINDSAY, *Sir John, Lord,* of the same family, one of the hostages for the ransom of king James I in 1424, died in 1479 Privy Councillor to James II.

LINDSAY, *Sir Walter,* fifth son of the preceding, a valiant knight, died in 1538, after having signalized himself in the wars with the Turks in defence of the Christians, and in company with the knights of Rhodes.

LINDSAY, *David, second Lord,* adhered to the party of king James III, and was a principal commander on his side at the battle of Bannockburn in 1488. He died in 1492.

LINDSAY, *Patrick, fourth Lord,* and brother to the preceding, accompanied king James IV in his fatal expedition to England in 1513, and gave his opinion against his majesty's entering into the engagement. He escaped the carnage of that day, and was afterwards one of the four lords appointed to remain with the queen dowager, and to give her counsel and assistance.

LINDSAY, *John, fifth Lord,* was constituted an Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1541, was present at the death of James V at Falkland in 1542, and was one of the four noblemen to whom the charge of the young queen Mary was committed. He was a principal commander at Ancrammuir in 1544, where Evers and Laton were defeated, and died in 1563.

LINDSAY, *Patrick, sixth Lord,* an extraordinary zealot for the Reformation, was one of the noblemen concerned in seizing the king's person at the raid of Ruthven in 1582, and died in 1589.

LINDSAY, *John, tenth Lord and first Earl of Lindsay and Crawford,* vide *Crawford.*

LINDSAY, *Alexander, first Earl of Balcarras,* vide *Balcarras.*

LINDSAY (*Her.*) the distinguished surname of an ancient family in Scotland, which has spread into numerous branches, and been fruitful in great men. Some of this family attached themselves to king David I; namely, William de Lindsay and Walter de Lindsay, brothers, who obtained from that monarch various lands in Clydesdale, and in the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington. From these two brothers all the Lindsays of Scotland are descended. Sir David Lindsay, mentioned under *History* [vide *Crawford*], was the first on whom the peerage was conferred, he being raised to the dignity of earl of Crawford in 1398. David, the fourth earl, was created duke of Montrose in 1488, which was annulled by act of parliament the same year. From a younger branch of the same family descended John Lindsay, of the Byres, who was created lord Lindsay, of the Byres. John, the tenth lord Lindsay, was created in 1633 earl of Lindsay and lord Parbroath; and on the forfeiture of Ludovick, earl of Crawford, received in 1644 the earldom of Crawford, which was confirmed after the restoration. John Crawford, of Kilburny, son of the honourable Patrick Lindsay, second son of the earl of Crawford, was created in 1703 viscount of Mount-Crawford, lord Kilburny, and Drumrig. At the death of the twentieth earl of Crawford, without issue, the titles became dormant, although the earl of Balcarras, who is also of the Lindsay family, considers himself as entitled to the earldom of Crawford as descended in the male line, from Walter Lindsay, third son of Alexander, second earl of Crawford. Sir David Lindsay, of Balcarras, ancestor of the earl of Balcarras, was advanced in 1633 to the title of lord Lindsay, of Balcarras; and Alexander, the second lord, was raised to the dignity of earl of Balcarras, lord Lindsay and Balneil, &c. [Vide *Balcarras*]

LINDSAY, *Lord,* the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Balcarras.

LINDSAY (*Biog.*) or *Lyndsay, Sir David,* an ancient Scotch poet, probably of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was born in 1490 at Garmylton, in Haddingtonshire, and died about 1557, or, according to some, in 1567, after having filled the office of lion-herald. The best edition of his works was published in 1806 by George Chalmers, esq. in 3 vols. 8vo. containing an account of his life and writings, with a glossary.

LINDSAY, *Robert, of Pitscottie,* a cotemporary of sir David Lindsay, is the reputed author or editor of what has been published as a 'History of Scotland, from 1436 to 1565,' &c. of which a new edition was published by John Graham Dalzell, esq. in 2 vols. 8vo. with its proper title of 'Chronicles of Scotland.'

LINDSAY, *John,* a divine, and a non-juror, who was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and died in 1768, at the age of 82; published 'The Short History of the Regal Succession, &c. with Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics,' &c. 8vo. 1720; and a translation of 'Mason's Vindication of the Church of England,' 1726, and reprinted in 1728.

LINDSEY, *Robert, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was constituted Lord High Admiral of England in 1635, and was killed at the battle of Edge-Hill in his majesty's service in 1642.

LINDSEY, *Montague, second Earl of,* was with his valiant father when he was wounded, and voluntarily surrendered himself a prisoner that he might be near him, and attend upon him until his death. Being afterwards exchanged, he resolutely adhered to his duty and fidelity, and was present in all the engagements which were fought during the rebellion. When he understood that the rebels intended to put their sovereign to death, he, with the duke of Richmond, the marquis of Hertford, and the earl of Southampton, offered themselves as sacrifices for his majesty's safety, as having been, by their office of Privy Counsellors, the advisers of the measures imputed to him as criminal. He afterwards lived in privacy anxiously waiting for the moment when his endeavours might be useful towards restoring his majesty, and his loyal people, to their just rights and government. At the coronation of king Charles II, he put in his claim for the great hereditary office of Lord High Chamberlain, which he executed on that day, and died in 1666, at the age of 56.

LINDSEY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles originally enjoyed by the duke of Ancaster; but at the death of Brownlow, fifth duke of Ancaster, and marquis of Lindsey, without issue, the dukedom and marquisate became extinct; but the earldom of Lindsey devolved on general Albemarle Bertie, heir male of Robert Bertie, the first earl of Lindsey. The arms, &c. of this family are the same as those of Abingdon, differenced. [Vide *Abingdon*]

LINDSEY, *Theophilus* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Cheshire, was born in 1723, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1808, after having resigned his clerical office in order to attach himself to the Socinians, whose opinions he had imbibed, and endeavoured to recommend by his writings.

LINDUS (*Geog.*) Λινδος, a city at the south-east part of Rhodes, built, as is fabled, by Cercaphus, son of Sol and

Cydippe, where Hercules and Minerva had a temple. The town of Gela, in Sicily, was founded by a colony from this city, which was the birth-place of Cleobolus, one of the seven wise men. *Hom.* l. 2; *Herodot.* l. 7; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 34; *Lactant. de Fals. Rel.* c. 21.

LINDWOOD, *William* (*Ecc.*) a divinity professor of Oxford in the reign of Henry V, was sent by that monarch on an embassy into Spain in 1422, and raised to the see of St. David's in 1434, where he died in 1446, leaving 'The Constitutions of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Layton to Chicheley,' printed at Paris in 1505, and at Oxford in 1606.

LINGELBACK, *John* (*Biog.*) a German painter of Frankfort in the 17th century, who died about 1687, was highly esteemed for his landscapes, which he adorned with ruins, antiquities, and a great diversity of objects.

LINGONES (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Belgica, between the rivers Mosa, Arar, and Matrona, whose capital is now called *Langres*. This people was subdued by Julius Cæsar; and passing into Italy, they made some settlements near the Alps, at the head of the Adriatic.
Lucan. l. 1.

Pugnaces pictis cohibebant Lingones armis.

Cæs. de Bell. Gall. 1; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4.

LINGUET, *Simon Nicholas Henry* (*Biog.*) a French political writer, was born at Rheims in 1736, and was put to death during the revolution in 1793, leaving, 1. 'Voyage au Labyrinthe du Jardin du Roi,' 12mo. Hague, 1755. 2. 'Histoire du Siècle d'Alexandre,' 12mo. Paris, 1762. 3. 'Le Fanaticisme des Philosophes,' 8vo. Amsterdam, 1764. 4. 'Necessité d'une Reforme dans l'Administration de la Justice et des Lois Civiles de France,' 8vo. Amsterdam, 1764. 5. 'La Dime Royale,' 1764, reprinted in 1787. 6. 'Histoire des Revolutions. de l'Empire Romain,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1766. 7. 'Theorie des Lois,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1762. 8. 'Théatre Espagnole,' &c.

LINNÆUS, *Charles* (*Geog.*) afterwards styled *Von Linné*, the most eminent of modern naturalists, was born in 1707 at Rashult, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden, and died in 1778, leaving 'Systema Naturæ sistens tria Regna Naturæ,' fol. 1735, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1756; 'Bibliotheca Botanica,' 8vo.; 'Hortus Cliffortianus,' fol.; 'Critica Botanica,' 8vo.; 'Flora Laponica,' 8vo.; 'Flora Suecica;' 'Fauna Suecica;' 'Flora Zeylanica,' 4to.; 'Hortus Upsalensis;' 'Amœnitates Academicæ,' 5 vols. 8vo.; 'Materia Medica;' 'Animalium Specierum in Classes;' 'Oratio de Incrementis Telluris Habitabilis;' 'Nemesis Divina;' 'Plantæ Surinamenses.'

LINNÆUS, or *Von Linné, Charles*, the eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1741, and died in 1783, leaving 'Decas Plantarum Rariorum Horti Upsaliensis,' 1762, and another in 1763; and also in 1767, 'Plantarum Rariorum Horti Upsaliensis Fasciculus Primus;' also the 'Supplementum Plantarum,' printed at Brunswick, under the care of Ehrhart, in 1781; which was inserted in the 14th edition of Linnæus' 'Systema Vegetabilium,' &c.

LINT, *Peter van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp in the 16th century, obtained a reputation for his historical paintings, as well as his portraits.

LINT, *Hendric van*, his relation, and also a painter, left several landscapes that were much admired, two of which are said to be in lord Moira's collection.

LINTON, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the eldest son of the earl of Traquair.

LINTRUSI, *Severinus* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Wiburg, in Jutland, who died in 1732, was the author of some theological works in Latin.

LINTURNUM (*Geog.*) a town of Campania, at the mouth of the river Clanius, where Scipio Africanus died and was buried.

LINUS (*Myth.*) Λῖνος, a son of Ismenias, and native of Thebes, who is said to have taught music to Hercules, by whom he was killed in a fit of anger. Diogenes makes him to be son of Mercury and Urania, and to have been killed by Apollo, for presuming to compare himself to him. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Virg. Ecl.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 2.

LINUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) a native of Volaterra, in Tuscany, was, according to some of the ancients, the successor of St. Peter in the see of Rome, and, according to some, suffered martyrdom; but of the circumstances of his life and death nothing certain is known. *S. Iren. adv. Hæres.* l. 4; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 3; *S. Hieron. in Lin.*; *S. August. cont. Donat.* l. 2; *Onuph. in Vit. Pont.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 69; *Bellarmin. Rom. Pont.* l. 9.

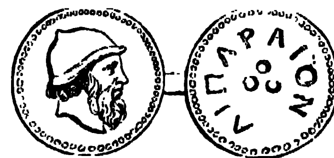
LIOTARD, *John Stephen* (*Biog.*) a crayon painter, was born at Geneva in 1702, and died about 1780, leaving a good reputation in his branch of the art.

LIPARA (*Geog.*) or *Lipare*, Λιπαρα, the largest of the Æolian Islands, which are called by Strabo Λιπαραίων νῆσοι, and now the *Lipari Islands*. [Vide *Æolia*] It received its name from Liparus, the son of Auson, king of these islands; but, according to Diodorus, Æolus reigned at Lipara before Liparus. It was also called *Vulcania*, because Vulcan had his workshop there.
Virg. Æn. l. 8, v. 416.

Insula Sicanium juxta latus, Æoliamque
Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis
Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.

Diodor. l. 5; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Schol. Callim. in Del. et Theoc. in Id.* 2.

LIPARA (*Numis.*) the island and town of this name is distinguished on medals by the inscription ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ, ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΟΝ, bearing for their types the head of Vulcan, and bulls of iron, &c. as in the annexed figure.



LIPARI *Islands* (*Geog.*) a group of islands in the Tuscan sea, belonging to Sicily, and extending from 13° to 15° E. longitude, and from 38° 20′ to 38° 50′ N. latitude, including Lipari, Stromboli, Salini, Volcano, Volcanella, &c. They were known to the ancients by the names of the *Insulæ Æoliæ, vel Vulcaniæ, vel Insulæ Liparæorum.* [Vide *Lipara*]

LIPENIUS, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Goritz, in Brandenburgh, in 1630, and died in 1692, leaving among his works 'Bibliotheca Juridica,' Francof. 1679; 'Bibliotheca Medica,' ibid. 1679; 'Biblioth. Philosophica,' ibid. 1682; 'Bibliotheca Realis Theologica,' 2 vols. Francof. 1685; making in all six folio volumes. The Bibl. Juridica was reprinted at Leipsic in 1757, with a supplement, &c.; another supplement was published by Senkenberg in 1789, making in all four volumes folio.

LIPPI, *Fra. Filippo* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Florence, who died in 1488, at the age of 45, successfully imitated the style of his master Massacio.

LIPPI, *Filippo*, his son, who died in 1505, at the age of 45, excelled in imitating architectural ornaments.

LIPPI, *Lorenzo*, a Florentine painter and poet, who was born in 1606, and died in 1664, excelled in historical pieces and portraits. His poem, entitled 'Il Malmantile racquistato,' is considered a classical work in the Tuscan language.

LIPPOMANI, *Jerome* (*Hist.*) a noble Venetian, and one of the most distinguished men in his time, was employed on various missions to Storia, Savoy, Poland, and Naples; but being accused of holding a secret correspondence with the enemies of his country, he was put into prison, and would have suffered for his offence, if he had not died in confinement in 1591.

LIPPOMANI, *Lewis*, a native of Venice, and a bishop of Ve-

rona, was employed on various missions to Portugal and elsewhere, and died in 1559, after having distinguished himself both as a statesman and a scholar. He wrote the Lives of the Saints, &c.

LIPPINCOTT (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1778 on sir Henry Lippincott; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, per fesse, counter-embattled *gules* and *sable,* three talbots statant gardant *argent,* two and one; second and third *sable,* a chevron *argent,* between three mermaids *proper,* crined and combed *or.*

Crest. In a mural coronet *gules,* a plume of six ostrich feathers in one row *argent* and *azure* alternately.

Motto. "Secundis dubiisque rectus."

LIPSIUS, *Justus* (*Biog.*) a critic and scholar, was born at Isch, between Brussels and Louvain, in 1547, and died in 1606, leaving among his works, 'Antiquæ Lectiones;' 'Electorum Libri duo;' 'Saturnalium Libri duo;' 'De Amphitheatris;' 'De Militia Romana,' &c.; which have been published separately and collectively. The best edition of his collected works is that of Vesel, in 4 vols. fol. 1675. His critical notes on Seneca, Tacitus, Plautus, Propertius, &c. are to be found in the respective authors. [Vide Plate XXII]

LIRIS (*Geog.*) a river of Campania, now *Garigliano,* separating it from Latium, and falling into the Mediterranean, after watering the towns of Sora, Fregellæ, and Minturnæ.

Horat. Carm. l. 3, od. 17.

—— innantem Maricæ
Litoribus tenuisse Lirim.

Mart. l. 13, ep. 83.

Cæruleus nos Liris amat, quem silva Maricæ
Protegit.

Lucan. l. 2, v. 424.

Sarnus et umbrosæ Liris per regna Maricæ.

LIS, *John Vander* (*Biog.*) a painter of Oldenburg, who died in 1629, at the age of 59, was particularly happy in representing scripture and moral subjects.

LIS, *N.* another painter of Breda, was eminent in historical representations.

LISBON (*Geog.*) the capital of Portugal, situated on the north bank of the Tagus, 10 m. from its mouth, and built on seven hills, not broad, but six miles in length, 178 m. W. by N. Seville, and 255 S. by W. Madrid. Lon. 9° 5′ W. lat. 38° 40′ N.

History of Lisbon.

Lisbon, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Olisippo,* is supposed to have had a Phœnician colony for its first settlers. It was taken with the rest of Portugal by the Moors, in the eighth century, but retaken by Alphonsus II, king of Spain, in 793, and again by Alphonsus I, king of Portugal, in 1147. It was first made the residence of the Portuguese kings, and the capital of the kingdom, by Emanuel, in the 16th century. It was partially shaken by an earthquake in 1531; but suffered nothing material, either from war or the elements, until 1755, when it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. In 1807 it became the scene of important operations between the British and French armies, until the latter were finally driven from the country. Lisbon is the see of a patriarch and an archbishop, with a university and a tribunal of the inquisition.

LISBURNE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Vaughan [vide *Vaughan*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Vaughan, earl of Lisburne, viscount Lisburne, lord Vaughan, baron of Fethers.

Arms. *Sable,* a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis *argent.*

Crest. On a wreath, an armed arm bent at the elbow, brandishing a fleur-de-lis, all *proper.*

Supporters. The dexter a dragon, with wings expanded, regardant *vert,* gorged with a plain collar *sable,* edged *argent,* charged with three fleurs-de-lis, as in the coat, having a golden chain thereto affixed; the sinister a unicorn regardant *argent,* his horn, mane, tufts, and hoofs *or,* gorged and chained as the dexter.

LISIEUX (*Geog.*) a considerable town of Upper Normandy, in the department Calvados, 12 m. from the sea, 30 E. Caen, 40 S. W. Rouen, 116 W. N. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 14′ E. lat. 49° N. It was formerly an episcopal see, and is supposed to be the *Lexovium,* or, according to some, the *Neomagus* of the ancients. The most ancient bishop of Lisieux of which mention is made, is Theobald, who assisted at the third Council of Orleans in 538. Two ecclesiastical assemblies are also said to have been held there, namely, in 1106, and in 1321. *Aimon. Hist.* l. 4; *Du Chesne, Antiq. des Villes.*

LISLE, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) a brave loyalist, who, after displaying his valour in a signal manner in defence of his sovereign during the grand rebellion, was shot by the rebels in 1648.

L'ISLE, *Claude de,* a descendant from an ancient family in France, and a native of Vaucouleurs, in Lorraine, was born in 1644, and died in 1720, leaving, 1. 'Relation Historique du Roïaume de Siam,' 12mo. 1684. 2. Different Letters on Geographical Subjects, in 1700. 3. 'Un Atlas Généalogique et Historique,' &c. 1718. 4. 'Abrégé de l'Histoire Universelle,' &c. 7 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1731. 5. 'Introduction à la Geographie,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1746.

L'ISLE, *William de,* son of the preceding, and also a geographer, was born in 1675, and died in 1726, leaving several maps, which were highly esteemed; besides pieces inserted in the 'Memoires.'

L'ISLE, *Lewis de,* brother of the preceding, a traveller and astronomer, who died in 1741, is still remembered by some pieces inserted in the 'Memoires' of the French Academy; and also in those of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh.

L'ISLE, *J. Nicholas de,* younger brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1688, and died in 1768, leaving 'Memoirs illustrative of the History of Astronomy,' in 2 vols. 4to.; besides some papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and in the 'Mercure.'

LISLE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) a title conferred on Edward Grey in 1483, which became extinct at the death of John, second viscount Lisle, in 1504. It was afterwards revived in the person of Arthur Plantagenet, natural son of king Edward IV, who, marrying Elizabeth, sister of John, second viscount Lisle, was advanced to that dignity and title in 1533, which became extinct at his death in 1541.

LISLE, *Baron,* a title enjoyed by the family of Lysaght. [Vide *Lysaght*] The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* three spears erect *gules;* on a chief *azure* a lion of England.

Crest. A dexter arm couped at the shoulder *proper,* clad *gules,* brandishing a sword, pomeled and hilted *or.*

Supporters. Two lions rampant, armed and langued *gules.*

Motto. "Bella! horrida bella!"

LISLE, *William* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1637, published, 1. 'A Saxon Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament,' &c. 4to. 1623. 2. Du Bartas' 'Ark, Babylon, Colonies, and Columns,' 4to. 1637, in French and English. 3. 'The Fair Ethiopian,' 4to. 1631.

LISLE, vide *Rome de.*

LISLE (*Geog.*) a large and well-fortified city of France, formerly the capital of French Flanders, seated in a rich and marshy soil, on the Deule, 14 m. W. Tournay, and 130 N. Paris. Lon. 3° 4′ E. lat. 50° 30′ N.

History of Lisle.

This town, which is said to have derived its origin from a castle, built by Julius Cæsar, on an island in the Deule, was on that account called in the Latin of the middle ages *Insula*, or *Isla*. It was fortified by Philip Augustus, king of France, in 1213; but in consequence of a revolt of the inhabitants, he reduced it to ashes; after which it was rebuilt, enlarged, and much improved. Louis XIV took it from the Spaniards in 1667, and in 1708 it surrendered to the allies, under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, after a long and sanguinary siege. At the peace of Utrecht it was restored to France, but was again assailed, although without success, by the Austrians in 1792.

LISMORE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of O'Callaghan [vide *O'Callaghan*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. O'Callaghan, viscount Lismore of Shanbally, co. Tipperary, and baron Lismore.

Arms. *Argent*, in an oak forest a wolf passant *proper*.

Crest. On a wreath, a dexter arm couped at the shoulder, embowed, brandishing a sword, and thereon a snake, all *proper*.

Supporters. Two stags *proper*.

Motto. "Fidus et audax."

LISSUS (*Geog.*) now *Alesso*, a town of Macedonia, on the confines of Illyricum. *Liv.* l. 44; *Plin.* l. 3.

Lissus, a small river of Thrace, which was dried up by the army of Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 7; *Strab.* l. 7.

LISTER (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in the county of Derby, of which mention is made as early as the reign of Edward when John Lister married Isabel, daughter and heir of John de Bolton, bowbearer of Holland. His descendant, Thomas Lister of Gisburn Park, was raised in 1797 to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Ribbesdale of Gisburn Park, co. York. [Vide *Ribbesdale*]

Lister, *Martin* (*Biog.*) an English physician and naturalist, was born at Radcliffe, in Buckinghamshire, about 1638, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1711, leaving, 1. 'Historia Animalium Angliæ,' 1678. 2. The 'Metamorphoses Naturelles,' &c. of John Goedart, translated into English under the title 'Of Insects,' &c. 1682; and also into Latin. 3. 'De Fontibus Medicalibus Angliæ,' Ebor. 1682. 4. 'Historia, sive Sinopsis Conchyliorum,' 2 vols. fol. 1685, 1699; and Oxon. 1770. 5. An Account of his Journey to Paris. 6. 'Exercitatio Anatomica,' 2 vols. 1695. 7. 'Conchyliorum Bivalvium,' &c. 4to. 1696.

LITHGOW, *William* (*Biog.*) a Scotch traveller in the reign of king James, whose Account of his Sufferings and Travels over Europe, Asia, and Africa, was published in 4to. in 1614, and appeared again in Morgan's 'Phœnix Britannica.'

LITHUANIA (*Geog.*) a name formerly given to a tract of country lying between Poland and Prussia, now forming the three Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. This country was originally governed by princes of its own, known by the name of grand dukes, the first of whom, mentioned in history, was Kynas, in 1170. Jagellon, one of his successors by his marriage with Hedwiga of Poland, was elected in 1386 king of that country; after which Lithuania became an appendage to the kingdom.

LITTLETON (*Hist.*) or *Lyttleton, Sir Thomas*, an English judge, was born at Frankley, about the beginning of the 15th century, and after receiving his education at one of the Universities, he removed to the Inner Temple, where being called to the bar, he was promoted by Henry VI to the office of Steward or Judge of the Court of the Palace or Marshalsea of the King's Household; in 1455 he was made King's Serjeant; and, notwithstanding the troubles of the times, he was advanced in the reign of Edward IV to be one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; which post he filled with honour to himself and benefit to his country until his death in 1481. The memory of this judge is preserved by his 'Tenures,' which has passed through innumerable editions, no less than 24 being reckoned from 1539 to 1639 only. It is supposed by Dr. Middleton to have been first published in French, without date, by Lettou and Machlinea, near the church of All Saints, or All Hallows, in London; but lord Coke supposes the French edition also without date, and in folio, for R. Pinson, to have been the first. The 'Commentary' of lord Coke upon it has not only given it immense value, but secured to it a lasting reputation. Of this last work a republication was made in folio in 1788, which was enriched by the annotations of lord Haile and lord chancellor Nottingham, besides those of Messrs. Hargrave and Butler, the editors.

Littleton, *John*, a descendant of the Worcestershire Littletons, was implicated in the disgrace of Essex, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by whose order he was confined on a charge of conspiracy, and would probably have lost his life on the scaffold, but for the interference of his friends. He died in prison in 1600.

Littleton, or *Lyttleton, Edward*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England in the reign of Charles I, and a descendant by a collateral branch from the preceding, was born in 1589, educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and after passing through the usual gradations in the law, was constituted in 1639 Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1640 Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which he held until his death in 1645. His 'Reports' were published in folio in 1683; besides which he left several speeches in Parliament, as also several arguments and discourses published in Rushworth, Vol. I; also separately in 4to. 1642; and in a book, entitled 'The Sovereign's Prerogative and Subjects' Privileges discussed,' folio, 1657.

Littleton, vide *Lyttelton*.

Littleton, *Lord* (*Her.*) of Mounslow, in Shropshire, the title conferred in 1639 on lord keeper Littleton above-mentioned, which became extinct at his death in 1645.

Littleton, *Adam* (*Biog.*) a scholar and divine, was born in 1627 at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, educated at Westminster, whence he was chosen student of Christ Church, Oxford; but was driven away by the usurping powers in 1648, and died in 1694, leaving, 1. 'Tragicomœdia Oxoniensis,' 4to. a Latin Poem on the Parliamentary Visitors, 1648. 2. 'Pastor Metricus, sive Voces omnes Nov. Test. Primogeniæ Hexametris Versibus comprehensæ, Gr. et Lat.' 4to. 1658. 3. 'Diatriba in octo Tractatus distributa,' &c. printed with the former. 4. 'Elementa Religionis,' &c. 8vo. 1658; to which is added 'Complicatio Radicum in primæva Hebræorum Linguâ.' 5. 'Solomon's Gate; or, an Entrance into the Church,' &c. 8vo. 1662. 6. 'Latin Dictionary,' 4to. 1678. 7. A translation of Selden's 'Jani Anglorum Facies altera,' fol. 1683; to which were added three other tracts by the same author. 8. 'The Life of Themistocles,' from the Greek in the first volume of Plutarch's Lives, by several hands, 8vo. 1687.

Littleton, *Edward*, an English divine and poet, was elected from Eton School to King's College, Cambridge, in 1716, and died in 1734, leaving, besides some sermons, also a Poem on the subject of his various studies at Eton; and also 'On a Spider,' &c.

LIVADIA (*Geog.*) a province of European Turkey.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the N. by Thessaly, E. by the Archipelago, S. by the Gulf of Engia and Lepanto, which latter separates it from the Morea, and W. by the Mediterranean.

Extent and Division. It comprises the most interesting portion of ancient Greece, being composed of the small

states of Acarnania, Ætolia, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Bœotia, Megara, and Attica.

Principal Towns. Livadia, Dadi, Salona, and Athens. The formerly celebrated cities of Thebes, Delphi, Megara, and Orchomenos, are now in a very decayed state.

Mountains. Parnassus, Helicon, and Cithæron, so well known in antiquity.

Rivers. Lethe, Mnemosyne, which, united, form the Hercyna, the Lake of Livadia, anciently Copais Lacus, which is formed by the river Cephiso, and other smaller streams, the Lake of Stivo, or of Thebes, &c.

LIVADIA, the capital of the foregoing province, which stands to the East of Mount Helicon, 15 m. from the Gulf of Lepanto, 50 N. W. Athens, and 85 S. S. E. Larissa. Lon. 23° 20′ E. lat. 38° 30′ N. This town, which stands on the site of the ancient Lebadia, has in its neighbourhood the celebrated cave of Trephonius.

LIVERPOOL, *Charles, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a statesman, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, held successively the offices of Under Secretary of State, Secretary to the Treasury, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, a Lord of the Treasury, President of the Board, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and died in 1808, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'A Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England,' 1756. 2. 'A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations during the present War,' 1758. 3. 'A Collection of Treatises from 1648 to 1783,' which he edited in 3 vols. 8vo. 1785. 4. 'A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King,' 1805.

LIVERPOOL, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Jenkinson [vide *Jenkinson*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Jenkinson, earl of Liverpool, and baron Hawksbury, of Hawksbury.

Arms. *Azure*, on a fesse wavy *argent*, a cross patee *gules*, in chief two etoiles *or*. To which were added, as an augmentation to the first earl in 1796, a chief wavy *argent*, charged with the arms of the borough of Liverpool.

Crest. A sea-horse assurgent *or*, maned *azure*, supporting a cross patee *gules*.

Supporters. Two eagles, each charged with a cross patee on the breast.

Motto. "Palma non sine pulvere."

LIVIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) the name of a family which, though plebeian, rose to distinction in the state. It was known by the surnames of Drusus, Libo, and Salinator.

LIVIA, *Drusilla*, also called *Julia*, daughter of Livius Drusus Calidianus, and wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, was the mother of the emperor Tiberius and Drusus. On the death of her husband she was married to Augustus, who adopted her son Tiberius. She is said to have died at the age of 82, A. D. 29. *Tac. Annal.* l. 1; *Sueton. in Aug.*; *Dio.* l. 56.

LIVIA, *Drusilla*, vide *Drusilla*.

LIVIA, the daughter of Drusus, and grand-daughter of the first Livia above-mentioned, was married to another Drusus, the son of Tiberius, whom she poisoned in order to abandon herself to Sejanus. Soon after the death of the latter she was compelled to starve herself. *Tacitus*; *Suetonius*, *&c.*

LIVIA, *Orestilla*, a Roman lady, who was debauched by Caligula on the day she was going to be married to Piso. He repudiated her a few days after, and banished her at the end of two years. *Sueton. in Calig.* c. 25; *Dio.* l. 39.

LIVIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) some coins are extant of this family, bearing the surnames of Drusus, Libo, and Salinator, but they are all of doubtful authority. Others, which are acknowledged to be genuine, bear the effigy of the wife of Augustus as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions—DIVA LIVIA DIVI AUGUST.—JULIA AUG. vel AUGUSTA GENETRIX ORBIS. —LIVIA AUGUSTA.—CERERI; and in the Greek, ΘΕΑ ΛΙΒΙΑ, vel ΛΙΟΥΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. — ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ. — ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. — ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ; ΕΦΕσίων, &c.; on the reverse, CAESARI AUGUSTO.—TIBERIUS CAESAR DIVI AUGUSTI F. AUGUSTUS, &c.



LIVIUS SALINATOR, *M.* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, who distinguished himself by the victory he obtained over Asdrubal as he was passing into Italy with a reinforcement for his brother Livius Drusus, a tribune. He joined the patricians in opposing the ambitious views of C. Gracchus. *Plut. in Grac.*

LIVIUS, vide *Drusus*.

LIVIUS, *Andronicus* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet, who flourished at Rome about 240 A. C. was the first who turned personal satires and the fescennine verses into the form of the drama. Some few of his verses, about 105 in number, are preserved in the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.' *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 1.

LIVIUS, *Titus*, the historian, and native of Padua, in the reign of Augustus, who died A. D. 17, is well known as the author of a Roman history which was comprehended in 140 books, but of which only 35 are extant. The editions of Livy most generally esteemed are those of Mattaire, 6 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1722; of Drakenborch, 7 vols. 4to. Amst. 1738; of Ruddiman, 4 vols. 12mo. Edinb. 1751; and of Oxford, 6 vols. 8vo. 1794. The last English translation of Livy was that of George Baker, A. M. published in 6 vols. 8vo. 1797. [Vide Plate XXV] *Quintil.* l. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3; *Plin. Epist.* l. 2, ep. 3 and 8; *Suet. in Claud.* c. 4; *Euseb. Chron.*

LIVONIA (*Geog.*) a maritime province in the north-west of European Russia, which was almost unknown until the end of the 12th century, when it was overrun by the Danes. During the 13th and 14th centuries it was governed by the Teutonic Knights, and in the 16th century the Poles became masters of it; but, Russia and Sweden afterwards contending for it, it was at length ceded in 1660 with Esthonia to the latter; but finally, in 1721, by the peace of Nystadt, to Russia.

LIZARD POINT (*Geog.*) a promontory in Cornwall, which was the most southern point in England, anciently known by the name of *Ocrinum*, or *Damnonium Promontorium*.

LLOYD, *William* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1627 at Tilehurst, in Berkshire, educated at Oxford, and, after various preferments, was raised to the see of St. Asaph in 1680. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower in 1688 for refusing to permit the publication of the royal declaration for liberty of conscience; was translated in 1692 to Lichfield and Coventry, in 1699 to Worcester, and died in 1717, leaving, 1. 'The late Apology in Behalf of Papists, reprinted and Answered in Behalf of the Royalists,' 1667. 2. 'A Seasonable Discourse, showing the Necessity of maintaining the Established Religion in Opposition to Popery,' 4to. 1672, which passed through five editions in the following year. 3. 'A Seasonable Defence of the Seasonable Discourse,' &c. 4to. 1673. 4. 'The Difference between the Church of England and the Court of Rome considered,' 4to. 1673; all which were reprinted in 4to. 1689. 5. 'Considerations touching the True Way to Suppress Popery in this Kingdom,' 1677. 6. 'An Alarm for Sinners,' 4to. 1679. 7. 'An Historical Account of Church Government,' 8vo. 1684. 8. 'A Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras,' 1699; besides several theological pieces. He is also supposed to have had a hand in a book entitled 'Series Chronologica Olympiadum.'

Lloyd (*Her.*) the name of a family in Flintshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1778 on sir Edward Lloyd. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *sable*; second and third *ermine*, two lozenges conjoined in fesse *sable*, all within a bordure of the last.

Crest. A stag trippant *proper*, armed and hoofed *or*.

Motto. "Heb ddûw Heb ddym Dâwadygan."

Lloyd, *David* (*Biog.*) a biographer and historian, was born at Paub Mawr in 1625, and died in 1691, leaving, 1. 'Modern Policy compleated, or the Public Actions and Councils, &c. of General Monk,' 8vo. Lond. 1660. 2. 'The Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty Charles II,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1660. 3. 'The Countess of Bridgewater's Ghost,' &c. Lond. 1663. 4. 'Of Plots,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1664. 5. 'The Worthies of the World,' &c. an abridgement of Plutarch, 8vo. ibid. 1665. 6. 'The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation,' &c. 8vo. 1665; reprinted in 1670. 7. 'Memoirs of the Lives, &c. of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty during the Rebellion,' fol. Lond. 1668. 8. 'Wonders no Miracles,' &c. 9. 'Exposition of the Catechism and Liturgy,' &c. 9. 'A Treatise on Moderation,' 1675.

Lloyd, *Nicholas*, an English divine and scholar, was born at Holton, in Flintshire, in 1634, educated at Winchester School and Wadham College, and died in 1680, leaving 'Dictionarium Historicum,' fol. Oxon. 1670, and 1686.

Lloyd, *Robert*, a modern English poet, was born at Westminster in 1733, and died in 1764. Ten years afterwards his poetical works were published in two volumes by Dr. Kenrick, but they have not obtained him a place among the 'English Poets.'

LOBB, *Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1678, and died in 1763, leaving 'A Treatise on the Small Pox,' 8vo. London, 1731, 1748; 'Rational Method of Curing Fevers,' &c. 8vo. 1734; 'Medical Practice in Curing Fevers,' &c. &c.

LOBEIRA, *Vasques* (*Biog.*) a native of Oporto, in Portugal, in the 13th century, who is the reputed author of the celebrated romance of 'Amadis de Gaul.'

LOBEL (*Biog.*) or *L'Obel, Matthias de*, a botanist, was born at Lisle, in Flanders, and died in 1616, leaving, 1. 'Adversaria,' fol. Lond. 1570, and Antv. 1576. 2. 'Stirpium Historia,' fol. Antv. 1576. 3. 'Icones,' the cuts taken from the preceding work, and published separately in 1581.

LOBINEAU, *Guy Alexis* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, was born at Rennes in 1666, and died in 1727, leaving, 1. 'L'Histoire de Bretagne,' 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1707. 2. 'L'Histoire de deux Conquêtes de l'Espagne par les Maures,' &c. translated from the Spanish of Michael de Luna. 3. 'L'Histoire de la Ville,' which had been begun by Felibien.

LOBKOWITZ (*Biog.*) vide *Caramuel*.

LOBO, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit and a missionary, was born at Lisbon in 1593, and died in 1678, after having made two voyages to the Indies, and spent many years there amidst dangers and sufferings. His 'Relation Historique d'Abissinie,' was translated from the Portuguese into French by Abbé le Grand, 4to. Paris, 1728, and the English abridgment of it was the first work of Dr. Johnson.

LOCK, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an English musical composer, who died in 1677, left a book entitled 'Melothesia,' 4to. London, 1673, likewise 'The Treasury of Music,' 'The Theatre of Music,' and other collections of songs.

LOCKE, *John* (*Biog.*) a metaphysical and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1632 at Pensford, in Somersetshire, and died in 1704, leaving several works which have been published collectively as well as separately, several times in 3 vols. folio, 4 vols. 4to., and lastly in 9 vols. 8vo. Among these, his 'Essay on Human Understanding,' is that which has acquired him the greatest name among the lovers of scepticism and metaphysical speculation.

LOCKHART (*Her.*) the name of a family in North Britain, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1806 on sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, within a fetter-lock *sable*; on a chief *azure*, three boars' heads erased of the first for Lockhart, second and third for Macdonald.

Crest. A boar's head erased *argent*.

Supporters. A chevalier, &c.; sinister a buck *proper*.

Motto. Above the crest, "Corda serata pando;" below the shield, "Semper paratus pugnare pro patriæ."

LOCKMAN, *John* (*Biog.*) a poetical and miscellaneous writer, who died in 1771, printed two volumes of his poems in 4to. in 1762, and had a share in compiling the General Dictionary, &c.

LOCKYER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born in 1612, educated at Oxford, ejected at the restoration, and died in 1684, after having acted his part during the rebellion. His works, of which Wood has given a long list, consist of Sermons, and religious Tracts.

LOCRI (*Geog.*) a town of Magna Græcia, in Italy, the modern name of which is said to be *Gieraci*. It was situated on the Adriatic, about 75 miles from Rhegium, and is said to have been founded by a Grecian colony, A. C. 757. *Liv.* l. 23, &c.; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2.

Locri (*Numis.*) vide *Locris*.

LOCRIS (*Geog.*) Λοκρὶς, a country of Greece, whose inhabitants are known by the names of Ozolæ, or Epizephyrii, from their westerly situation; Epicnemidii, at the north of the Ozolæ; and the Opuntii, so called from their chief town Opus, which were situated on the borders of the Euripus, near Phocis and Eubœa. *Hom. Cat.*; *Herod.* l. 6; *Thucyd.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 9, &c.; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 3; *Steph. Byz. &c.*; *Cellar. Not. Orb. Ant.* l. 2.

Locris (*Numis.*) several coins are extant bearing the inscription ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, but it is difficult to determine whether they belong to Locris or Locri.

LOCUSTA (*Hist.*) a celebrated woman at Rome, who poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and attempted to poison Nero, for which she was executed. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12, c. 66.

LODGE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet, descended from a Lincolnshire family, who died in 1623, was the author of 'Wounds of Civil War,' a tragedy; 'Looking Glass for London and England,' a tragi-comedy, 1598, &c. Among his other writings are 'Alarm against the Usurers, containing tried Experiences against Worldly Abuses,' London, 1584; 'Treatise of the Plague,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1603, &c. besides translating Josephus' works into English.

Lodge, *William*, an engraver, who was born at Leeds in 1649, and died in 1689, left a translation of Barri's 'Viaggio Pittoresco,' to which he added, heads of the painters of his own engravings.

LODI (*Geog.*) a town of Milanese, in Italy, situated on the Adda, 16 m. N. E. Pavia, 17 S. E. Milan. Lon. 9° 30′ E. lat. 45° 18′ N. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796, but were defeated in their turn by the same power in 1797.

LOFT, *Capel* (*Biog.*) a poet, a barrister, a whig politician, and a black letter maniac, was born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1751, and died in 1824, leaving a vast number of political and philosophical effusions of temporary interest, besides which, he published a 'Translation of the first and second Georgics of Virgil,' 'Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench, from Easter Term 12 Geo. III. to Michaelmas Term 14 Geo. III. inclusive,' &c.

LOFTUS, *Adam* (*Hist.*) successively archbishop of Armagh,

and of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was nominated to the see of Armagh in 1562, translated to that of Dublin in 1567, made keeper of the Great Seal in 1573, and constituted Lord Chancellor in 1578, which office he retained with honour to himself, and satisfaction to her majesty queen Elizabeth, until his death in 1605, after having been four times appointed one of the chief governors of Ireland, namely, in 1582, 1585, 1597, and 1599.

Loftus, *Sir Adam, first Viscount Ely*, nephew of the preceding, was, after various preferments, made Keeper of the Great Seal in 1603, constituted Lord High Chancellor in Ireland in 1619, and died in 1625, after having rendered himself acceptable to the king by his fidelity and good conduct, in the midst of treason and rebellion.

Loftus, *Dudley*, second son of sir Adam Loftus, and great grandson of the archbishop above-mentioned, was born in 1618, at Rathfarnam, near Dublin, educated at Oxford, and died in 1695, after having filled the posts of Judge of the Prerogative Court and Faculties, and Vicar General in Ireland. His works as an author, are, 1. 'Logica Armeniaca in Latinam traducta,' 12mo. Eblan. 1657. 2. 'Introductio in totam Aristotelis Philosophiam,' 12mo. ibid. 1657. 3. 'The Proceedings observed in order to, and in the Consecration of, the Twelve Bishops in St. Patrick's Church in Dublin, Jan. 27, 1660,' 4to. Lond. 1661. 4. 'Liber Psalmorum Davidis ex Armeniaco Idiomate in Latinum traductus,' 12mo. ibid. 1661. 5. 'Oratio Funebris habita post Exuvias Nuperi Rev. Patris Joan (Bramhall) Archiepiscopi Armaghani,' 4to. ibid. 1663. 6. 'The Speech of James Duke of Ormond, made in a Parliament at Dublin, Sept. 17, 1662,' translated into the Italian, ibid. 1664. 7. 'Reductio Litium de Libero Arbitrio,' &c. 8. 'A Book demonstrating that it was inconsistent with the English Government that the Irish Rebels should be admitted to their former Condition with impunity,' &c. 9. 'Lettera esortatoria di mettere Opera a fare sincera Penitenza mandata alla Signora F. M. L. P.' &c. 4to. 1667. 10. 'The Vindication of an injured Lady, F. M. Lucretia Plunket, one of the Ladies of the Privy Chamber to the Queen-mother of England,' 4to. Lond. 1667. 11. 'Several Chapters of Dionysius Syrus' Comment on St. John the Evangelist, concerning the Life and Death of our Saviour,' 4to. Dublin, which was followed by other pieces of a theological character. 12. 'History of the Eastern and Western Churches, by Gregory Maphrino, translated into Latin from the Syriac.' 13. 'Praxis Cultus Divini juxta Ritus Primævorum Christianorum,' 4to. Eblan. 1693. 14. 'A clear and learned Explication of the History of our Blessed Saviour, taken out of above thirty Greek, Syriac, and other Oriental Authors, &c. translated into English,' 4to. Dublin, 1695.

Loftus, *Nicholas*, second son of sir Dudley Loftus, the son-and-heir of the archbishop, displayed his fidelity to the crown during the rebellion, by lending money, and rendering other important services to his sovereign Charles I, and died in 1666.

Loftus (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the peerage, first conferred on Adam Loftus, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland above-mentioned, who was created in 1622, viscount Loftus, of Ely, which title became extinct at the death of the second viscount. Adam Loftus, the descendant of a junior branch of the same family, was created in 1685 viscount Lisburne, which became extinct at his death; and Nicholas Loftus, descended from another junior branch, was raised to the peerage in 1751, by the style and title of baron Loftus, of Loftus Hall; farther advanced in 1756, to the dignity of viscount Loftus, of Ely, in the kingdom of Ireland; and Nicholas, the second viscount, was created earl of Ely in 1666, which titles became extinct at the death of the second earl, but were revived in the person of Henry Loftus, his uncle, and again became extinct at his death in 1783; but sir Charles Tottenham, who married Elizabeth Loftus, his daughter, and assumed the name of Loftus, was created in 1785 a baron of Ireland, by the title of lord Loftus, baron of Loftus Hall, co. Wexford; in 1789 viscount Loftus, of Ely; in 1794, earl of Ely; in 1800, marquis of Ely, [vide *Ely*] and in 1801, he was advanced to the British peerage by the title of baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, co. York.

Loftus, *Earl of*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Ely.

LOGAN, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine and poet, was born at Soutra, in Mid-Lothian, in 1747, and died in 1788, leaving 'The Philosophy of History,' from his lectures delivered at Edinburgh in 1781; 'Poems,' of which a second edition appeared in 1782, &c.

LOGGAN, *David* (*Biog.*) an engraver, and native of Dantzig, was born in 1635, and died in 1693 or 1700, leaving 'Oxonia Illustrata,' and 'Cantabrigia Illustrata.'

LOIRE (*Geog.*) the largest river in France, which was called *Ligeris* by the Romans, has its source in the mountains of the Cevennes, and falls into the Atlantic about 40 miles below Nantes, receiving in its course the rivers Allier, Cher, Vienne, Mayenne, Sarthe, Sevre, and Indre; and passing through the towns of Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes. It communicates with the Seine by the canal of Orleans, and with the Rhone through the medium of a canal, which joins it with the Soane. This river has given its name to two departments in France.

LOKMAN (*Biog.*) an Abyssinian prophet, said to have been sold as a slave among the Israelites in the reign of David and Solomon, who obtained such credit for wisdom, that Mahomet has introduced God as saying in his Koran "We heretofore bestowed wisdom on Lokman." He is at present known only as the author of some Fables, which were translated and published by Galland, at Paris, in 1724.

LOLLARD, *Walter* (*Ecc.*) the founder of a fanatical sect called Lollards, after him, who, under pretence of opposing the errors of the Romish church, aimed at destroying all government. He was burnt as a heretic, at Cologne, in 1322. He is said by some to have been an Englishman, and is known at least to have disseminated his notions in England, as well as in Germany. *Sander. Hæres.* c. 163; *Trithem. et Genebr. in Chron. &c.*

LOLLIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) the name of a plebeian family of Rome, which attained to the consular dignity.

Lollia, *Paulina*, daughter of the consul Lollius, was first married to C. Memmius Regulus, from whom she was taken to become the wife of Caligula. She was soon cast off by this capricious emperor, and put to death through the means of Agrippina, who wished to prevent her becoming the wife of Claudius. *Plin.* l. 9; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12.

Lollia, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family, as also the surname of Palikanus, is to be met with on some medals, bearing the inscriptions, HONOR. — LIBERTAS. — L. LOLLIUS; and on the reverse, PALIKANUS.—M. LOLLI, M. F. III. VIR.—C. LOLLI, M. DOM. II. VIR. ITE. &c. Some of these coins bear for their types the heads of Honos and Libertas. [Vide *Honos*] *Vaillant. Fam.; Spanh. Dissert. t. ii; Beg. Thesaur.; Morell. Fam.*

LOLLIANUS (*Hist.*) vide *Ælianus*.

LOLLIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) the companion and tutor of C. Cæsar, the son-in-law of Tiberius, was consul U. C. 733, when he offended Augustus by his rapacity. He poisoned himself according to Pliny, but other accounts state that he died a natural death. He is now known by the two epistles of Horace addressed to him. *Paterc.* l. 2, c. 97; *Plin.* l. 9; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3; *Dio.* l. 54.

Lollius (*Biog.*) surnamed *Urbicus*, an historian quoted by Lampridius, and Julius Capitolinus.

Lollius, a poet and orator of Ferrara, in the 16th century, known by the name of *Alberto Lollio*, was the author of 'La Virtu di gli Academici passati;' 'Nobilità creanzade Presenti;' 'Orazioni;' 'L'Aretuza,' &c.

LOMAZZO, *John Paul* (*Biog.*) an Italian artist and writer of the 16th century, who became blind at an early age, but left among his works as an author 'Idea del Tempio della Pittura,' &c.

LOMBARD, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) known by the title of *Master of the Sentences*, was born at Novara, in Lombardy, whence he took his surname, was promoted to the see of Paris in 1160, and died in 1164. His work of the Sentences, divided into four books, contains an illustration of the doctrines of the church, in a collection of sentences or passages taken from the fathers; it was first printed at Venice in folio, 1477.

Lombard, *Lambert* (*Biog.*) a painter of Liege, was born in 1500, and died in 1560, after having obtained a considerable reputation in the exercise of his art.

Lombard, *Peter*, a native of Ireland, who studied for some time under Camden, at Westminster, and died about 1625 and 1626, was the author of, 1. 'Casus circa Decretum Clementis Papæ VIII de Sacramentali Confessione,' &c. 12mo. Antv. 1624. 2. 'De Regno Hiberniæ,' &c. 4to. Lovan. 1632.

Lombard, *Peter*, an engraver, who resided many years in London, and died after the restoration, executed a number of portraits after Vandyke.

LOMBARDY (*Geog.*) a country of Northern or Upper Italy, which lay between the Alps and the Apennines, or more strictly speaking, between the frontiers of Switzerland and Tuscany, being about 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was divided into Upper and Lower; the former, which was the western part, comprehended the Milanese, and a part of Sardinia; the latter comprehended Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, and a considerable part of the Venetian states, &c.

History of Lombardy.

Lombardy, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Longobardia*, or *Lombardy*, answers to the *Gallia Cisalpina* of the Romans, and derived its modern name from the Longobardi, a people, who, in process of time, over-run Italy. They are first mentioned by Prosper Aquitanus, bishop of Rhegium, who says in his Chronicle, that the Lombards leaving their native country Scandinavia, attacked and overcame the Vandals then in Germany about 379, although the name of Longobardi occurs in Strabo, Tacitus, and Ptolemy; but this latter people, situated between the Elbe and Oder, are supposed to have been distinct from the conquerors of Italy, who upon the death of their leaders Ibereus and Dion, chose Agilmond, the son of the latter, for their first king, in 389. He had for his successors Lamiscus, Lete, Ildesk, Gudesc, Claffus, Tatus, Wachus, Walterius, Audoinus, and Alboinus, the first that reigned in Italy, and begun his reign in 568. The following is a chronological list of the kings of Lombardy from this period:

Kings of Lombardy in Chronological Succession.

Kings.	*Began to Reign.*	*Reigned.*
Alboin	568	6 years.
Clephis	574	18 months.
Thirty dukes	576	10 years.
Antharic	586	5
Theudelinda	591	1
Agilulfus	592	24
Aduluald	616	10
Arioald	626	12
Rotharis	638	15
Rodoald	653	4
Aupert	657	5
Grimoald	663	9
Garibald	673	3 months.
Partheric	673	13 years.
Cunibert	689	12
Luithbert	701	8 months.
Reginbert	701	3 months.
Aripert II	702	9 yrs. 11 mths.
Ansprand	702	3 months.
Luitprand	713	31 years.
Rachis	744	5 or 6 months.
Aistulphus	750	7 years.
Desiderius	756	18

This last king of the Lombards being taken prisoner by Charlemagne in 774, the kingdom of the Lombards, in Italy, was terminated after they had been in possession of the country for 206 years. Charlemagne was in consequence proclaimed king of Lombardy, and caused himself to be crowned with an iron crown, by the hands of the archbishop of Milan, at a place called Modostia, about 10 miles from that city. *Prosp. in Chron. Grot.; Aurel. Vict.; Procop. de Bell.; Paul. Diacon. de Gest. Longobard.; Oros.* l. 7; *Gregor. Turon. Hist.; Aimon. de Gest. Francor.; Volaterran. Gregor.* l. 7; *Sigon de Regn. Ital.; Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.; Cluv. Ital. Antiq.*

LOMBART, *Lambert* (*Biog.*) a painter and architect of Liege, who died in 1565, at the age of 59, acquired a considerable reputation in both the arts. His life was published by Hubert Goltzius.

LOMBEG (*Geog.*) a town of Gascony, formerly a bishop's see, suffragan of Toulouse, is the ancient *Lombaria*, or *Lumbaria*, of the Latins.

LOMBROSO, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) a Jew, who published a Hebrew Bible at Venice in 1639.

LOMELLINI (*Hist.*) one of the most illustrious families of Genoa, many of whom held the highest posts in church and state. James Lomellini was doge in 1625. Benedict Lomellini, who was born in 1517, was created a cardinal by Pius IV in 1565, and died in 1579. John Jerome Lomellini, who was born in 1607, filled various posts under Urban VIII and Leo, was created a cardinal in 1652, and died in 1659.

LOMENIE, *Anthony de* (*Hist.*) son of Martial, lord of Versailles, who was killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, came early into the service of Henry IV, by whom he was employed on different missions, particularly into England as Ambassador Extraordinary in 1595, and died in 1638, at the age of 78.

Lomenie, *Henry Augustus de*, count of Brienne, &c. and son of the preceding, succeeded his father in his high posts under Louis XIII and XIV, and died in 1666, after having been sent on an embassy to England to negociate the marriage of Henrietta with Charles, prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I. He left 'Memoires' of the events of the reigns of Louis XIII and XIV, which were published in 3 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1719.

Lomenie, *Henry Lewis de*, son of the preceding, and also his successor in the high offices of state, was employed on different embassies to Denmark, Sweden, and Holland; and, retiring afterwards from public life, he died in 1698, at the age of 56. He left among his works, 1. 'Itinerarium,' 8vo. 2. 'Remarques sur les Règles de la Poësie Françoise,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1667; also at the end of the 'Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre facilement la Langue Latine.' 3. A translation of the 'Institution' of Thaulerus. 4. 'Re-

cueil de Poësies diverses et Chrétiennes,' 3 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1671.

LOMMIUS, *Jodocus* (*Biog.*) or *van Lom*, a medical writer, and native of Buren, in Guelderland, in the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'Commentarii de Sanitate tuenda in Primum Librum C. Celsi,' 12mo. Lovan. 1558. 2. 'Observationum Medicinalium Libri tres,' Antv. 1560, and frequently reprinted. 3. 'De curandis Febribus continuis Liber,' Antv. 1563. These three works were published together under the title of 'Opera Omnia,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1745.

LOMONOZOF (*Biog.*) a Russian poet, was born in 1711, and died in 1764, leaving a number of dramatic pieces, poems, and some prose works, which were all printed in 3 vols. 8vo. Among his prose pieces was an 'Essay on the Rules of Russian Poetry;' 'A Treatise on the Advantage of Chemistry;' 'On the Origin of Light,' &c.

LONDON (*Geog.*) the metropolis of Great Britain, in the popular acceptation of the word, comprises the ancient city of that name, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and their respective suburbs. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite side, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but its greatest breadth does not exceed three miles. The cathedral church of St. Paul, which is nearly in the centre of the city of London, is ascertained to be situated in lat. 51° 31′ N. and lon. 0° 5′ 37″ W. Greenwich.

History of London.

London, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Londinum*, *Lundinum*, *Londinium*, &c. is supposed to have been founded between the age of Julius Cæsar and Nero, in whose time it is said to have been a considerable mercantile town of great opulence; but some authors have given it a much earlier date, making Brute, the descendant of Æneas, to be its founder. In 664 it was ravaged by the plague. William I granted the citizens a charter at the commencement of his reign, which is still preserved, and confirms the laws of Edward the Confessor. The perpetual sheriffwick of Middlesex was granted to the city by Henry I. On the coronation of Richard I, a dreadful massacre of the Jews was committed by the infuriated mob; and, at the commencement of his reign, the chief officer of the city was named mayor in lieu of the old title bailiff. In 1196 William Fitz Osbert excited a sedition, in which he was followed by 50,000 men; but the leader being taken and executed, the rest dispersed. A dreadful famine occurred in 1258, when 20,000 persons perished: which was followed by another massacre of the Jews in 1264. A pestilence ravaged the city in 1348, which recurred again four years after. Wat Tyler in 1381 made London the scene of his outrages, which were terminated by his death in Smithfield; this was followed by a more dreadful insurrection, headed by Jack Cade in 1450, who was, for some time, in possession of London. In 1485, the city was visited by an extraordinary sweating sickness; and in 1580 by the plague, which carried off 30,000 persons in one year; this was followed by a similar visitation at the commencement of the reign of Charles I, which swept off 35,000 persons; and in 1665 by what was called the great plague that nearly depopulated the city. The next year it suffered still more severely by the dreadful conflagration, by which the cathedral, and many other churches, with 13,200 houses, were consumed. London was the chief stay and support of the unnatural rebellion which the Parliament set on foot against their king, Charles I; and in these later times, it has witnessed a formidable riot, which was begun under pretence of petitioning the House of Commons against popery. London is a bishop's see suffragan of Canterbury. In this city also several councils have been held; namely, one in 713, when king Inas caused ordinances to be published for marriages between the British, Scotch, and Saxons; another in 833, in the presence of Egbert, king of the West Saxons; a third in 948, in the reign of Edred; a fourth in 970, for confirming the privileges of monasteries; a fifth in 1075, at which Lanfranc presided, for reforming the morals of ecclesiastics and seculars; a sixth in 1102, deposed all ecclesiastics of bad lives, and supplied the churches that were in want of pastors; and a seventh was held in the same year, at which S. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, presided; an eighth in 1125, at which John de Crema, cardinal legate, presided, and the archbishops of Canterbury and York were present; a ninth was held two years after by William of Canterbury, legate of the Holy See; a tenth was held by Alberic Ostiensis in 1138, at which several ordinances were made; an eleventh by Henry, bishop of Winchester, legate of the Holy See, and brother of Stephen; besides others in 1143, 1144, 1168, 1175, 1214, 1268, 1298, when sentence of banishment was passed on the Jews; in 1343; in 1382, when Wickliff was pronounced an heresiarch and condemned; in 1396, when the 18 propositions of this heresiarch were condemned; in 1423, when Henry Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury, condemned the heresies of Wickliff; and, lastly, in 1356, when Simon Islop, archbishop of Canterbury, opposed king Edward, who wanted to exact tithes from the clergy of England. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14; *Ptol.* l. 1; *Ammian.* l. 27; *Bed. Hist.* l. 2; *Gul. Malms.*; *Matth. Paris*; *Speed. Itin. Descript.*; *Camd. Britan.*

LONDONDERRY, *Robert, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) a statesman of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1769; and, after going through the usual course of study at Cambridge, and travelling on the continent, he was in 1797 appointed Keeper of the Signet, of the Privy Seal of Ireland, sworn of the Privy Concil in 1798, made President of the Board of Controul in 1802, and Minister of War in 1805, which post he resigned on the death of Mr. Pitt; but resumed it in 1807, until the failure of the Walcheren expedition, when he again resigned it. On the death of Mr. Perceval, he acquired the highest influence in the cabinet; and, after exerting himself strenuously to promote the downfal of Bonaparte, he acted a conspicuous part as a negociator at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 in settling the affairs of Europe; but his intense application to business having brought on a derangement, he put an end to his existence in 1822.

LONDONDERRY, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Stewart. [Vide *Stewart*]

LONDONDERRY (*Geog.*) a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, the capital of which is also called Londonderry, which was built in the reign of James I by some London adventurers, and surrounded by walls, 136 miles N. N. W. Dublin. Lon. 7° 25′ W. lat. 54° 50′ N. It acquired celebrity by the long siege which it sustained against James II in 1689.

LONG, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Exeter in 1621, educated at Oxford, ejected as a non-juror at the revolution from his prebend of Exeter, and died in 1700, leaving, 1. 'An Exercitation concerning the Use of the Lord's Prayer in the Public Worship of God,' 8vo. Lond. 1658. 2. 'Calvinus Redivivus,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1673. 3. 'History of the Donatists,' 8vo. ibid. 1677. 4. 'The Character of a Separatist, or Sensuality the Ground of Separation,' 8vo. ibid. 1677. 5. 'Mr. Hale's Treatise of Schism examined and censured,' 8vo. ibid. 1678. 6. 'The Nonconformist's Plea for Peace impleaded in answer to several

late Writings of Mr. Baxter and others,' 8vo. ibid. 1680. 7. 'Unreasonableness of Separation,' &c. begun by Stillingfleet, with Remarks on the Life and Actions of Mr. Baxter,' 4to. and 8vo. ibid. 1681. 8. 'No Protestant; but the Dissenter's Plot discovered and defeated,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1682. 9. 'Vindication of the Primitive Christians in Point of Obedience to their Prince against the Calumnies of a Book, entitled The Life of Julian the Apostate,' ibid. 8vo. 1683. 10. 'History of all the Popish and Fanatical Plots, &c. against the established Government in Church and State,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1684. 11. 'The Letter for Toleration decyphered,' &c. ibid. 1689, in answer to Locke. 12. 'Vox Cleri, or the Sense of the Clergy against making Alterations in the Liturgy,' ibid. 1690. 13. 'An Answer to a Socinian Treatise called the Naked Gospel,' ibid. 1691. 14. 'Dr. Walker's True, Modest, and Faithful Account of the Author of Eikon Basilike.'

LONG, *Roger*, an English divine and astronomer, was born about 1680, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected master in 1733, and died master of Pembroke College in 1770. He was the author of a 'Treatise on Astronomy,' 2 vols. 4to.; the first of which was published in 1742, and the second in 1762; besides a treatise, entitled 'Dicaiophilus Cantabrigiensis; or the Rights of Churches and Colleges defended,' in answer to a pamphlet entitled 'An Enquiry into the Customary Estates and Tenant-Rights of those who hold Lands of Church and other Foundations by the term of three lives,' &c.

LONG, *Edward*, an English author, was born at Rosilian, in Cornwall, in 1734, and died in 1813, leaving, as his principal work, his 'History of Jamaica,' 3 vols. 4to. 1774; besides which he wrote, 1. 'Some Essays in the Prater, by Nicholas Babble, Esq. 1756. 2. 'The Antigallican,' &c. 12mo. 1757. 3. 'The Trial of Farmer Carter's Dog Porter for Murder,' 8vo. 1771. 4. 'Reflections on the Negro Cause,' 8vo. 1772. 5. 'The Sentimental Exhibition, or Portraits and Sketches of the Times,' 8vo. 1774. 6. 'Letters on the Colonies,' 8vo. 1775. 7. 'English Humanity no Paradox,' 8vo. 1778. 8. A pamphlet 'On the Sugar Trade,' 8vo. 1782. He was likewise the editor of 'Memoirs of the Reign of Bossa Ahadie, king of Dahomy, with a Short Account of the African Slave Trade, by Robert Norris.'

LONG, *George le* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic and antiquary, was the author of a treatise, 'De Annulis Signatoriis Antiquorum,' which was inserted in a collection of treatises, 'De Annulis,' printed at Leyden in 1672.

LONG, *James le*, a French historian and bibliographer, was born in 1665 at Paris, and died in 1721, leaving, 1. 'Methode Hebraique du P. Renou,' 8vo. 1708. 2. 'Bibliotheca Sacra, sive Syllabus omnium ferme Sacræ Scripturæ Editionum ac Versionum,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1709; and much enlarged in 2 vols. fol. 1723, by Desmolets; another edition was begun by Masch in 1778; and between that and 1790 5 vols. 4to. were published, but the plan is not yet completed. 3. 'Discours Historique sur les Principales Editions des Bibles Polyglottes,' 8vo. Paris, 1713. 4. 'Histoire des Demelez du Pape Boniface VIII avec Philippe le Bel, Roi de France,' 12mo. 1718. 5. 'Bibliothèque Historique de France,' fol. 1719, and enlarged by Ferret de Fontette and others to 5 vols. fol. 1768-78.

LONGEPIERRE, *Hilary Bernard de* (*Biog.*) a French critic, was born at Dijon in 1659, and died in 1721, leaving 'Medea,' 'Electra,' and some other tragedies, in imitation of the Greek poets.

LONGFORD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Pakenham [vide *Pakenham*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Pakenham, earl of Longford, baron of Longford.

Arms. Quarterly, first counter-quartered *or* and *gules*, the first charged with an eagle displayed of the second, for Pakenham; second *argent*, on a bend indented *sable*, between two cottices *azure*, each charged with three bezants, as many fleurs-de-lis *or* for Cuff; third *ermine*, a griffin rampant *azure*, for Aungier; fourth bendy embattled *argent* and *gules*, for Boyle.

Supporters. The dexter a lion charged on the shoulder with an escarbuncle; the sinister, a griffin segreant.

Motto. "Gloria virtutis umbra."

LONGINUS, *Cassius* (*Hist.*) a tribune, driven out of the senate for favouring the interest of Julius Cæsar, by whom he was made governor of Spain. *Cic. ad Att.* l. 7.

LONGINUS, a lawyer, who was put to death by Nero's order for having the picture of Cassius, one of Cæsar's murderers. *Juv. Sat.* 10.

LONGINUS, a governor of Syria, from whom the emperor Claudius took away this charge. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 20.

LONGINUS, a Roman knight, who signalized himself by an extraordinary act of valour at the siege of Jerusalem. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.*

LONGINUS, *Dionysius Cassius*, a Greek philosopher and critic of Athens, and the most distinguished person of that name, was secretary and the most confidential minister of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. He animated her to make resistance to the arms of the Romans, and, when the victorious Aurelian approached the gates of that city, he returned to his summons a spirited letter, which proved his ruin. The fortune of Rome placed both the queen and her minister in the power of the emperor, who, knowing him to be the author of the offensive letter, caused him to be put to death, A. D. 273. He is said to have written many pieces, which are all lost except his work on the sublime, which has secured him a more lasting fame than his conduct and misfortunes as a statesman. The first edition of this treatise was that of Robertelli, 4to. Basil. 1554; and those reckoned the best editions are that of Tollius, 4to. Traject Rhen. 1694, and that of Toup, 8vo. Oxon. 1778. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 15; *Vopisc. in Aurel.*; *Porphyr. in Vit. Plotin.*; *Zosim. Hist.*; *Phot. Biblioth.*; *Suidas, &c.*

LONGLAND (*Ecc.*) or *Langland, John*, an English prelate, was born in 1473, at Henley, in Oxfordshire, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and, after various preferments, was advanced to the see of Lincoln in 1520, and died in 1547, leaving many valuable books to the libraries of Brazen-nose, Magdalen, and Oriel Colleges; besides which he recovered the salary of the Lady Margaret professorship, which had almost been lost, and bestowed many benefactions on poor students. He also built a curious chapel in Lincoln cathedral in the east part, and almshouses at Henley, his birth-place. His works as an author are, 1. 'Conciones tres,' printed by Pinson, fol. and dedicated to archbishop Warham. 2. 'Quinque Sermones,' &c. London. 1528. 3. 'Expositio Concionalis Psalmi Sexti,' &c. &c. Most of his sermons were preached in English, but translated into Latin by Thomas Key, of All Souls College, and printed by Robert Redman in folio, 1532.

LONGLAND (*Biog.*) or *Langeland, Robert*, the reputed author of 'The Visions of Pierce Plowman,' and one of the first English poets, was a secular priest, and a fellow of Oriel College in the 14th century. His work was completed in 1369, and first edited by Crowley, of whose editions three were published in 1550; an edition was also printed in 1561 by Owen Rogers, to which is sometimes annexed a poem, entitled 'Pierce the Plowman's Crede,' which first appeared in 1553.

LONGOBARDI (*Geog.*) a tribe of people from Scandinavia, who settled in Italy, and gave the name of Lombardy to the country which they chose for their residence.

LONGOLIUS (*Biog.*) or *Longueil, Christopher de*, a scholar, was born in 1490 at Mechlin, and died in 1522, leaving, 1. 'Oratio de Laudibus Ludovici Francorum Regis,' &c.

4to. Paris. 1510, and inserted by Du Chesne in the fifth volume of his collection of French historians. 2. ' Christ. Longolii, Civis Romanæ Perduellionis Rei Defensiones duæ,' 8vo. Venet. 3. ' Ad Lutheranos jam damnatos Oratio,' 8vo. Colonn. 1529; these two last pieces, with his Letters, &c. have been reprinted under the title of ' Christ. Longolii Orationes Epistolæ et Vita necnon Bembi et Sadoleti Epistolæ;' the first edition at Paris, in 8vo. 1533.

Longolius, *Gilbert*, or *Gisbert de Longueil*, a physician, was born in 1507 at Utrecht, and died in 1543 at Cologne, leaving, 1. ' Lexicon Græco-Latinum,' 8vo. 1533. 2. Notes on Ovid's Metamorphoses, Plautus, Cornelius Nepos, the Rhetoric of Herennius, and on Laurentius Valla, in several volumes, 8vo. 3. An edition of ' Philostrati Vita Apollonei Tyanei,' Gr. et Lat. 8vo. 4. A Latin translation of Plutarch's seven ' Opuscula,' 8vo. &c.

LONGOMONTANUS, *Christian* (*Biog.*) an astronomer, and native of Longomontum, in Denmark, whence he took his name, was born in 1562, and died in 1647, leaving among his works ' Astronomia Danica,' 4to. 1611, and folio, 1640.

LONGUEVAL, *James* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastical historian, was born at Santerre, in Picardy, in 1680, and died in 1735, leaving, 1. ' Traité du Schisme,' 12mo. Brussels, 1718. 2. ' Dissertation sur les Miracles,' 4to. Paris, 1730. 3. ' Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane,' 8 vols. 4to. the first and second of which appeared in 1732, and were quickly followed by the others.

LONGUEVUE, *Lewis Dufour de* (*Biog.*) a Norman gentleman, was born at Charleville in 1652, and died in 1733, leaving, 1. A Dissertation on Tatian, inserted in the Oxford edition of that author, 8vo. 1700. 2. ' La Description Historique de la France,' fol. Paris, 1719. 3. ' Annales Arsacidarum,' Argentorat. 1732. 4. Dissertation on Transubstantiation, &c.

LONGUS (*Hist.*) a Roman consul with P. Africanus Major, U. C. 560, when the seats of the people were separated from those of the senators. *Cic. pro Com.* 1.

Longus (*Biog.*) a Greek author, but of what age is not known, who wrote a novel, entitled ' Pastoralium de Daphnide et Chloe Libri quatuor,' the first edition of which, in the original, was published at Florence in 1598; but the best edition is that of Villoison's, Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. Paris, 1657. It was translated into English by George Thorney, and printed at London in 1657, and four times since. Among the French translations, that of Amyot has passed through many editions, but that in 12mo. 1718, is the most esteemed.

LONI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a painter of Florence, who died in 1702, at the age of 47, imitated with success the style of his master, Carlo Dolce.

LONICERUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, and native of Orthern, who died in 1569, at the age of 70, compiled a Greek and Latin Lexicon, begun by Melancthon and Camerarius, and published an edition of Dioscorides and other Greek writers.

Lonicerus, *Adam*, a physician, and son of the preceding, who died at Frankfort in 1586, was the author of ' Methodus Rei Herbariæ,' 4to.; ' Historia Naturalis Plantarum, Animalium, et Metallorum,' 2 vols. fol.; ' Explicatio Corporis Humani Affectuum;' ' Hortus Sanitatis,' &c.

LONSDALE, *John, first Viscount* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1655 at Hackthorp-Hall, in the county of Westmoreland, took an active part in opposition to the measures of James II, and in favour of William III, by whom he was appointed a Privy Counsellor, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, and Lord Lieutenant of Westmoreland and Cumberland, &c.; besides which offices he was, in 1700, appointed one of the Lords Justices to govern the kingdom during the king's absence in Holland, and died the same year.

Lonsdale, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles belonging to the family of Lowther [Vide *Lowther*]; which, with their arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Lowther, earl of Lonsdale, viscount and baron Lowther, of Whitehaven, and a baronet.

Arms. *Or*, six annulets *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath a dragon passant *argent*.

Supporters. Two horses *argent*, each gorged with a chaplet of laurel *proper*.

Motto. " Magistratus indicat virum."

LOON, *Theodore Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Brussels in the 17th century, whose pieces adorn the churches and public buildings of Rome and Venice.

LOPES (*Her.*) the name of a family of Devonshire, which derives its immediate origin from Morat Lopes, of the island of Jamaica, esq. whose ancestors resided there for more than a century. Sir Manasseh-Masseh Lopes, their descendant, was created a baronet in 1805. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a chevron *or*, charged with five barrulets *gules*, between three eagles rising of the second; on a chief of the second five lozenges of the first.

Crest. A lion sejant *ermine*, doubly collared *gules*, supporting a lozenge *azure*.

LOPEZ, *John* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and archbishop of Capua, was born at Valentia, promoted successively to the sees of Perusia and Capua, created a cardinal by Alexander VI in 1496, and died in 1501 of poison, as is suspected, administered by Cæsar Borgia, who was jealous of the ascendancy he had over the pope.

Lopez, *de Castaneda Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese of the 16th century, was the author of ' Historia do Descubrimento e Conquista da India par los Portuguesses,' Conembria, 1552. It was translated into the French by Nicholas de Grouchi, and published at Paris in 2 vols. fol. 1553, and at Antwerp in 1554. The English translation was printed at London in 1582, and the Italian translation at Venice in 1678.

Lopez, *de Gomara, Francis*, a Spanish priest and historian of Seville in the 16th century, was the author of ' Historia General de las Indias,' fol. Medina, 1553; the French translation was published in 8vo. in 1606; the Italian at Venice in 1560 and 1565. 2. ' Descripcion y Traza de todas las Indias,' 8vo. Antwerp, 1553.

Lopez *de Vega*, vide *Vega*.

LORENZETTI, *Ambrose* (*Biog.*) a painter of Rome and disciple of the famous Giotto, who died at the age of 83 in the 14th century, was the first who represented rain and tempests in his paintings.

LORENZINI (*Biog.*) or *Laurentini, Francis Maria*, an Italian poet, was born at Rome in 1680, and died in 1743, leaving some Italian poems, which have been printed at Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples, &c. His Latin and Sacred Dramas were published separately at Rome, and his other Latin poetry among those of the academicians of the Arcadi.

LORERIO, *Dionysius* (*Biog.*) a native of Benevento, and a cardinal, was placed in the sacred college by Paul III in 1539, after having been employed by him as nuncio in Scotland. He died in 1542.

LORIT, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a scholar, otherwise called *Glareanus*, from Glaris, a town of Switzerland, his native place, was born in 1488, and died in 1563, at the age of 75, leaving, 1. ' Isagoge in Arithmeticam.' 2. ' Descriptio de Situ Helvetiæ,' &c. 3. ' De quatuor Helvetiorum Fœdere Panegyricon.' 4. ' Isagoge in Musicam.' 5. ' De Geographia Liber.' 6. ' De Ponderibus ac Mensuris.' 7. ' Elegiarum Libri duo;' besides Annotations on Ovid, Horace, Livy, Valerius, Suetonius, Lucan, Eutropius, &c.

LORME, *Philibert de* (*Biog.*) master of the works to the

French king, and a native of Lyons, who died in 1557, was the author of 'Nouvelles Inventions pour bien bastir et à petit Frais,' fol. Paris, 1561, and Ten Books of Architecture, fol. 1568.

LORN, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Argyle.

LORRAIN, *Robert le* (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Paris, was born in 1666, and died in 1743, leaving, as specimens of his skill, the famous tomb of cardinal Richelieu, in the Sorbonne, which he executed in conjunction with Noulisson; besides several pieces in the episcopal palace of Saverne. His Galatea is reckoned his chef d'œuvre.

LORRAINE (*Hist.*) vide *Guise*.

LORRAINE (*Geog.*) a province of France which now forms the departments of Meurte, Moselle, and Vosges.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and Treves, E. by Alsace and Deux Ponts, S. by Franche Comte, and W. by Champagne and Bar.

Principal Towns. Nanci, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Pont-a-Mousson, Mirecourt, Bar-le-Duc, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Moselle, Macse, Sarre, Meurte, Seille, &c.

History. Lorraine, formerly a sovereign duchy, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Lotharingia*, comprehended a part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the ancients, and derived its name from *Lothaire*, the third son of the emperor Lothaire, who obtained this province for his share, whence it was called Lothaire, or Lorraine. At the death of this Lothaire, king of Lorraine, in 869, this kingdom became a subject of contest, and fell into different hands. In 1089 Lower Lorraine was occupied as a duchy by Godfrey of Bouillon, and in 1048 Gerard of Alsace received from the emperor Upper Lorraine as a duchy, from whom the family of Lorraine took their immediate rise. In 1662 Charles III, duke of Lorraine, ceded to Louis XIV the propriety and sovereignty of his duchy of Lorraine and Bar.

LORRAINE (*Her.*) the name of a family which traces its origin from Robert, an officer in the army of William the Conqueror, who, for his military services, both in England and Scotland, against king Malcolm, was rewarded with lands in the county of Durham. Some of this family have been Knights Templars, as may be seen in the Temple Church, and sir Thomas Lorraine, his descendant, was created a baronet in 1664; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, *sable* and *argent*, a plain cross, counter-quartered of the field.

Crest. A laurel tree couped, two branches sprouting out *proper*, and fixed to the lower part thereof with a belt *gules*, edged and buckled *or*, which, according to tradition in the family, was granted for some action in the field.

Motto. "Lauro scutoque resurgo."

LORRAINE, *Claude of* (*Biog.*) vide *Claude*.

LORRIS, *William de* (*Biog.*) a French poet of the 13th century, was the author of the 'Roman de la Rose,' a poem much in request in the middle ages, and known in this country by Chaucer's translation. Of the early editions of this poem, Brunet and other French bibliographers give an ample account.

LORRY, *Anne Charles* (*Biog.*) a French physician, was born at Crosny, near Paris, in 1725, and died in 1783, leaving, 1. 'Essai sur l'Usage des Alimens pour servir de Commentaire aux Livres diététique d'Hippocrate,' 12mo. Paris, 1753; the second part of which appeared in 1757. 2. An edition of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, Gr. and Lat. 1759. 3. 'De Melancholia et Morbis Melancholicis,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1765. 4. An edition of Dr. Astruc's 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Faculté de Medicine de Montpellier,' 4to. ibid. 1767. 5. 'Sanctorii de Medicina Statica,' &c. 12mo. 1770. 6. 'Tractatus de Morbis Cutaneis,' 4to. Paris. 1777; besides editing a Latin edition of Mead's works, and a French one of Barker's 'Dissertation on the Conformity of the Doctrines of Ancient and Modern Medicine.'

LORT, *Michael* (*Biog.*) an English divine, descended from an ancient family in Pembrokeshire, was born in 1725, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1790, leaving 'A short Commentary on the Lord's Prayer,' &c. 8vo. 1790; besides communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, &c.

LORTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of King [vide *King*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. King, viscount Lorton, baron Eris of Boyle.

Arms, &c. vide *Kingston*.

LOT (*Bibl.*) לוֹט, son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, who followed his uncle from Ur, and afterwards from Haran, to settle in Canaan, A. M. 2082, A. C. 1922. He was afterwards saved by God himself from the destruction which awaited the Sodomites, among whom he dwelt. *Gen.* xi. &c.

LOTHAIRE (*Hist.*) the name of some emperors and kings.

Emperors of this Name.

LOTHAIRE I, son of Louis the *Debonnaire*, was partner on the throne of Germany with his father in 817, made king of Lombardy in 820, and after being defeated at the battle of Fontenai by his brothers Louis and Charles, who resisted his claims to the French dominions, he abdicated the crown, retired to a monastery in Ardennes, and died in 855. The effigy of this emperor is given as in the annexed figure.



LOTHAIRE II, duke of Saxony, son of Gebhard, count of Amsberg, was elected emperor of Germany in 1126, after an interregnum of three years and upwards, and died in 1137. He is said to have introduced the custom of the emperors kissing the feet of the popes at their coronation. *Otho Frising.* l. 4; *Pet. Mont. Cassin. in Chron.*

Kings of this Name.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, son of Louis IV, succeeded his father in 954, and died of poison in 986, administered, as was said, by Emma, daughter of Lothaire, king of Italy. The effigy of this king is given as in the annexed figure. *Aimon. Hist. in Contin.*; *Flodoard. Hist.*; *Dupleix*; *Mezerai Hist.*; *P. Anselme, &c.*



LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, son of the emperor Lothaire I, put away his wife Thietberga, in order to marry his mistress Valdrade; but was compelled, in consequence of the interference of Nicholas I, to take her back. He afterwards assisted his brother Louis I, and the pope Adrian II, against the Saracens, and died in 869.

LOTHAIRE, son of Hugh, king of Arles, was made king of Italy by his father in 932, reigned conjointly with him until 945, and alone until 953 or 950.

LOTHIAN, *William, third Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, took part with the covenanters on the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland; joined the army that invaded England; and took possession of Newcastle, of which his lordship was constituted governor. He was afterwards in the service of the king; but was imprisoned on suspicion of treachery. On his release he joined the marquis of Argyll, who was sent against the marquis of Montrose; but when the rebels in England threatened violence to their sovereign, he was one of the commissioners sent to remonstrate, and was in 1649 dispatched to Breda, with the earl of Cassilis, to invite king Charles II into Scotland. His lordship died in 1675.

LOTHIAN, *Robert, fourth Earl*, and son of the preceding, served with distinction as a volunteer in the Dutch war, and entering afterwards heartily into the revolution he became a Privy Councillor to king William, was constituted Justice General, and represented the king as High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1692, and died in 1703.

LOTHIAN, *William, fourth Marquis of*, entering early into a military life, acted as aide-de-camp to the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, where he was severely wounded with a musket-ball in the head; and after serving with distinction on the continent under Marlborough, and elsewhere, died in 1775, at the age of 65.

LOTHIAN, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Kerr [vide *Kerr*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Kerr, marquis of Lothian, earl of Lothian and Ancrum, viscount of Brien, lord Kerr of Newbottle, Jedburgh, &c.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, the sun in its splendour *proper*, as a coat of augmentation; second and third *gules*, on a chevron *argent*, three mullets of the field for Kerr.

Crest. The sun in its splendour.

Supporters. Dexter, an angel with wings displayed *proper*; sinister, an unicorn *argent*, unguled, maned, and horned *or*, collared *gules*.

Motto. "Sero sed serio."

LOTICHIUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) surnamed *Secundus*, a modern Latin poet, and native of Hanau, was born in 1528, and died in 1560, leaving a collection of Latin poems, published in 1561, and often reprinted: the completest edition is said to be that published at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 4to. 1754.

LOTICHIUS, *Christian*, a younger brother of the preceding, and also a poet, left some pieces which were published in 1620, along with those of his kinsman John Peter Lotichius.

LOTICHIUS, *John Peter*, the kinsman of Christian above-mentioned, and a physician, who died in 1652, was the author of 'Conciliorum et Observationum Medicinalium, &c.;' 'Latin Poems;' and 'A Commentary on Petronius,' &c. A History of the Emperors Ferdinand II and III, in four volumes, is attributed to him.

LOTOPHAGI (*Geog.*) Λωτοφάγοι, a people of Ethiopia, near the Syrtes, so called from their subsisting on the lotus. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 9; *Herod.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mel.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 4.

LOVAT, *Simon, twelfth Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family of Fraser, mentioned under *Heraldry* [vide *Fraser*], signed the association in 1740, to support the claims of prince Charles to the throne of England, from whom he received the commission of Lieutenant-general and General of the Highlands; and on the invasion of the chevalier in 1745 he sent his eldest son and his followers to join his standard; for which he was in 1746 taken into custody, and being after a trial found guilty of high treason, was beheaded on Tower-Hill in 1747, in the 80th year of his age.

LOUBERE, *Simon de la* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born in 1642, of a very respectable family at Toulouse, and died in 1729, leaving Songs, Vaudevilles, Madrigals, &c.; besides which he wrote a Voyage to Siam, in 2 vols. 12mo.; and Traité de la Resolution des Equations,' 4to. 1729, &c. His Voyage to Siam was translated into English, and published in folio in 1693.

LOUDOHN (*Hist.*) or *Laudahn, Gideon Ernest*, an Austrian general and field-marshal, descended from a Scotch family, was born at Tootzen in 1716, and died in 1790, after having attained by a series of successes and valiant exploits to the highest rank and distinction in the Austrian army.

LOUDON, *John, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Campbell, mentioned under *Heraldry*, took an active part in the troubles of the times, he being one of the commissioners from the Scotch army who settled the pacification of Berwick with Charles I in 1639, and one of the commissioners sent to London in 1640, when he was committed to the Tower by the king's order, on account of a letter signed by him and other noblemen to the king of France, imploring his assistance; and a warrant was sent for his execution without a trial, which was prevented from being carried into effect by the marquis of Hamilton. He was afterwards sent with the earls of Lauderdale and Lanark to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight in 1647; entered into the engagement for his rescue in 1648; joined in the effort made in favour of Charles II in 1650; and died in 1668.

LOUDON, *Hugh, third Earl of*, held several offices in the reigns of Charles II, James II, Anne, and George I, and died in 1731.

LOUDON, *John, fourth Earl of*, choosing the military profession, distinguished himself at the battle of Preston on the side of the existing government, in whose service he had raised a regiment of Highlanders. He was, in addition to other appointments, constituted in 1756 general and Commander-in-Chief of all his majesty's forces in America, recalled in 1757, and died in 1782.

LOUDON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Campbell [vide *Campbell*]; which, with their arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Campbell, earl of Loudon, baron Campbell of Loudoun, &c.

Arms. Gironny of eight, the paternal coat of Campbell *gules* and *ermine*, being the tinctures of Crawford of Loudon, who bore *gules*, a fess *ermine*.

Crest. An eagle displayed with two heads within a flame of fire.

Supporters. Dexter, a man armed at all points, holding a spear *proper*; sinister, a lady richly apparelled, holding in her hand a letter missive.

Motto. "I bide my time."

LOUDUN (*Geog.*) a town of France, in Poictou, which was called in Latin *Juliodunum*, or, according to some, *Castrum Lausdunum*.

LOVE, *Christopher* (*Hist.*) a presbyterian, and native of Cardiff, was born in 1618, educated at Oxford, and after having assisted the rebels by his preaching and discourse on their scheme to overturn the government in church and state, he turned royalist in opposition to the Usurper, and was beheaded in 1651, on a charge of holding a secret correspondence with the enemies of Cromwell's government.

LOVE, *James* (*Biog.*) an actor and dramatic writer, who assumed this name from his wife's, De l'Amour, was the son of Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, and builder of the Mansion-house. He died in 1774, leaving, among his dramatic pieces enumerated in the 'Biographica Dramatica,' a comedy, entitled 'Pamela.'

LOVEL and HOLLAND, *Francis, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the Perceval family [vide *Perceval* and *Egmont*], notwithstanding the attachment of his father to the House of Lancaster, grew up into great favour with that of York, and adventured his life for Richard III at the battle of Bosworth Field; from which, contriving to make his escape to Flanders, he was sent over by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, with 2000 stout soldiers, to assist John de la Pole, and all the power of that party which was upholding Lambert Simnel, with the view to dethrone Henry; but being defeated at the battle of Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, 3 Henry VII, he perished in that fight, or soon after, whereupon he was attainted, and his whole estate confiscated.

LOVELACE, *Richard* (*Hist.*) a poet and a loyalist, who was born in 1618, and died in 1658, consumed all his sub-

stance in support of the royal cause, for which he also suffered a long imprisonment. His poems were published in 1659, under the title of 'Lucasta;' besides which he wrote two plays, entitled 'The Scholar,' a comedy; and 'The Soldier,' a tragedy.

LOUGHBOROUGH, *William, Lord* (*Hist.*) Lord Chancellor. [Vide *Rosslyn*]

LOUGHBOROUGH, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Rosslyn.

LOVIBOND, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a modern poet, who died in 1775, left several pieces, which were collected into a volume after his death; besides the papers in the World, Nos. 82, 93, 94, 132, and 134.

LOUIS (*Hist.*) or *Lewis*, the name of some emperors and kings.

Emperors of this Name.

LOUIS I, surnamed the *Debonnaire*, or *Pious*, son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde, was born in 778, crowned king of Aquitania in 781, and emperor of the West in 816, and died in 840, after having been stripped of his crown by his unnatural children, who rebelled against him, and forced him into a monastery. The effigy of this and the following emperor are given as in the annexed figures. *Aimon. Hist.; Ado. in Chron.; Mezerai; Le Pere Anselme, &c.*



LOUIS II, surnamed the *Stammerer*, was born in 843; made king of Aquitania in 866; succeeded his father, Charles the Bald, in 877; and was said by some to have been crowned emperor, because the pope, John VIII, wished him to be raised to the empire; but it is most generally believed that he never went through any other ceremony of coronation except as king of France. He died in 879.



Kings of France.

LOUIS I, emperor and king, vide *Louis I and II, Emperors.*

LOUIS III, succeeded his father Louis II, on the throne of France, which he shared with his brother Carloman, and dying in 882 he left his brother, with whom he had lived in perfect amity, sole monarch. The effigies of this and the following kings are given as in the annexed figures.



LOUIS IV, surnamed *Outremer*, or *Transmarine*, because he resided 13 years in England, son of Charles the Simple, succeeded Raoul as king of France in 937, engaged in a war with the duke of Normandy, by whom he was taken prisoner, and died in 954, when he was succeeded by Lothaire.



LOUIS V, surnamed the *Idle*, succeeded his father Lothaire in 983 or 986, and was poisoned in 987, as he was preparing to engage in a war against the Saracens. He was the last of the second race of Carlovingian kings who sat on the French throne, and was succeeded by Hugh Capet.



LOUIS VI, surnamed the *Fat*, was born in 1081, succeeded his father Philip I in 1108, and died in 1137, after having been engaged in many wars, particularly with Henry I of England, respecting the possession of Normandy.



LOUIS VII, surnamed the *Young*, was born in 1120, succeeded his father Louis VI in 1137, and died in 1180, after having been engaged in an unsuccessful warfare with the Saracens, and been taken prisoner by the Greeks. In consequence of the marriage of Eleanor, his divorced wife, with Henry II of England, the territories of Poitou and Guienne, to which she was heiress, became the property of her new lord, and created many wars between the English and French.



LOUIS VIII, surnamed the *Lion*, on account of his valour, was born in 1187, succeeded his father Philip II in 1223, and died in 1226, after having successfully waged war with the English, from whom he took Limousin, Perigord, Aunis, &c. and also against the Albigenses. He was succeeded by



LOUIS IX, surnamed the *Saint*, son of Louis VIII and the beautiful Blanche of Castille, who was born in 1215, succeeded his father when he was only eleven years and a half old, under the regency of his mother, by whom the kingdom was governed with great wisdom and vigour. He early engaged in the crusades, in consequence of a vow he had made during an illness; but, after some partial successes, his army was thinned by disease, and he himself was taken prisoner by the Saracens. Nevertheless, on obtaining his release, and settling the affairs of his kingdom, he embarked on a second crusade, which proved fatal both to his army and himself. He died of the contagious disorder in his camp in 1270, and was canonized by Boniface VIII in 1297.



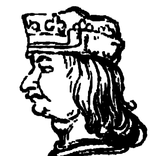
LOUIS X, surnamed *Hutin*, king of France and Navarre, was crowned king of Navarre by right of his mother Joan in 1307, succeeded his father Philip IV on the throne of France in 1314, and died in 1316, at the age of 26, after having recalled the Jews to his kingdom.



LOUIS XI, son of Charles VII, was born at Bourges in 1423, succeeded his father, to whom he had been a rebellious son, in 1461, and died in 1483, after an odious reign, by which he acquired the title of the Tiberius of France.



LOUIS XII, surnamed the *Just*, son of Charles, duke of Orleans, was born in 1462, succeeded Charles VIII in the collateral line in 1497, and died in 1515, after having displayed more virtues as a king than as a warrior.



LOUIS XIII, king of France and Navarre, was born in 1601, succeeded his father Henry IV in 1610, and died in 1642; after a reign rendered memorable by the intrigues of cardinal Richelieu, and the wars occasioned by the Huguenots, under the pretence of religion.

LOUIS XIV, surnamed the *Great*, son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria, was born in 1638, and succeeded his father when he was only four years old, and died in 1715, after a reign of 73 years, in which he had seen four kings in Sweden, four in Denmark, five in Portugal, five in Poland, three in Spain, four in England, three emperors, and nine popes. His reign has been rendered memorable by the martial exploits which were performed by his own generals Enghien, Turenne, and Luxemburgh; and also by those

of his opponents Marlborough and Eugene; and no less so by that act of his domestic policy, the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which drove 50,000 families out of his dominions.

Louis XV, son of the duke of Burgundy, was born in 1710, succeeded his great-grandfather Louis XIV in 1715, and died in 1774, after a reign of 59 years, during which France was engaged in long wars, that added little to her prosperity.

Louis XVI, son of the dauphin, and of Mary Josephine of Saxony, was born in 1754, ascended the throne of France in 1774, and perished on the scaffold in 1793, by the hands of his rebellious subjects, who had already overturned the throne and the altar.

King of Spain.

Louis, the son of Philip V, was born in 1707, succeeded on the abdication of his father in 1724; but died the same year of the small-pox.

Dauphins and other French Princes of this Name.

Louis, *the Dauphin,* the eldest and only remaining son of Louis XIV, and Maria Theresa, of Austria, was born at Fontainbleau in 1661, and died in 1711, after having taken an active and distinguished part in the military wars that were carried on during that period.

Louis, *the Dauphin,* and son of the preceding, was born in 1682, and died in 1712, after having also distinguished himself in the field with his father.

Louis *of France, Duke of Orleans,* second son of Charles V, king of France, was born in 1371, and assassinated in 1407, by means of the duke of Burgundy, after having had a great share in the government of the kingdom during the reign of his brother Charles VI.

Louis I, *Duke of Bourbon,* signalized himself at the battle of Furnes against the Flemish, in 1297, and on other occasions, particularly against the English, from whom he took Agen, Monsegur, &c. and died in 1341.

Louis II, *Duke of Bourbon,* was one of the hostages sent into England for the delivery of John, king of France, and died in 1410, after having distinguished himself in different battles.

Louis *of Bourbon,* one of the French princes, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, but escaping from his captivity in 1422, was employed in many important negotiations, and died in 1446.

Louis, vide *Bourbon, Conde,* and *Vendome.*

Louis (*Her.*) the name of a family in Devonshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1806 on admiral sir Thomas Louis, for his distinguished services in sir John Duckworth's squadron off the island of St. Domingo. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure,* a lion rampant *argent,* charged on the shoulder with an eagle displayed *sable;* on a chief wavy *ermine,* an anchor erect of the third, the shank surrounded with a naval coronet, the rim *azure,* stern and sails *proper.*

Crest. A griffin's head erased *azure,* between two wings elevated *or;* in the beak a fleur-de-lis; on the breast a trident erect *or.*

Supporters. On the dexter side, a British sailor habited *proper,* his exterior hand supporting a staff, thereon hoisted a flag *argent,* charged with a cross *gules,* surmounted by a pair of wings *or,* and inscribed with the words "St. Domingo," in base *sable.* On the sinister, an allegorical figure representing the Nile, head and the upper part of the face concealed by a veil *argent,* the mantle *vert,* inscribed with hieroglyphics, wreathed about the waist with bulrushes *proper,* and in the exterior hand the ancient rudder *or.*

Motto. "In canopo ut ad canopum."

Louis, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French surgeon, was born at Metz in 1723, and died in 1792, leaving 'Observations sur l'Electricité,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1741. 2. 'Essai sur la Nature de l'Ame,' &c. 12mo. 1746. 3. 'Cours de Chirurgie pratique,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1746. 4. 'Observations et Remarques sur les Effets du Virus cancereux,' ibid. 1748. 5. 'Positiones Anatomico-Chirurgico,' &c. ibid. 1749. 6. 'Lettre sur la Certitude des Signes de la Mort,' &c. 12mo. 1749, &c.

LOUISA *of Lorraine* (*Hist.*) queen of France, was married to Henry III in 1575, and died in 1601.

Louisa, *Margaret, of Lorraine,* wife of Francis of Bourbon, distinguished herself by her talents and her patronage of literature, and died in 1631, leaving her 'Roman Royal, ou Aventures de la Cour,' published in 1620, under the name of Sieur du Piloust.

Louisa, *Adelaide* (*Ecc.*) *of Orleans,* third daughter of Philip, duke of Orleans, was born in 1698, retired at the age of 18 from the gaieties and allurements of a court to the Abbey de Chelles, of which she was made Lady Abbess in 1719, and died in 1743.

LOUTH, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by a branch of the family of Plunkett. [Vide *Plunkett*]

LOUVAIN (*Geog.*) a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, situated on the Dyle, and the canal of the Louvain, 14 miles E. by N. Brussels, and 20 S. E. by S. Antwerp. Lon. 4° 41′ E. lat. 50° 53′ N. This town, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Lovanum,* is said, by some, to have been built by Julius Cæsar. It was taken by the French in 1746, and 1794.

LOUVET, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French lawyer, who was born at Reinville, near Beauvais, and died in 1646, was the author of, 1. 'L'Histoire et les Antiquités de Beauvais,' 8vo. Rouen, 1609, 1614, and 1631. 2. 'Nomenclatura et Chronologia Rerum Ecclesiasticarum Diocesis Bellovacensis,' 8vo. Paris. 1618. 3. 'Hist. des Antiquités du Diocese de Beauvais,' 8vo. Beauvais, 1635. 4. 'Anciennes Remarques sur la Noblesse Beauvoisine,' &c. 8vo. 1631 and 1640. 5. 'Remarques sur l'Histoire de Languedoc,' 4to. 6. 'Abrégé de l'Histoire d'Aquitaine, Guienne, et Gascogne,' &c. 4to. Bourdeaux, 1657. 7. 'La France dans sa Splendeur,' 2 vols. 12mo. 8. 'Abrégé de l'Histoire de Provence,' 2 vols. 12mo. with additions to the same history in 2 vols. fol. 9. 'Projet de l'Histoire du Pays de Beaujolois,' 8vo. 10. 'Hist. des Troubles de Provence depuis 1481 jusqu'en 1598.' 2 vols. 12mo. 11. 'Le Mercure Hollandois, ou les Conquêtes du Roi,' &c. 10 vols. 12mo.

LOW, *George* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, and natural historian, was born at Edzal, in Forfarshire, in 1746, and died in 1795, leaving a 'Fauna Orcadensis,' which was published in 4to. 1813, besides a tour through the islands of Orkney and Shetland, and a translation of Torfæus' 'History of Orkney,' which remains in MS.

LOWE, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Scotch surgeon, who died in 1612, was the author of 'A Discourse on the whole Art of Chirurgery.' Glasgow, 1612, and a fourth edition in 1654.

LOWER, *Sir William* (*Biog.*) a loyalist during the rebellion, and a poet, who died in 1662, was the author of six dramatic pieces, namely, 'Phœnix in her Flames;' 'Polyeuctes;' 'Horatius;' 'Inchanted Lovers;' 'Noble Ingratitude;' 'Amorous Phantasm;' besides his translation from the French of 'A Relation in form of a Journal of the Voyage and Residence of Charles II in Holland, from May 25, to June 2, 1660,' fol.

LOWMAN, *Moses* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born in 1680, and died in 1752, leaving among other things, 1. 'Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews,' 1740, and a second edition in 1745. 2. 'A Rationale of the Ritual of the Hebrew Worship,' &c.

LOWRY, *Wilson* (*Biog.*) a modern engraver of the first rank, who died in 1824, was particularly happy in the execution

of mechanical subjects, in which he is considered not to have had an equal. His son and daughter inherit his talent, and cultivate the same art. He published, in conjunction with the latter, Dialogues on Mineralogy; and at the time of his death, he was preparing, with her, a work on Architecture.

LOWTH, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, second son of William Lowth, mentioned under *Biography*, was born in 1710, and educated at Winchester School, whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, in 1730, and after various preferments in the church, was promoted to the see of St. David's in 1766, translated to that of Oxford two months after, and to that of London in 1777, and died in 1783, after having declined the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, on account of his infirmities, leaving, 1. 'The Genealogy of Christ, as it is represented on the East Window of Winchester College Chapel,' a poem written while he was at Winchester School, and inserted in Pearch's collection of poems. 2. 'An Ode to the People of Great Britain, in imitation of the Sixth Ode of the Third Book of Horace,' 1746, and afterwards inserted in Dodsley's collection, Vol. III. 3. 'The Judgment of Hercules,' inserted in the 'Polymetes' of his friend Mr. Spence. 4. 'De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum Prælectiones Academicæ,' 4to. 1753, and enlarged in 2 vols. 8vo. 1763. 5. 'Life of William of Wykeham,' 8vo. 1758, which has been reprinted twice since. 6. 'Short Introduction to English Grammar,' 1762. 7. 'A Letter to the Right Rev. Author of the Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, in Answer to the Appendix to the Fifth Volume of that Work,' &c. 8vo. 8. 'Isaiah,' a new translation, with a Preliminary Dissertation, &c. 1778, besides some occasional Sermons.

LOWTH, *Simon* (*Biog.*) an English divine and nonjuror, was born in Northamptonshire in 1630, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1720, leaving, 1. 'Letters between Dr. Gilbert Burnet, and Mr. Simon Lowth,' 4to. 1684, respecting some opinions of the former in his 'History of the Reformation.' 2. 'The subject of Church Power in whom it resides,' 8vo. 1685. 3. 'A Letter to Edward Stillingfleet, D.D. in Answer to the Dedicatory Epistle before his Ordination Sermon,' &c. 4to. and 8vo. 1687, which was answered by Stillingfleet, in a short letter to the bishop of London. 4. 'Historical Collections concerning deposing of Bishops,' &c. 4to. 1696.

LOWTH, *William*, an English divine, and father of the prelate above-mentioned, was born in London in 1661, and died in 1732, leaving, 1. 'A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament,' 1692, 12mo. and a second edition in 1699, with 'Amendments, and a New Preface,' &c. 2. 'Directions for the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures,' &c. 12mo. 1708. 3. 'A Commentary on the Prophet Isaiah,' 1714, followed by one 'On Jeremiah,' 1718; 'On Ezekiel,' 1723; 'On Daniel and the Minor Prophets,' 1726; all published in 4to. and republished together in folio. 4. 'The Characters of an Apostolical Church fulfilled in the Church of England, and our Obligations to continue in the Communion of it.'

LOWTHER (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in the county of Westmoreland, where it has flourished beyond the period of any record that is extant. The first of this family that was ennobled was sir John Lowther, bart. who, in 1696, was advanced to the dignities of viscount and baron, by the style and title of viscount Lonsdale, and baron Lowther, which titles became extinct at the death of Henry, the third viscount; but James Lowther, of a junior branch of the same family, was, in 1784, created a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of baron Lowther, of Lowther, co. Westmoreland, baron of the barony of Kendal, and baron of the barony of Burgh, co. Cumberland; viscount of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, and co. Palatine of Lancaster, and viscount of Lowther, and earl of Lonsdale; and in 1797, he was moreover created baron and viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven, &c.; all which titles became extinct at his death, except the two last, which devolved on sir William Lowther, bart. a descendant from another branch of the same family, who succeeded as second viscount Lowther; and in 1807, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Lonsdale. [Vide *Lonsdale*]

LOWTHER, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Lonsdale.

LOYOLA, *Ignatius de S.* (*Ecc.*) the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born of a respectable family at Loyola, in Spain, in 1491, and after having engaged in a military life, and had his leg fractured by a cannon-ball at the siege of Pampeluna in 1521, he made a vow to renounce the world, to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and devote himself to the service of God. He dedicated his arms to the Virgin at Montserrat, and after performing his pilgrimage, which was attended with many adventures, he repaired to Paris in 1528, where he associated seven others with himself, who made a vow to enter on a new and more rigorous course of life. This number was afterwards increased to ten, which gradually increased into a religious order, and assumed the name of the Society of Jesus, receiving confirmation by Paul III. Loyola was created their general, under whose directions they spread themselves over the world, to convert infidels and heretics, and professedly with a view to promote religion and good morals. The order was again confirmed in 1550; but lost their first general Loyola by death in 1556, 35 years after his conversion, and 16 after the foundation of the society, which at that period amounted to 10,581, and in 1679 to 17,655; but at length the Jesuits growing formidable, not only by their numbers but by their talents and intrigues, Clement XIV found it expedient in 1773 to yield to the pressing solicitations of the House of Bourbon, and to issue a bull for their suppression. [Vide Plate XX]

LUBBERT, *Sibrand* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Langoworde, in Friesland, about 1556, and died in 1625, leaving several pieces against Bellarmin, Socinus, Arminius, Vorstius, and Grotius; among others, one entitled 'De Papa Romano,' 8vo. 1594.

LUBBOCK (*Her.*) the name of a family of Norfolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1806 on sir John Lubbock; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. On a mount *vert*, a heron close *ermine*, chief *gules*; charged with etoiles *argent*.

Crest. A heron with wings endorsed *ermine*, supporting an antique shield *azure*, bordered *or*, charged with a lion rampant.

LUBECK (*Geog.*) a free city in the north of Germany, adjacent to the duchy of Holstein, and situated on the banks of the Trave, 33 miles N. Lauenburg, 36 N.E. Hamburgh, and 149 S. by W. Copenhagen. Lon. 10° 50′ E. lat. 53° 56′ N.

History of Lubeck.

Lubeck, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Lubeca*, or *Lubecum*, was built by Adolphus, count of Holstein, in the reign of Conrad III, and afterwards obtained various privileges. In 1161, the episcopal see was transferred from Oldenburg to this city, which at different times suffered much by fire, and the inroads of the neighbouring states. In 1209 it shook off the Danish yoke, to which it had been subject; in 1231 it was consumed by fire, but was rebuilt soon after, with additional strength and beauty; in 1220 it was declared a free imperial city; and in 1241 it entered into a treaty with Hamburgh, which laid the foundation of the Hanseatic League. This treaty has, under various modifications and changes, subsisted between the three cities Lubeck, Hamburgh, and Bremen, till the present age. In 1806 Lubeck suffered

from the French, in common with the other parts of the North of Germany, particularly on the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, when Blucher, throwing himself into this city in his retreat, did not surrender until after a sanguinary conflict. It continued to be exposed to the exactions of the French until the overthrow of Bonaparte, after which it was declared free by the congress of Vienna, and along with the other free towns, sends a deputy to the diet. Lubeck was the birth-place of Mosheim, and of sir Godfrey Kneller.

LUBIN, *S.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Chartres, in the sixth century, and a native of Poitiers, was raised to the see of Chartres in 1544, by king Childebert, assisted at the fifth council of Orleans in 549, and at the eleventh of Paris in 551, and died in 556.

LUBIN, *Eilhard* (*Biog.*) a Protestant, and native of Oldenburg, was born in 1556, and died in 1621, leaving, 1. 'Antiquarius, sive Priscorum et minus Usitatorum Vocabulorum brevis et dilucida Interpretatio,' &c. 12mo. and 8vo. 2. 'Clavis Græcæ Linguæ,' &c. 12mo. et 8vo. 3. An edition of Anacreon, Juvenal, and Persius, with notes; of Horace, and Juvenal, with a paraphrase; of the Anthologia, with a Latin version, 4to. 1604. 4. 'Epistolæ veterum Græcorum Gr. et Lat.' &c. 5. 'Monotessaron, sive Historia Evangelica,' &c. 6. 'Nonni Dionysiaca,' Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Francof. 1605. 7. 'Poemata,' inserted in the third volume of the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Germanorum.' 8. 'Phosphorus de Prima Causa et Natura Mali, Tractatus Hypermetaphysicus,' &c. 8vo. et 12mo.

LUBIN, *Augustin*, an Augustine friar, and geographer to the French king, was born at Paris in 1624, and died in 1695, leaving, 1. 'Martyrologium Romanum, cum Tabulis Geographicis,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1660. 2. 'Tabulæ Sacræ Geographicæ, sive Notitia Antiqua,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1670. 3. 'Tables Geographiques,' 12mo. Paris, 1670. 4. 'Orbis Augustianus, sive Conventuum Ordinis Eremitarum S. Augustini Chorographica et Topographica Descriptio,' 12mo. Paris. 1672. 5. 'Index Geographicus, sive in Annales Usserianos Tabulæ,' &c. annexed to the edition of Usher's Annals, published at Paris in folio, 1673. 6. 'Mercure Geographique,' 12mo. Paris, 1678.

LUCA, *John Baptist* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and native of Venozza, was created a cardinal by Innocent XI in 1681, and died in 1683, at the age of 66, leaving, among his works as an author, 'Annotationes ad Concilium Tridentinum;' 'Relatio Curiæ Romanæ,' also published, in Italian at Rome in 1680; 'Theatrum Justitiæ et Veritatis;' the best and last edition of which is said to be in 21 vols. fol. bound, in 12.

LUCA (*Geog.*) now *Lucca*, a city of Etruria, at the west of the river Arnus. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13; *Liv.* l. 21.

LUCAN (*Hist.*) vide *Lucanus*.

LUCAN, *Patrick, Earl of*, a general in the army of James II, whose military skill and address obliged king William to raise the siege of Limerick. He was afterwards killed at the battle of Laudan in Flanders.

LUCAN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Bingham [vide *Bingham*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Bingham, earl of Lucan, and baron of Castlebar, and a baronet of Nova Scotia.

Arms. *Azure*, a bend cottised between six crosses pattee *or*.

Crest. A hawk with wings expanded *proper*, on a mount *vert*, beaked and legged *or*.

Supporters. Two wolves rampant *azure*, collared and chained *or*.

Motto. "Spes mea Christus."

LUCAN (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Lucanus*, an heresiarch, whose errors are combatted by Tertullian. *Tertull. cont. Marc.* c. 5; *S. Epiphan. Hær.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 146.

LUCANIA (*Geog.*) an ancient province of Italy, forming part of Magna Græcia, now *Calabria* and the *Basilicate*, which extended between the Sicilian and Tyrrhene Seas; it was separated from the Piceni by the river Silarus, from the Apuli by the river Brandanus, and from the Brutii by the river Laus. Horace speaks of the vicinity of the Lucani to the Apulii.
Hor. l. 2, sat. 8.

—— Lucanus an Appulus anceps;
Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus.

So likewise Dionysius of its vicinity to the Bruttii.
Dionys. Perierg. v. 362.

Ἄγχι δὲ Λευκανοὶ καὶ Βρέντιοι ἄνδρες ἔασι
Τοσσάτιον ναίοντες ὅσον λευκὴν ἐπὶ πέτρην.

It was famous for its rich meadows.
Horat. Epod. 1.

Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum
Lucana mutet pascua.

Whence elephants were called *Lucæ boves*.
Lucret. l. 5.

—— Moderantem cuspide Lucas
Maurum in bella boves.

Senec. in Hippol.

—— Amat insani
Bellua ponti, Lucæque boves.

It was also famous for its grapes. *Liv.* l. 8; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3.

LUCANUS, *Marcus Annæus* (*Hist.*) a Roman poet, who rose by the favour of the emperor Nero to the posts of augur and quæstor; but being imprudently lead to engage in a poetical contest with his imperial patron, his decided superiority provoked the jealousy and affronts of the latter, which the poet resented by entering into the conspiracy with Piso. On the discovery of the plot, Lucan was left to choose the manner of his death, and had his veins opened in a warm-bath, in the 26th year of his age, A. D. 65. Of all his compositions, nothing remains but his Pharsalia; the best editions of which are those of Oudendorp, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1728; of Bentley, 4to. printed at Strawberry Hill, 1760; and of Barbou, 12mo. Paris. 1767. The first edition was published by Sweynheym and Pannartz in folio, 1469; and three English translations have been published by Gorges, May, and Rowe. In the British Museum are no less than five editions of this poet, enriched with the MS. notes of Bentley. *Tacit. Ann.* l. 15; *Martial.* l. 7, ep. 20; *Quintil.* l. 10.

LUCANUS, *Ocellus* (*Biog.*) a Pythagorean philosopher, but of what age is not known, who wrote a book in the Attic dialect on the nature of the universe, which he considered eternal. This work was first translated into Latin by Nogarola, and the original, with the commentary of C. Emman. Vizzanius, was published in 4to. Bonon. 1646.

LUCAS, *Tudensis* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Tude, or Tuy, in Gallicia, in the 13th century, was the author of a History of Spain, from Adam to the year 1236, also of a Life of Isidorus of Seville, and of a work against the Albigenses.

LUCAS, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly enjoyed by the eldest son of the earl de Grey.

LUCAS, *van Leyden* (*Biog.*) vide *Jacobs*.

LUCAS, *Francis*, an orientalist, surnamed *Brugensis*, who died in 1619, was the author of 'Annot. in Bibl. Sac.;' 'Itiner. Jes. Chris. ex IV Evangel.;' 'Notæ ad Varias Lectiones in Evangel. Lib. II.

LUCAS, *Richard*, an English divine, and native of Radnorshire, was born in 1648, educated at Oxford, and died in 1715, leaving 'Practical Christianity;' 'An Enquiry after Happiness;' 'The Morality of the Gospel,' &c.

LUCAS, *Paul*, a French traveller, was born at Rouen in 1664, and died in 1737, leaving an Account of his Travels, which were edited by Baudelot de Dairval, &c. and published in 7 vols. 12mo. 1699—1714.

LUCCA (*Geog.*) a city of Italy, capital of duchy of the

same name situated in a fertile plain watered by the Serchio, 19 miles N. N. E. Leghorn, and 28 W. Florence. Lon. 10° 30′ E. lat. 43° 50′ N.

History of Lucca.

Lucca, called by the Latins *Luca*, was besieged by Justinian in the sixth century; after which it fell into the hands of different masters until the 15th century, when it was formed into an independent state, and retained its independence until the usurpation of Bonaparte; since his downfal it has been erected by the congress of Vienna into a duchy, and given to the Infanta of Spain, Maria Louisa. The city is an archbishop's see suffragan, as is said, of the Holy See.

LUCCEIUS, *L.* (*Biog.*) an historian in the time of Julius Cæsar, and son of Quintus, was the author of a History of the Marsic War, and the Civil Wars of Marius and Sylla. Nothing remains of his composition but a consolatory Letter to Cicero on the Death of his Daughter Tullia. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 5, ep. 12, &c.; *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 3.

LUCCHESINI, *John Vincent* (*Biog.*) an Italian ecclesiastic, of a noble family, was born at Lucca in 1660, and died in 1744, leaving a Latin version of Demosthenes, and a History of his own Times, in 3 vols. 4to.

LUCERNE (*Geog.*) a town and canton lying almost in the heart of Switzerland, and surrounded by those of Zurich, Schweitz, and Unterwalden. The canton is watered by the Reuss, Entlen, Weger, Wyna, Sur, and the Eschenbach; and contains several small lakes, as the Sempach, Mauen, Reichen, and the Red Lake; but the Lake of Lucerne, which is also called the *Lake Waldstadt*, lies between the cantons of Unterwalden, Lucerne, Schweitz, and Uri.

History of Lucerne.

Authors are not agreed respecting the origin of the town of Lucerne, but it is most generally supposed to have been built by the house of Austria. Pepin gave it to the abbot of Morbach, whose successors were lords of the city, and adjacent territory, until the time of Albert I, who, wishing to bring Switzerland under his dominion, exercised much oppression towards the people. Lucerne then formed a league in 1332 with the cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwald, which terminated in their securing the independence of the whole country.

LUCIA, *St.* (*Geog.*) one of the windward Caribbee islands in the West Indies, 27 miles long, and 12 broad; the northern extremity of which is 21 miles S. Martinico. Lon. 60° 51′ W. lat. 14° 0′ N. The English first settled in this island in 1637, but were expelled during the rebellion by the natives, when the French attempted to form a settlement there, but were all murdered by the Caribbees. After this, different unsuccessful attempts were made by the rival powers to occupy this island, which was in a formal manner ceded to France in 1763. Since that period it has been more than once taken, and restored by the English.

LUCIAN (*Biog.*) vide *Lucianus*.

LUCIANUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a priest of Antioch, suffered martyrdom during the persecution of Diocletian, and was thrown into the sea with a stone round his neck, A. D. 311. *S. Athanas. Synop.*; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 8, &c.; *Sozomenes*; *Theodoret*, *&c.*

LUCIANUS (*Biog.*) a Greek writer of Samosata, the capital of Comagene, was born in the reign of Trajan, and died at the age of 90, A. D. 180, or, according to some, 214. The best editions of his works are those of Bourdelot, fol. Paris. 1615; of Grævius, 2 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1687; of Hemsterhuisius, 4 vols. 4to. ibid. 1743; to which the preference is given above the other two. The original Greek of Lucian was first printed in 1496 at Florence.

LUCIFER (*Bibl.*) הילל, the name of the devil, who from pride rebelled against God. *Isai.* xiv. 12.

LUCIFER (*Myth.*) the son of Jupiter and Aurora, who was taken for the morning star now called *Venus*. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2, v. 801.

Jamque jugis summæ surgebat Lucifer Idæ
Ducebatque diem.

Lucan. l. 1, v. 231.

Solis Lucifero fugiebant astra relicto.

Ovid. Trist. l. 3, el. 5.

Hunc utinam nitidi solis prænuncius ortum
Afferat admisso Lucifer albus equo.

Val. Flacc. l. 6.

——— *Qualis roseis it Lucifer alis,*
Quem Venus illustri gaudet producere cœlo.

LUCIFER (*Ecc.*) bishop of Cagliari, the metropolitan see of Sardinia, distinguished himself in the reign of Constantius by the zeal with which he defended Athanasius against the accusations and oppressions of his enemies. His warmth, however at the council of Milan offended the emperor, who sent him into exile. He afterwards died in Sardinia about 370, leaving some works remarkable for their violence, which were published by Sonnius at Paris in 1568. He is said to have been the author of a schism in the church; the followers of which were called after him *Luciferians*. *S. August. de Hær.*; *S. Hieron. Catal.*; *Socrat. Hist.* l. 3; *Sozomen.* l. 5; *Ruffin.* l. 1; *Theodoret, Sulpicius, Severus, &c.*

LUCIFERA (*Myth.*) an epithet of Diana, as the moon.

LUCILIUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, native of Aurunca, and grand uncle of Pompey, lived in the greatest intimacy with Scipio, the first Africanus, whom he accompanied in his war against Numantia. He was no less distinguished as a poet than as a warrior, being considered as the first writer of satires among the Romans. Of the 30 satires which he wrote, about 937 scattered verses remain, which have been collected and published with notes by Fr. Dousa, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1597, and again by the Vulpii, 8vo. Patav. 1735. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12, ep. 16; *Varr. de Re. Rust.* l. 3; *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 4; *Juv. Sat.* 1; *Pers. Sat.* 1; *Plin. Præf. Hist.*; *Quintil.* l. 1.

LUCILIUS, *Lucinus*, a Roman, who fled with Brutus after the battle of Philippi, and suffered himself to be wounded, saying he was Brutus. His life was afterwards spared by the clemency of the conqueror. *Plut.*

LUCILIUS, *Bassus*, the admiral of Vitellius' fleet, which he betrayed to Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2, c. 100.

LUCILLA, *Domitia* (*Hist.*) daughter of Nigrinus, and wife of L. Ælius, the emperor, was the mother of L. Verus, who was afterwards emperor.

LUCILLA, *Annia*, the daughter of M. Aurelius, and wife of Lucius Verus, celebrated for her beauty and her vices. She poisoned Verus, her first husband; and, notwithstanding her second marriage with Claudius Pompeianus, a senator, she indulged in an incestuous intercourse with her brother Commodus, by whom she was first banished, and afterwards put to death on a charge of conspiring against his life, A. D. 185, in the 38th year of her life.

LUCILLA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of both the empresses of this name.

LUCILLA, *Annia*, had many medals struck in honour of her, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure; inscriptions LUCILLA AUG. ANTONI. AUG. F. vel LUCILLAE AUG. ANTONINI AUG. F.; also in the Greek ΛΟΥΚΙΛΛΑ CEBαστὴ ANTωνίνυ CEBαστȣ ΘΥγάτηρ, i. e. *Lucilla Augusta Antonini Augusti Filia*. On the reverse, CERES —CONCORDIA — DIANA LUCIFERA — DOMIN. AUG. FELICITER—FECUNDITAS—FELICITAS—FORT. RED.—HILARITAS—JUNO REGINA—JUNONAE LUCINAE—L. VERUS AUG. ANN. PARTH.



MAX.—MATRO. MAGNAE PIETAS —PUDICITIAE — SALUS—SECURITAS—VENERI GENETRICI, &c. The medals of Lucilla Domitia are principally distinguished by the effigy as in the annexed figure. *Vaillant. Num. Græc.; Tristan. Comm. Hist.; Patin. Impp.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Med. Impp. &c.*



LUCINA (*Myth.*) another name for both Juno and Diana.

LUCIUS (*Bibl.*) a name which occurs twice in the New Testament.

LUCIUS *of Cyrene,* one of the prophets of the Christian church at Antioch. *Acts* xiii. According to the Roman martyrology, he suffered martyrdom on the 22d April.

LUCIUS, mentioned as St. Paul's kinsman (*Rom.* xvi. 21), is supposed by some to be the same as the preceding.

LUCIUS (*Hist.*) a prænomen common to many Romans.

LUCIUS, a son of Agrippa, who, with his brother Caius, was adopted by his grandfather Augustus. He was sent into Spain with the army, but died afterwards at Marseilles. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. [Vide *Caius.*]



LUCIUS, *Annius* a Roman captain, who was sent by Vespasian against Gerase, took the city, and put all to the sword who could not make their escape. He did the same in the surrounding country.

LUCIUS (*Ecc.*) the name of three popes.

LUCIUS I, succeeded S. Cornelius, who died in exile in 253, and is supposed to have suffered martyrdom under the emperors Gallus and Volusianus. He was the correspondent of S. Cyprian. *S. Cyprian. Epist.* 59; *Euseb. in Chron. et Hist.; Baron. Annal.; Pearson. in Annal. Cyprian.*

LUCIUS II, a native of Bologna, whose family name was *Gerard de Caccianemici,* was elected pope after Celestin II in 1144, and died next year in consequence of a blow from a stone thrown in a popular commotion.

LUCIUS III, a native of Lucca, named *Humbaldo Allincigoli,* succeeded Alexander III in 1181, and died at Verona in 1185, after having been twice driven from Rome in consequence of a popular commotion. *Genebrard. in Chron.; Baron. Annal.; Onuphrius; Ciaconius, &c.*

LUCIUS, the son of Coilus, king of Great Britain, being struck with the lives and faith of the Christians, desired to be baptized, and had this ceremony performed upon him by Fulgatius and Damianus, whom the pope had sent about 183 for that purpose. *Bed. Hist.* l. 1; *Adon. in Chron.; Usser. et Stillingt. Antiq. Brit. Eccles.*

LUCIUS, bishop of Adrianople, succeeded Eutropius, who died in exile for the catholic faith in 335, and died in the third banishment, which he suffered on account of his opposition to the Arians. *S. Athanas. Ep. ad Monach.; S. Hilar.; Fragm.; Socrat. Hist.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 3, &c.; *Tillem. Mem. &c.*

LUCIUS, an Arian, who was raised to the see of Samosata by means of his partisans, but died abhorred by all the orthodox.

LUCIUS, an Arian, was obtruded by his partisans, of which the emperor Valens was one, on the sea of Alexandria; but was finally driven from that post, after having been guilty of great enormities towards the orthodox Christians. *Socrat.* l. 3; *Sozom.* l. 5; *Theodoret.* l. 4; *S. Greg. Nazian.; S. Hieron. in Catal.*

LUCIUS, *Annæus,* a bishop of Mentz in the fourth century, was banished by an assembly of Arians held at Arles in 353, and was strangled by them in the following year

LUCIUS, *Pomponius* (*Biog.*) vide *Pomponius.*

LUCIUS *of Patras,* a Greek writer, composed metamorphoses in Greek, which were imitated by Lucian. *Phot. Cod.* 129; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 4.

LUCRETIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, which was partly patrician, and partly plebeian, comprehending the branches of the Tricipitini, Cinni, Triones, Vespillones, Ofellæ, &c. [Vide *Lucretius*]

LUCRETIA, a Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, is celebrated for her virtue and her misfortunes. Being violated by Sextus, the son of Tarquin, she was unable to bear the reflection of the indignity, to which she had involuntarily been exposed, and stabbed herself in the presence of her husband and father after having informed them of the circumstance. Her death was the signal of revolt, which terminated in the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the abolition of the regal power at Rome, U. C. 244, A. C. 510. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Cic. de Fin.* l. 2, c. 20; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4; *Val. Max.* l. 6; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2; *Martial.* l. 1; *Aug. de Civ. Dei.* l. 1, &c.

LUCRETIA, *Gens* (*Numis.*) the coins of this family are marked only with the surnames Trio and Vespillo; as L. LUCRETIUS TRIO—Q. LUCRET. Q. F. VESPILLO, &c. *Golz. Fast.; Vaillant. Famil.; Morell. Fam.*

LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, *Sp.* (*Hist.*) the father of Lucretia above-mentioned, was made consul after the death of Brutus, and died soon after himself. *Liv.* l. 1.

LUCRETIUS, *T.* was consul, U. C. 246, A. C. 508, when he defeated the Etrusci, and was after that consul a second time. *Liv.* l. 2, c. 11, 16.

LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, *L.* a consul, was successful against the Volsci, whom he routed with great slaughter; and, returning to Rome with great booty, obtained a triumph over the Volsci and Æqui. He was afterwards a military tribune with consular power three several times. *Liv.* l. 3, &c.

LUCRETIUS FLAVIUS, *L.* a consul, conquered the Æqui, and afterwards, as a military tribune with consular power, he gained a victory over the Volsinians. *Liv.* l. 5.

LUCRETIUS, *Sp.* a plebeian ædile, and afterwards a pretor, was sent into Gaul, and afterwards to Genoa that he might rebuild the town which had been destroyed by Mago, the Carthaginian. He was also sent on an embassy into Africa.

LUCRETIUS, *Ofella,* a Roman, put to death by Sylla, because he had applied for the consulship without his permission. *Plut. in Syll.*

LUCRETIUS VESPILLO, *Q.* a Roman, who killed himself because the inhabitants of Sulmo, over whom he was appointed with a garrison, declared for Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1

LUCRETIUS CARUS, *T.* (*Biog.*) a Roman poet, who is said to have destroyed himself in the 44th year of his age, A. C. 54, was the author of a poem entitled 'De Natura Rerum,' which was written whilst he was labouring under a phrenzy, occasioned by some deleterious drug that had been administered to him by his mistress Lucilia. The best editions of his works are that of Creech, 8vo. Oxon. 1695; of Havercamp, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1725; and of Gilbert Wakefield, 3 vols. 4to. London. Dr. Good, who is said to be the author of the best translation of Lucretius, has reprinted Wakefield's text. *Cic. ad Fr.* l. 2, ep. 11, *Paterc.* l. 2; *Ovid. Am.* l. 1, el. 15; *Quintil.* l. 3.

LUCRINUS (*Geog.*) the name of a small lake of Campania, opposite Puteoli, which disappeared on the 30th of September, 1538, in a violent earthquake, which raised on the spot a mountain four miles high.

Horat. l. 2, od. 15.

—— Undique latius
Extenta visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu.

Virg. l. 2, Georg. 3.

An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor.

Strab. l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 2.

LUCTATIUS CATULUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) vide *Catulus.*

LUCULLUS, *Lucius Licinius* (*Hist.*) a Roman general cele-

brated for his military talent, and his luxurious habits. He was a consul, U. C. 680, A. C. 74, and obtained the most splendid victories over Mithridates, both by sea and land; but rendering himself offensive to the soldiers by his severity and haughtiness, he was recalled, and died in the 67th or 68th year of his life. *Cic. pro Arch.* c. 4, &c.; *Plin.* l. 36; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6; *Appian. in Mithrid.*

LUCUMO (*Hist.*) the name of Tarquinius Priscus, which was afterwards changed into Lucius. *Liv.* l. 1; *Plut. in Rom.; Serv. in Æn.* l. 2.

LUD (*Bibl.*) לוד, fourth son of Shem, *Gen.* x. 22, who, in the opinion of most writers, peopled Lydia, a province of Asia Minor.

LUDIM (*Bibl.*) לודים, son of Misraim. *Gen.* x. 13. According to Josephus the descendants of Ludim, whom he calls *Lumæi*, had, in his time, been long extinct, having been destroyed in the Æthiopian war. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1, c. 1.

LUDLOW, *Edmund* (*Hist.*) a republican chief during the rebellion, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Maiden-Bradley, in Wiltshire, about 1620, educated at Oxford, and studied at the Temple, with the view to practising at the bar, but was engaged by his father, a member of the Long Parliament, to take up arms against his sovereign, in which he so heartily joined, that he not only fought valiantly to destroy the government of his country, but joined in the vote for the death of his sovereign. He was afterwards engaged in all the intrigues and cabals of the contending parties which were striving for the mastery; and on the restoration sought his safety on the continent, where he died in 1693, notwithstanding that a reward of 300*l* had been offered for his apprehension. [Vide Plate XVIII] After his death came out the 'Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow, Esq.,' printed at Vevay, in the canton of Berne (where he died), in 2 vols. 8vo. 1698; to which a third volume was added in 1699. A French translation of the two first volumes was printed in the same size at Amsterdam. Another edition of the whole was printed in folio at London, 1751.

LUDLOW (*Her.*) the name of a family, originally of Shropshire, which, according to Camden, was taken from the ancient town of Ludlow. The branch of this family, which settled in Ireland, enjoys the peerage, first conferred on Peter Ludlow, who, in 1755, was created a baron, and in 1760 viscount and earl; the titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Titles. Ludlow, earl Ludlow, viscount Preston, and baron of Ardsalla.

Arms. First and fourth *argent*, a chevron between three martins' heads erased *sable*, for Ludlow; second and third *or*, on a chief *sable*, three crescents *or*, for Preston.

Crest. A lion rampant *sable*, bezanty.

Supporters. Two stags *proper*, regardant.

Motto. "Spero infestis, metuo secundis."

LUDOLPH, *Job* (*Biog.*) a well-known orientalist, was born at Erfurt, in Thuringia, in 1624, of one of the best families in that city, but then in reduced circumstances, and died in 1704, leaving, 1. 'Schola Latinitatis,' &c. 8vo. Goth. 1672. 2. 'Historia Æthiopica,' &c. fol. Francof. 1681. 3. 'Epistola Æthiopice scripta,' fol. 1685; written to the Abyssinians to persuade them to an alliance with the princes of Europe. 4. 'De Bello Turcico feliciter conficiendo,' &c. 4to. Francof. 1686. 5. 'Remarques sur les Pensées Enjouez et Serieux,' &c. 8vo. Leipzig, 1687. 6. 'Epistolæ Samaritanæ Sichemitarum ad Jobum Ludolphum,' 4to. Lips. 1688. 7. 'Specimen Commentarii in Historiam Æthiopicam. 8. 'Commentarius in Historiam Æthiopicam,' &c. fol. Franc. 1691. 9 'Appendix ad Hist. Æthiopicam illiusque Commentarium,' fol. ibid. 1693. 10. 'Jugement d'un Anonyme sur un Lettre à un Ami touchant une Systême d'Etymologie Hebraique.' 11. 'Dissertatio de Locustis,' &c. fol. Francof. 1694. 12. 'Grammatica Ambaricæ Linguæ quæ est Vernacula Habessinorum,' fol. ibid. 1698. 13. 'Lexicon Amharico-Latinum,' &c. fol. ibid. 1698. 14. 'Lexicon Æthiopico-Latinum,' &c. fol. 1697. 15. 'Grammatica Linguæ Æthiopicæ Editio Secunda,' fol. ibid. 1702. 16. 'Psalterium Davidis Æthiopicè et Latinè,' 4to. ibid. 17. 'Theatre Historique de ce que s'est passé en Europe,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 18. 'Confessio Fidei Claudii Regis Æthiopicæ,' &c. 4to.

LUDOLPH, *Henry William*, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1655, and died in 1710, leaving, 1. 'A Grammar of the Russian Language, which was printed at Oxford in 1696. 2. An edition of the New Testament, in modern Greek, with the ancient Greek in the opposite column, which he caused to be republished in two volumes, for the purpose of being distributed among the Greeks. 3. 'Meditations on Retirement from the World.' 4. 'Meditations upon divers Subjects tending to promote the inward Life of Faith,' &c. 5. 'Reflections on the Present State of the Christian Church,' &c.; all which, with other pieces, were printed together in London in 1712, under the title of his Remains.

LUDWIG, *John Peter* (*Biog.*) Chancellor of Magdeburg, and Privy Counsellor to the king of Prussia, who died in 1743, at the age of 73, published 'Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum,' 2 vols.; 'Manuscripta omnis Ævi,' &c. 12 vols. 8vo. &c. &c.

LUDWIG, *Christian Theophilus*, a botanical writer of Silesia, was born in 1709, and died in 1773, leaving, 1. 'Programma,' 1737. 2. 'Observationes in Methodum Plantarum Sexualem C. Linnæus,' 1737 and 1760. 3. 'Definitiones Plantarum.' 4. 'Aphorismi Botanici,' 1738. 5. 'Institutiones Historico-Physicæ Regni Vegetabilis,' 8vo. 1742 and 1757. 6. 'Ectypa Vegetabilium.'

LUGDUNENSIS *Gallia* (*Geog.*) a part of Gaul, which received its name from *Lugdunum*, the capital of the province, which was anciently called *Celtica*. [Vide *Gallia* and *Lugdunum* under *Numismatics*]

LUGDUNUM (*Geog.*) also sometimes spelt *Logudunum*, now *Lyons*, a town of Gallia Celtica, or *Lugdunensis*, built at the confluence of the Rhone and Arar by Minutius Plancus when he was governor of the province, as we learn from an inscription: L. MINUTIUS L. F. L. N. L. PRON. PLANCUS. COS. IMP. ITER. IN GALLIA COLONIAS DEDUXIT LUGD. Another inscription also marks its situation:—SACERDOS ROMAE ET AUG. AD ARAM AD CONFLUENTES ARARIS ET RHODANI FLAMEN. In this town Caligula is said to have instituted prizes to be contended for in Greek and Latin eloquence, to which Juvenal alludes.

Juven. sat. 1, v. 44.

Aut Lugdunensem Rhetor dicturus ad aram

It also received the name of *Claudia Copia Colonia*, because the emperor Claudius was born there. [Vide *Lugdunum* under *Numismatics*] Lyons was burnt to the ground by lightning in the reign of Nero, by whom it was rebuilt; was pillaged and partly burnt in 198 by Severus, because the inhabitants favoured his rival; the christians were persecuted there in 202; Magnentius killed himself in 353; and Gratian was killed there in 383. [Vide *Lyons*] *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 18; *Sueton. in Cal.; Dion.* l. 54, *Gruter in Script.; Spon. Missel. Erud.*

LUGDUNUM *Batavorum*, called by Ptolemy Λουγόδεινον, now *Leyden*, a town of Gallia Belgica. *Ptol.* l. 2; *Anton. Itiner.*

LUGDUNUM, vide *Laudunum.*

LUGDUNUM *Convenarum*, a town of Aquitania, now *S. Bertrand de Comminges.*

LUGDUNUM (*Numis.*) the town of Gaul, is known as a colony by its inscription, COL. ROM. LUGDUN.; i. e. *Colonia Romana Lugdunum*, vel C. C. COL. LUG.; i. e. *Claudia Copia Colonia Lugdunensis;* sometimes simply COPIA, vel LUGDUNI XL, &c. The province Lugdunensis, or the

town, is also marked on some coins, as—FIDEI EXERCITUS GALLICANI LUGDUNENSIS.—GER. LUG. COS. II.—P. LUG.; i. e. *Prima Lugdunensis.*—LUG. S.; i. e. *Lugdunensis Secunda.*—M. S. L.; i. e. *Mercatores Secundæ Lugdunenses, &c.* Its common type is the figure of a lion corresponding with its name. *Golz. Thes.; Ursin. Fam.; Morell. Num. Famil.*

LUGO, *John* (*Ecc.*) a Spanish Jesuit and cardinal, was born at Madrid in 1583, created a cardinal by Urban VIII in 1643, and died in 1660, leaving his whole estate to the Jesuits' college at Rome. He was the author of seven large volumes in folio on religious subjects.

Lugo, *Francis* (*Biog.*) brother of the preceding, and also a Jesuit, was born at Madrid in 1580, and died in 1652, leaving 'De Sacramentis in Genere,' 4to. Venet. 1652, &c.

LUISINO (*Biog.*) or *Luisini, Francis*, a scholar of Udina, in the Venetian territory, was born in 1523, and died in 1568, leaving, 1. 'Parergon Libri tres,' inserted in the third volume of Gruter's 'Fax Critica.' 2. A Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry, published in 4to. Venet. 1544. 3. A treatise, 'De componendis Animi Affectibus,' 8vo. Basil. 1562.

Luisino, *Louis*, a physician, and probably a relation of the preceding, was the author of, 1. 'Aphorismi Hippocratis Hexametro Carmine conscripti,' Venet. 1552. 2 'De compescendis Animi Affectibus per Moralem Philosophiam et medendi Artem Tractatus in tres Libros divisus,' Basil. 1562. 3. 'Aphrodisiacus, sive de Lue Venerea in duos Tomos bipartitus, continens omnia quæcumque hactenus de hac Re sunt ab omnibus Medicis conscripta,' fol. Venet. 1566.

LUITBERT (*Hist.*) king of the Lombards, succeeded his father Cunibert in 701, while only a child, and was dethroned eight months after. *Paul. Diacon. Hist. Longob.*

Luitbert (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Mentz in the ninth century, wrote a very earnest letter to king Louis III on the disorders of the church and state. *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

LUITPRANDUS (*Hist.*) or *Luitprand*, king of the Lombards, succeeded his father Ansprand, or Arisprand, in 713, and died in 742, after a successful reign, in which he reduced Thrasimond, duke of Spoleto, to subjection. *Paul. Diac. Hist. Long.; Anastas. in Vit. Pontif.*

Luitprandus, a statesman, bishop, and historian, of Pavia, in the tenth century, was secretary to Berengarius II, by whom he was sent in the year 948 as ambassador to Constantine Porphyrogenitus. In 963 he was advanced by Otho, emperor of Germany, to the bishopric of Cremona; and in 968 was sent on an embassy to the emperor Nicephorus Phocas, by whom he was imprisoned for a whole year, at the expiration of which he returned to Italy, but at what time he died is not known. He wrote the history of his own times in six books, the best edition of which is that of Antwerp, in folio, 1640, also inserted among the 'Scriptores Rerum Italicarum.' The Lives of the Popes, and the Chronicle of the Goths, have been ascribed to him, but, it is said, falsely.

LUKE, *St.* (*Bibl.*) an Evangelist, and native of Antioch, who was not an apostle or a disciple of our Saviour, but wrote, as he informs us, what he had heard from others, particularly from the Apostles, whose disciple he was. He was the author not only of the Gospel so called, but also of the Acts of the Apostles, from which we learn that he was the companion of St. Paul. Other works are ascribed to him, as the translation of the Epistle to the Hebrews; but on this, as also on the particulars of his life, the ancients are not agreed. *Tertullian. cont. Marcion.* l. 5; *S. Hieron. de Vir. Illust.; Euseb. in Chron. et Hist.; Gregor. Nazianzen. Orat.* 3; *Epiphan. de Hæres.* 42; *Nicephor. Hist.* l. 2; *Bede Hist. Eccles.; Usuardius; Adon. &c.*

Luke (*Ecc.*) surnamed *Chrysobergus*, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Constantine Chiarenus in 1155, held a council at Constantinople in 1166, and died in 1169.

Luke, vide *Lucas Tudensis.*

LULLE (*Biog.*) vide *Lully.*

LULLI, *John Baptist*, superintendant of music to Louis XIV, was born at Florence in 1634, and died in 1687, leaving several Operas and pieces of music, which were long held in estimation.

LULLIER, *Claude Emanuel* (*Biog.*) vide *Chapelle.*

LULLY, *Raimond* (*Ecc.*) a native of Majorca, was born in 1236, and lost his life as a missionary in Africa in 1315. His 'Art of Memory,' is the best known of his works, which treat of logic, theology, morals, &c. and were published collectively at Mentz.

LUMLEY, *Ralph, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was in the retinue of Henry de Percy, of Northumberland, in the expedition then made into Scotland, wherein he so signalized himself that he was made governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Scots, and, upon his release, was amongst the number of those who joined with Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent, in supporting the cause of Richard II against Henry IV, for which very many were executed, but he himself is said to have fallen in battle.

Lumley, *John, Lord*, eldest son of the preceding, signalized himself in the service of Henry IV and V, and lost his life with Thomas, duke of Clarence, at the battle of Baugy, in Anjou, in 1421.

Lumley, *Marmaduke de*, youngest brother of the preceding, having a learned education, was elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Chancellor of the University in 1430, promoted to the see of Carlisle in the same year, constituted Treasurer of England in 25 Hen. VI, translated to the see of Lincoln in 1450, and died within a year after his translation.

Lumley, *Thomas, Lord*, was employed by Henry VI and Edward IV on various negotiations, particularly with Scotland.

Lumley, *George, Lord*, was a principal commander under Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the 8 Ed. IV, when the town of Berwick was retaken that had been surrendered to the Scots by queen Margaret to gain a sanctuary for her husband, Henry VI, when he was expelled from England. On the entering of the duke's forces into Edinburgh this lord Lumley was made a knight banneret in Hooten-Field. On the accession of Henry VII he waited on his majesty in his progress in the northern parts of the kingdom; after which he signalized himself in the expedition of the earl of Surrey against the Scots, and attended the princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII, as far as Berwick, on her espousals with James IV, king of Scotland.

Lumley, *John, Lord*, distinguished himself in the several expeditions against Scotland, particularly at the memorable battle of Flodden Field in 1513. He was also one of the barons who signed the letter to pope Clement VII, intimating that unless he complied with the king's wishes, by granting him a divorce from queen Catherine, the acknowledgment of his supremacy in England would be much endangered: but in 28 Hen. VIII he was one of the chief of those northern lords who appeared in the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace;" a pardon, however, being offered by the duke of Norfolk, at that time general of the king's forces sent to suppress them, he was chosen to treat with the duke at Doncaster, where an accommodation was effected. His only son George was soon after engaged in another insurrection, for which he was found guilty of high treason and beheaded.

Lumley, *John, Lord*, having procured a reversal of his father's attainder, was in the service of both Mary and Elizabeth, by whom he was employed as a commissioner on the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, with secretary Davison and Robert Devereux. He afterwards acted as commissioner for settling the claims of king James's coronation, and died in 1609.

Lumley, *Richard, Viscount*, a steady loyalist in the time of the rebellion, converted Lumley Castle into a garrison for the king's forces. He was a principal commander under prince Rupert, and remained at the siege of Bristol until its surrender in 1645. He had the happiness to survive the restoration, to which he contributed very materially by his exertions.

Lumley, *Richard*, eldest son of the preceding, first earl of Scarborough. [Vide *Scarborough*]

Lumley, *Hon. Henry*, younger son of Richard, viscount Lumley, is reported on his monument, erected by his lady, to have been in every battle, and at every siege, as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or general of the horse with king William, or the duke of Marlborough, in 20 campaigns in Ireland, Flanders, and Germany, and to have died in 1722 governor of the Isle of Jersey, in the 63d year of his age.

Lumley (*Her.*) the name of a family derived by Camden and sir William Dugdale from Lumley Castle, situate on the bank of the river Weare, near Chester-le-Street, in the bishopric of Durham. This family is descended from Liulph, a nobleman of considerable distinction in the time of king Edward the Confessor, who married Algitha, daughter to Aldred, earl of Northumberland. On the Norman conquest Liulph withdrew into retirement; but being high in favour with Walcher, bishop of Durham, and earl of Northumberland, he was through envy murdered, at the instigation of Leofwin, the bishop's chaplain. His descendant, Ralph de Lumley, lord Lumley, was summoned to Parliament among the barons of the realm, from the eighth year of Richard II; but the ancient barony of Lumley expired at the death of John, lord Lumley above-mentioned in 1609, and was revived in the person of Richard Lumley, a collateral branch of the Lumleys, of Lumley Castle, who was created lord viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in Ireland, in 1628. Richard, the second viscount, was created baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, in 1681; viscount Lumley in 1689; and earl of Scarborough in 1690. [Vide *Scarborough*]

Lumley, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Scarborough.

LUPERCAL (*Topog.*) a place at the foot of Mount Aventine, sacred to Pan, where festivals, called *Lupercalia*, were yearly celebrated. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2.

LUNA (*Myth.*) Σελήνη, daughter of Hyperion and Terra, and the same, according to some mythologists, as Diana. [Vide *Diana*]

Luna (*Geog.*) a maritime town of Etruria, called also *Lunensis Portus*, and famous for the white marble which it produced.

LUPERCUS (*Biog.*) a grammarian in the reign of the emperor Gallienus.

LUPSET, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English scholar, was born in London in 1498, educated at St. Paul's School, under Lilly, whence he is supposed to have proceeded to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and died in 1532, leaving, 1. 'Epistolæ Variæ,' dated from Corpus Christi College, and printed in 'Epist. aliquot Eruditorum Virorum.' 2. 'A Treatise teaching how to die well.' 3. 'An Exhortation to Young Men,' 8vo. 1540. 4. 'A Treatise of Charity,' 8vo. 1546.

LUPTON, *Donald* (*Biog.*) a biographer in the 17th century, was the author of 'The History of the Moderne Protestant Divines,' &c. faithfully translated out of the Latin, &c. 12mo. London, 1637; 'London and the Country carbonadoed and quartered into several Characters,' 8vo. 1632; 'Emblems of Rarities,' &c. 18mo. 1636; 'England's Command of the Seas,' &c. 12mo. 1653; besides which, a 4to. volume, entitled 'The Glory of their Times; or, the Lives of the Primitive Fathers,' &c. London, 1640, is ascribed to him, although it does not bear his name in any part of the book.

LUPUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Alexandria, who acted against the Jews under the emperor Vespasian. *Joseph. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

Lupus (*Biog.*) or *Christian Wolf*, an Augustin, was born at Ypres, in Flanders, in 1612, and died in 1681, leaving many works in Latin, which were published separately, and afterwards collectively, in 12 vols. fol.

LUSHINGTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Berkshire, which enjoys the baronetage conferred in 1791 on sir Stephen Lushington; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, on a fess wavy, between three lions' heads *vert*, langued *gules*, as many ermine spots *or*.

Crest. A lion's head erased *vert*, charged on the erasure with three ermine spots *or*; ducally gorged *argent*.

LUSITANIA (*Geog.*) the third division of Hispania, which extended from the Tagus to the sea, and comprehended the modern kingdom of Portugal. *Liv.* l. 21; *Strab.* l. 3; *Mela*, l. 2.

LUTETIA (*Geog.*) called by some *Julia Civitas*, because it was fortified and embellished by Julius Cæsar, now *Paris*, a town of Gallia Belgica, on the confluence of the rivers Sequana and Matrona. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6, &c.; *Strab.* l. 4; *Ammian.* l. 20.

LUTHER, *Martin* (*Ecc.*) the first promoter of that great revolution in the religious world well known by the name of the Reformation, was born at Isleben, a town of Saxony, entered the Order of the Hermits of St. Augustin at the age of 22; begun his attack soon after on the Romish church, by quarrelling with the rival Order of Dominican, to whom the work of collecting indulgences was entrusted; and, supported by several German princes, who condescended to use him as their tool, he continued successfully and virulently to oppose the whole scheme of the Romish religion, until his death in 1546. His German translation of the Bible appeared in 1535, and his works were collected and published after his death at Wittemberg, in 7 vols. fol. By his wife, who, like himself, had broken her vows in order to be married, and survived him till 1552, he had three sons, whose descendants are still existing in Germany. The adversaries of this man may have said more against him than is just; but his best friends can only give him credit for possessing the talents of a revolutionary demagogue, exerted most unwarrantably, and in violation of all law and order in sewing dissension in the Christian church. Whatever opinions therefore may be formed of the reformation, it cannot be denied by any that he was a most unworthy instrument to bring about so important a change. [Vide Plate XIX]

LUTORIUS PRISCUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, was put to death by order of Tiberius, because he had written a poem, in which he bewailed the death of Germanicus. *Tac. Annal.* l. 3.

LUTTI, *Benedict* (*Biog.*) an Italian artist, was born at Florence in 1666, and died in 1724, leaving, among other things that were much admired, a Magdalene, in the church of Siena, at Monte Magna Napoli; St. Anthony of Padua, in the church of the Holy Apostles; the Prophet Isaiah, in an oval, in St. John de Lateran; and at the Palace Albani a Miracle of St. Pio, which some reckon his master-piece.

LUTTRELL, *Sir Geoffrey, Knt.* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the barons who sided with John, earl of Morton, in the reign of Richard I, for which his estates in the counties of Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and York, were confiscated; but, on the accession of John, they were restored to him with addition. He was entrusted with the direction of public affairs in Ireland, and obtained a grant from the crown of the lands of Luttrelstown, which have remained in the family ever since. In the 16th year of king John he resided as Ambassador at Rome, and in the year following was named Ambassador Extraordinary to that court.

Luttrell, *Sir Hugh, Knt.* was one of the chief officers at the reduction of Harfleur, in the reign of Henry V, to whom he was Privy Councillor, and served under him at the memorable siege of Rouen in 1420.

Luttrell, *Sir James, Knt.* made knight banneret at the battle of Wakefield in 1460, was slain at the battle of Tewksbury in the Lancastrian cause in 1471.

Luttrell, *Sir Hugh*, had the estates of his father restored to him after the battle of Bosworth in 1485; and being a man of considerable note in his time, he was greatly instrumental in quelling the Devonshire insurrection.

Luttrell, *Sir Andrew, Knt.* son of the preceding, was made knight banneret at the taking of Yester, in the first year of Edward VI. He afterwards bravely defended Broughly Castle, of which he was governor, against the Scots, where he was taken prisoner, and his whole garrison put to the sword.

Luttrell, *Sir Thomas, Knt.* was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in Ireland, in the reign of Henry VIII, and was Privy Councillor to Edward VI.

Luttrell, *Thomas*, a knight of the shire for the county of Dublin in the reigns of James and Charles, and a Privy Councillor, acted a conspicuous part in his times.

Luttrell, *Simon*, son of the preceding, had his Castle of Luttrelstown taken from him during the rebellion by colonel Hewson, who kept possession of it till the restoration, when it was returned to its proper owner.

Luttrell, *Simon*, of the second family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who was governor of the town and garrison of Dublin under king James II, adhered to the fortunes of his royal master, and, commanding an Irish regiment in foreign service, was killed at the battle of Landen in 1693.

Luttrell, *Henry*, brother of the preceding, and governor of Sligo, in the service of king James II, did, with his brother Simon, equip no less than five squadrons of cavalry; and after the revolution he was nominated to an important command in the Dutch army; but at the death of king William he retired to his seat at Luttrelstown, and was assassinated in his sedan chair by a band of ruffians in 1717, at the age of 63.

Luttrell (*Her.*) *Lutterell*, or *Lottrell*, the name of a family which was among the Norman chiefs that attended the army of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings in 1066. The first of this family of any distinction was sir Geoffrey Luttrell above-mentioned, who settled in Ireland. His son, sir Andrew, was baron of Irnham, which barony passed by marriage out of the family of the Luttrells; but Simon Luttrell, son of Henry above-mentioned, was created in 1768 baron Irnham of Luttrelstown, co. Dublin; in 1780 viscount Carhampton of Castlehaven, co. Cork; and in 1785 earl of Carhampton.

LUXEMBURG (*Hist.*) one of the most illustrious families in Europe, which derives its name from a province so called in Flanders. It has produced five emperors, three of whom have been kings of Germany; and, possessing great estates in France as well as in Germany, it has also produced several constables and marshals, and given birth to six queens and many princesses. The house of Luxemburg traces its immediate origin from Henry I, who flourished about 1071, and one of whose descendants, Valerian II, married a princess of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, *Francis Henry de Montmorency, Duke of*, a distinguished general and marshal of France, was the posthumous son of Montmorency de Bouteville, who was beheaded for fighting a duel under Lewis XIII. He was present, at the age of 15, at the battle of Rocroi in 1643, under Condé, whose fortunes he followed, and after raising himself to the highest post in the French army by his brilliant talents, during the wars of that period, he died in 1694. [Vide Plate XIII]

Luxemburg (*Geog.*) capital of a duchy and province in the Netherlands, which is divided by the river Alsitz, 22 miles W. S. W. Treves. Lon. 6° 12′ E. lat. 49° 36′ N. This town was given to the Dutch in 1713, as a barrier town; ceded to the House of Austria in 1715; and surrendered to the French in 1795; but restored to the Netherlands in 1814.

LUYKEN, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutch engraver of Amsterdam. who died in 1712, at the age of 63, left some plates for the Theatre of the Martyrs, which were much admired.

LUZIGNAN (*Hist.*) vide *Guy*.

LYÆUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Bacchus.

LYCÆUM (*Geog.*) a celebrated place near the banks of the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy. *Cic. Acad.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 10; *Paus.* l. 1; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 9.

LYCAMBE (*Biog.*) the father of Neobule, whom he promised to the poet Archilochus; but refusing afterwards to fulfil his engagement, on account of a more opulent alliance which was offered to her, the poet wrote so bitter a satire against the father and daughter, that they are said to have hanged themselves. *Arist. Rhet.* l. 3; *Horat.* l. 1, ep. 6. &c.; *Ovid. in Ib.*; *Mart.* l. 7, ep. 12.

LYCAON (*Myth.*) Λυκάων, a king of Arcadia, celebrated for his cruelties, who is said to have been changed into a wolf by Jupiter, on account of his serving up human flesh on his table. According to some accounts he was the first king of Arcadia, and son of Pelasgus; but, according to others, they were distinct persons. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 176; *Paus.* l. 8, &c.

LYCAONIA (*Bibl.*) Λυκαονία, the country mentioned under *Geography*, is also spoken of in the Acts of the Apostles *Acts* xiv. 6, &c. where Paul is said to have preached in the cities of Iconium and Lystra.

Lycaonia (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, lying between Cappadocia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, and Phrygia, became a Roman province under Augustus. Iconium was the capital. *Liv.* l. 27; *Strab.* l. 10; *Mela*, l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 5.

LYCIA (*Bibl.*) Λυκία, the country mentioned under *Geography*, is also alluded to in the New Testament: St. Paul landed at the port of Myra, in Lycia, when going to Rome. *Acts* xxvii. 5.

Lycia (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, lying between Caria and Pamphylia, one part of which is now called *Aldinelli*, and the other *Manterelli*. The Lycians were conquered by Crœsus, and afterwards by Cyrus; but were allowed to have their own kings, on paying a yearly tribute. They became a part of the Macedonian empire in the time of Alexander, and at his death fell to the share of the Seleucidæ, until the country was reduced to a Roman province by Claudius. Apollo had a celebrated temple at Patara, a city of Lycia.

LYCIUS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Apollo, from his temple in Lycia.

LYCOMEDES (*Myth.*) Λυκομήδης, a king of Scyros, an island in the Ægean Sea, son of Apollo and Parthenope, to whom Achilles is said to have been entrusted by his mother Thetis. He is also celebrated for having treacherously murdered Theseus. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus.* l. 1.

LYCON (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Troas, and son of Astyanax, in the age of Aristotle, who was greatly esteemed by Eumenes, Antiochus, and other princes. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 3; *Diog. in Vit.*

LYCOPHRON (*Hist.*) Λυκόφρων, the son of Periander, king of Corinth, was banished by his father to the island of Corcyra, where he was murdered just as he was on the point of going to take possession of the throne of Corinth. *Herodot.* l. 3.

Lycophron, a brother of Thebe, the wife of Alexander,

tyrant of Pheræ, who assisted his sister to murder her husband, that he might get possession of the sovereignty. He was dispossessed of it by Philip of Macedon. *Diod.* l. 16.

LYCOPHRON (*Biog.*) a Greek poet and grammarian, and native of Chalcis, in Eubœa, flourished about 304 years before Christ, and died, according to Ovid, by the wound of an arrow wantonly shot at him. He was one of the poets who lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and from their number were styled the Pleiades. Besides his 'Cassandra,' a poem which is still remaining, he is said to have written several tragedies, the titles of which are given by Suidas. The best editions of Lycophron are that of Basle, fol. 1546, enriched with the Commentary of Tzetzes; that of Canter, 8vo. 1596; and that of Potter, fol. Oxon. 1702. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 533; *Stat.* l. 5; *Sylv.* l. 3; *Suidas.*

LYCORIS (*Biog.*) a celebrated courtezan in the time of Augustus, to whom Virgil alludes in his 10th eclogue.

LYCORTAS (*Hist.*) Λυκόρτας, the father of Polybius, who flourished A. C. 184. He was chosen general of the Achæan League, and revenged the cause of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Philop.*

LYCURGUS (*Myth.*) Λυκῦργος, a king of Thrace, and son of Dryas, who is said to have offered violence to Bacchus, by causing all the vines to be cut down, for which impiety he was severely punished by the gods.

Virg. Æn. l. 3, v. 14.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis,
Thraces arant acri quondam regnata Lycurgo.

Hom. Il. l. 6, v. 130.

Οὐ δὲ γὰρ οὐ δὲ Δρύαντος υἱὸς κρατερὸς Λυκόοργος
Δὴν ἦν, ὅς ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν.

Ovid. Met. l. 4, v. 22.

Penthea, tu venerande, bipenniferumque Lycurgum
Sacrilegos mactas.

Propert. l. 3, el. 15, v. 23.

Vesanumque novâ nequicquam in vite Lycurgum.

Horat. l. 2, od. 19.

Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.

Apollod. l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 132; *Paus.* l. 8; *Non. Dionys.* 20; *Val. Flacc.* l. 1.

LYCURGUS (*Hist.*) the celebrated law-giver of Sparta, son of Eunomus, and brother to Polydectes, succeeded the latter on the throne of Sparta, until his nephew Charilaus arrived at years of maturity, when he retired to Crete to avoid the persecution of his enemies; but being soon after recalled to correct the disorders of the state, he established a system of laws, which were in effect for 700 years, having, previous to his second departure from Sparta, bound the citizens by a solemn oath that neither they nor their posterity would violate, alter, or abolish, the laws which he had established before his return. He is said to have put himself to death soon after, and to have ordered his ashes to be thrown into the sea, lest, if they were carried to Sparta, the citizens should think themselves absolved from their oath. The Lacedæmonians showed their respect for their legislator, by instituting a festival in his honour, called Lycurgidæ, or Lycurgides. His laws were abrogated by Philopœmen, A. C. 188; but re-established soon after by the Romans. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 8; *Justin.* l. 3; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Paus.* l. 3.

LYCURGUS, an orator of Athens in the reign of Demosthenes, surnamed *Ibis*, who rendered himself famous by his impartial administration of justice and prudent government while at the head of affairs, particularly by increasing the strength of the Athenians to withstand the attacks of Philip, king of Macedon. He died about 330 years before Christ, leaving Orations, some of which are still extant. *Plut. de Decem. Orat.*; *Pausan.* l. 1.

LYCURGUS, one of the tyrants who disturbed the public peace after the death of Cleomenes, A. C. 223.

LYCUS (*Myth.*) Λύκος, a king of Bœotia, and husband of Dirce, who married Antiope, his niece, and afterwards delivered her to his first wife to be tortured. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 9.

LYCUS, a king of Lybia, who commonly sacrificed whatever strangers came upon his coast, but nevertheless gave the Argonauts a friendly reception. He imprisoned Hercules, who found means to escape, by the assistance of Calirrhoe, the king's daughter, who was enamoured of him. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 18, &c.

LYCUS (*Hist.*) an officer of Alexander, in the interest of Lysimachus, who made himself master of Ephesus by the treachery of Andron, &c. *Polyæn.* l. 5.

LYCUS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, and native of Reggio, in the time of Ptolemy Lagus. He wrote a History of Libya and Sicily. *Suidas.*

LYDDA (*Bibl.*) called in the Hebrew לד; by the Greeks Λύδδα, or Διόσπολις; a city of Palestine, in the way from Jerusalem to Cæsarea Philippi. It lay east of Joppa four or five leagues distant, and belonged to the tribe of Ephraim. Lydda was one of the three toparchies which were dismembered from Samaria, and given to the Jews. St. Peter coming to Lydda, cured Æneas, who was sick of the palsy. *Neh.* xi; *Acts* ix; 1 *Macc.* xi; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14; *Ptol.* l. 3.

LYDGATE, *John* (*Biog.*) an ancient English poet, recorded to be one of the immediate successors of Chaucer, and supposed to have died between the years 1446 and 1461, left a number of works, the most esteemed of which are his 'Story of Thebes;' 'Fall of Princes;' 'History, Siege, and Destruction of Troy;' the first was printed by Speght, in his edition of Chaucer; the second by Pinson in 1494, and several times since; the third by Pinson, in 1513; and more correctly by Marsh, in 1555; it has since been modernized, and published under the title of 'The Life and Death of Hector,' &c.

LYDIA (*Bibl.*) Λυδία, a woman of Thyatira, a seller of purple, who dwelt in the city of Philippi, in Macedonia, and was converted by the preaching of St. Paul. *Acts* xvi. 14, &c.

LYDIA (*Geog.*) Λυδία, a considerable country of Asia Minor, otherwise called *Mæonia*, now *Carasia*.

Boundaries. It was first bounded by Mysia Major, Caria, Phrygia Major, and Ionia, but in its more flourishing times it contained the whole country lying between the Halys and the Ægean Sea.

Chief Towns. Sardis, Thyatira, Philadelphia, &c.

Principal Rivers. Caius, Hermus, and Pactolus, &c.

Mountains. Sipylus, Tmolus, and Mimas, &c.

History. Lydia derives its name, according to Josephus and St. Jerome, from Lud, the son of Shem, and, according to profane authors, from Lydus, one of their kings. The kingdom of Lydia is said to have begun with Argos, or Agros, who had among his successors Ardysus, who began to reign 797 A. C.; Alyattes 761; Meles 747; Candaules 738; Gyges 718; Ardysus II 680; Sadyattes 631; Alyattes II, 619, and Crœsus 562; who was conquered by Cyrus A. C. 548, when Lydia became a province of the Persian empire. *Herod.* l. 1; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 2; *Mela* l. 1; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Justin.* l. 13; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Leunclav. in Pand. Turc.*; *Scaliger, Riccioli, Cluverius, &c.*

LYDIAT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English scholar, was born at Alkrington, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1572, and died in 1646, after having suffered much for his loyalty. Among his works are, 1. 'Tractatus de variis Annorum Formis,' 8vo. 1605. 2. 'Prælectio Astronomica de Natura

Cœli,' &c. 3. 'Disquisitio Physiologica de Origine Fontium,' these two are printed with the first. 4. 'Defensio Tractatus de variis Annorum Formis, contra Jos. Scaligeri Obtrectationem,' 8vo. 1607. 5. 'Examen Canonum Chronologiæ Isagogicorum,' printed with the 'Defensio.' 6. 'Emendatio Temporum contra Scaligerum,' &c. 8vo. 1609. 7. 'Explicatio et Additamentum Argumentorum in Libello Emendationis Temporum,' &c. 8vo. 1613. 8. 'Solis et Lunæ Periodus, seu Annus Magnus,' 8vo. 1620, &c. 9. 'De Anni solaris Mensura, Epistola Astronomica,' &c. 8vo. 1621. 10. 'Numerus aureus melioribus Lapillis insignitus,' &c. 1629. 11. 'Canones Chronologici,' 8vo. 1675. 12. 'Letters to Dr. James Usher, Primate of Ireland,' printed in the Appendix of his Life, by Dr. Parr. 13. 'Marmoreum Chronicum Arundelianum cum Annotationibus,' printed in the 'Marmora Oxoniensia,' by Humphrey Prideaux; besides twenty-two MSS. two of which were written in Hebrew, these he left in the hands of Dr. John Lampshire.

LYDUS (*Myth.*) a son of Atys and Callithea, king of Mæonia, which is said to have received from him the name of Lydia. *Herodot.* l. 7, &c.

LYE, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a linguist and antiquary, was born at Totnes, in Devonshire, in 1704, educated at Oxford, and died in 1767, leaving, 1. 'The Etymologicum Anglicanum,' of Junius, from the MS. of the author in the Bodleian Library, to which he prefixed an Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 1722. 2. An edition of the Gothic Gospels, to which he prefixed a Gothic Grammar; this was printed at the University press, 1750. 3. An 'Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary,' which was published after his death in 2 vols. fol. 1772, by the Rev. Owen Manning, with a grammar of the two languages united, and some Memoirs of the author.

LYFORD, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1598, at Peysonere, in Berkshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1653, leaving among other things, 1. 'Cases of Conscience propounded in the time of Rebellion.' 2. 'Principles of Faith and a good Conscience,' 8vo. Lond. 1642, Oxford, 1652. 3. 'An Apology for our Public Ministry and infant Baptism,' 4to. ibid. 1652, 1653. 4. 'The plain Man's Senses exercised to discern both Good and Evil.'

LYGON (*Her.*) the family name of lord Beauchamp; William Lygon being raised to the peerage in 1806, by the title of lord Beauchamp, of Powick. [Vide *Beauchamp*]

LYLLY (*Biog.*) vide *Lilly*.

LYMINGTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Plymouth.

LYNAR, *Rochus Frederic, Count* (*Hist.*) a Danish statesman and scholar, was born in 1708 at the castle of Lubbenau, and died in 1781, after having been employed by Christian VI, and Frederic V, on several important missions, particularly at the famous convention of Closter-Seven, entered into between the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French forces, and the duke of Cumberland, who was then at the head of the allied army. Among his works are a translation of Seneca 'De Beneficiis,' and 'De Brevitate Vitæ,' 1753, 1754; 'Der Sonderling;' 'Des Miscellanées Historiques,' &c. 8vo. 1775—1777, &c.

LYNCESTES (*Hist.*) a son-in-law of Antipater, who was put to death for conspiring against Alexander. *Q. Curt.* l. 7.

LYNCEUS (*Myth.*) Λυγκεὺς, son of Aphareus, one of the hunters of the Caledonian boar, and one of the Argonauts. He was celebrated for the sharpness of his sight, and was slain with his brother Idas, by Castor and Pollux.

Horat. l. 1, ep. 1, v. 28.

Non possis oculo, quantum contingere Lynceus.

Senec. Med. v. 231.

—— Quique trans pontum quoque
Summota Lynceus lumine immisso videt.

Ovid. Fast. l. 5, v. 709.

Pectora trajectus Lynceo Castor ab ense,
Non expectato vulnere pressit humum
Ultor adest Pollux et Lyncea perforat hastâ
Qua cervix humeros continuata tegit.

Apollon. Argon. l. 1; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 9, ep. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 4; *Paus.* l. 4.

LYNCEUS, a son of Ægyptus, who married Hypermnestra, the daughter of Danaus. His life was spared by the humanity of his wife, after which he dethroned his father-in-law, and seized his crown. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 168; *Schol. Pind.* od. 10, &c.; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 1.

LYNCUS (*Myth.*) *Lyncæus*, or *Lynx*, a cruel and perfidious king of Scythia, or, according to others, of Sicily, who as he was going to kill Triptolemus, was changed into a lynx. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5; *Serv. Æn.* l. 1.

LYNDE, *Sir Humphrey* (*Biog.*) a English scholar, descended from a respectable family in Dorsetshire, was born in 1579, educated at Oxford, and died in 1636, leaving, 1. 'Ancient Characters of the Visible Church,' 1625. 2. 'Via Tuta,' &c. translated into Latin, Dutch, and French, and printed at Paris in 1647, from the sixth edition published in 12mo. 1636, under the title of 'Popery confuted by Papists,' &c. 3. 'Via Devia, the By-way,' &c. 8vo. 1630 and 1632. 4. 'A Case for the Spectacles,' &c. in answer to a book written by J. R. called 'A Pair of Spectacles,' printed at Rouen in 1631. 5. 'An Account of Bertram, with Observations concerning the Censures upon his Tract, De Corpore et Sanguine Christi,' prefixed to an edition of it at London in 1623 or 1633, and reprinted in 1686, by Dr. Matthew Bryan.

LYNDOCH, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by a branch of the family of Graham. [Vide *Graham*]

LYON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Strathmore.

LYONET, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born at Maestricht in 1707, and died in 1789, leaving 'Traité Anatomique de la Chénille qui ronge les Bois de Saule,' 1764.

LYONS, *Israel* (*Biog.*) a Polish Jew, who died in 1770, was the author of 'The Scholar's Instructor, or Hebrew Grammar,' &c. 8vo. Cambridge, 1757; and 'Observations and Enquiries relating to various Parts of Scripture History,' 1761.

LYONS, *Israel*, son of the preceding, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1739, and died in 1775, leaving, 1. 'A Treatise on Fluxions,' 1758. 2. 'Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium, quæ post Raium observatæ fuère,' 8vo. 1763. 3. 'Calculations in Spherical Trigonometry abridged,' which were printed in the Philosophical Transactions. vol. lxi.

LYONS (*Geog.*) or rather *Lyon*, a city in the south-east of France, and capital of the department of the Rhone, situated on the confluence of the Rhone and the Saone, 190 miles N. by W. Marseilles, 280 S. S. E. Paris, and 300 E. N. E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 4° 49′ E. lat. 45° 45′ N.

History of Lyons.

Lyons, called by the Romans *Lugdunum*, [vide *Lugdunum*] became early the centre of the commerce which the Romans established in Gaul, and notwithstanding the disasters it was exposed to by lightning, pillagings, and fires, and subsequently to the inroads of the Allemanni, the Goths, and the Saracens, in the eighth century, it rose to great distinction. The Romans kept possession of this city until the reign of Honorius, when Stilicho having conquered the Goths by means of the Burgundians, it was given to them by the emperor by way of reward. It afterwards came into the hands of the French about 532, when Clodomir put to death Sigismond, king of Burgundy, and Childebert and Clotaire dethroned Gondemar,

brother of the same Sigismond. The French ceded it about 955 to Conrad I, king of Burgundy, and on the division of this kingdom the archbishops of Lyons, and the counts of Forez, disputed the possession of this city for a long time, but it was retained by the latter until 1173, when Gui II and III, father and son, ceded it to Guichard, the archbishop. Finally, the archbishopric came into the hands of Philip the Fair, and the temporalities into those of Peter of Savoy. Philip III, surnamed the *Bold*, gave many privileges to it; among others, a consul and chamber of commerce. Lyons suffered much in the religious wars of the 16th century, but still more in the revolution, at the commencement of which, the royalists gaining the ascendancy, the city was besieged by the Jacobins, and when obliged to surrender, became the scene of the most horrible atrocities. The Lyonese not being by this means reconciled to a revolutionary government, violent dissensions continued in this city until the termination of the revolutionary war, and the downfal of Bonaparte, previously to which several severe actions took place in this neighbourhood.

Ecclesiastical History of Lyons.

S. Photinus, and S. Irenæus, successors to the disciples of the apostles, laid the foundation of the church of Lyons, which was sprinkled with the blood of more than 20,000 martyrs. The archbishop was the primate of France, but at what period this see obtained the primacy is not known. It was, however, confirmed by Gregory VII, in favour of Gebuin in 1079, and subsequently by others of his successors; but in 1702 it was decreed in council that the archbishop of Rouen should acknowledge no superior except the pope. It has been observed, that all its prelates were illustrious persons, and that out of the 132 who have held this see, five were reckoned among the fathers of the church, thirty were deemed worthy of canonization, fifteen were princes by birth, most were descended from illustrious families, one was pope, nine cardinals, fifteen apostolical legates, besides ministers of state, ambassadors, &c. Pope Gregory X, held the 14th general council of the church in the city of Lyons in 1274, at which he himself presided, and the ambassadors from Philip *the Bold*, from the emperor Rudolph, and from many other princes of the West, as also from Michael Paleologus, attended. Other councils were also held in the same city, namely, one assembled by S. Irenæus, with some prelates of the Gauls, for confirming the decree made for the celebration of Easter; another council is said to have been held by the same Irenæus in 185, against the heretics; besides others in 254, '74, 517, 567, 581, 583, 836, 878, 1055, 1080, 1376, 1449, 1565, 1577, 1614, and 1626.

LYRA, *Nicholas de* (*Biog.*) or *Lyranus*, a Franciscan in the 14th century, was born of Jewish parents at Lyre, a town of Normandy, but embracing Christianity, he entered among the Franciscans at Verneuil in 1291, and died in 1340, leaving some 'Postils,' or Short Commentaries on the whole Bible, &c. which were printed in 7 vols. fol. Rome, 1472, and in 6 vols. fol. Antv. 1672. These Commentaries are incorporated in the 'Biblia Maxima,' 19 vols. fol. Paris, 1660; a French translation of them was published in 5 vols. fol. 1511 and 1512.

LYRCUS (*Myth.*) a son of Phoroneus, the son of Inachus, who was sent in quest of Ino. *Parthen. Erot.*

LYRNESSUS (*Geog.*) Λυρνησσὸς, a city of Cilicia, taken and plundered by Achilles, and the Greeks. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, &c.; *Strab.* l. 3.

LYSAGHT (*Her.*) the name of an Irish family, which claims descent from the illustrious house of O'Brien, co. Clare, and enjoys the peerage, conferred on John Lysaght, who in 1758 was created baron Lisle, of Mount North, co. Cork.

LYSANDER (*Hist.*) Λύσανδρος, a general of Sparta, who obtained the celebrated victory over the Athenian fleet at Ægospotamos, and destroyed the whole, except three ships, out of 120, by which he so humbled the Athenians, that they consented to destroy the Piræus, to deliver all their ships except 12, and by surrendering themselves to the Lacedæmonians, to put an end to the Peloponnesian war, which had lasted 27 years. Lysander was afterwards employed in the Theban war, with his colleague Pausanias, and was killed in a bloody battle against the Haliartians, which ended in the defeat of his troops, 394 years before Christ. *Corn. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.*; *Diod.* l. 13.

LYSANIAS (*Bibl.*) Λυσανίας, or *Lysias*, a tetrarch of Abilene, who governed in Judæa, or in the country round about, when John Baptist began his ministry. *Luke* iii.

LYSANIAS (*Hist.*) the father or grandfather of the preceding, was put to death by Mark Anthony, who gave part of his kingdom to Cleopatra. *Dio.* l. 49.

LYSERUS, *Polycarp* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine, was born at Winendeen, in the territory of Wittemberg, in 1552, and died in 1601, leaving, 'Centuria Quæstionum de Articulis Libri Christianæ Concordiæ,' 4to.; 'Christianismus, Papismus, Calvinismus,' 4to.; 'Harmonia Calvinianorum et Photinianorum in Doctrina de Sacra Cœna,' 4to.; 'Vindiciæ Lyserianæ,' &c. besides several other pieces in Latin and German, on theological and polemical subjects.

LYSERUS, *John*, an author, of the same family as the preceding, who died in 1684, wrote, among other things, in favour of polygamy, 'Polygamia Triumphatrix,' 4to. 1682, which was answered by Brunsmannus in his 'Polygamia Triumphata,' 8vo. 1689, and again in another work entitled 'Monogamia Victrix,' 8vo. 1689.

LYSIADES (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Megalopolis, of low birth, but of great talent, who, rising by his merits to the post of commander, with Aratus, caused the latter to be banished, and was afterwards killed in battle against the Lacedæmonians, A. C. 225. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Plut. in Arat.*

LYSIAS (*Bibl.*) a captain of a Roman cohort; in Judæa, who on hearing that St. Paul was a Roman, abstained from scourging him, and sent him bound to Felix. *Acts* xxi. &c.

LYSIAS (*Hist.*) Λυσίας, a friend and relation of Antiochus Epiphanes, who at the death of the latter, took possession of the government during the minority of young Antiochus. He waged an unsuccessful war against the Maccabees, by whom he was frequently beaten, as were also the generals acting under him, wherefore he finally concluded a peace with them, on conditions highly advantageous to the Jews, A. M. 3481, A. C. 163. Lysias was afterwards killed by Demetrius, the son of Seleucus. 1 *Macc.* vi. &c.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 2; *Appian. in Syriac.*

LYSIAS (*Biog.*) a Grecian orator, and native of Syracuse, was born about 459 years before Christ, and died in the 81st year of his age. [Vide Plate XXXII] Thirty-four of his orations are extant, the first edition of which is that of Aldus, fol. 1513; in the first part of the 'Rhetorum Græcorum Orationes.' The editions of Taylor, 4to. 1739; of Reiske, 8vo. Lips. 1772; and of Auger, Paris, 1782, are reckoned the best. Auger also published a French translation of Lysias, in 1783. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2; *Quintil.* l. 3; *Plut. de Orat.*; *Diog.* l. 2.

LYSICLES (*Hist.*) Λυσικλῆς, an Athenian, sent with Chares into Bœotia, to stop the conquests of Philip of Macedon, was afterwards condemned to die for his ill conduct at the battle of Chæronea. *Diodor.* l. 16.

LYSIDICUS (*Hist.*) a partisan of Antony's, whom Cicero, alluding to the Greek derivation of his name, denominates the destroyer of law and justice. *Cic. Phil.* 2.

LYSIMACHIA (*Geog.*) Λυσιμάχεια, a town of Thracian Chersonesus, now *Hexamili*, built by Lysimachus on the ruins of Cardia. *Polyb.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 32; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

Lysimachia (*Numis.*) this town is known by the inscription ΛΥΣΙ.—ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ; also with the addition of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ; or ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ on some medals, bearing for their type the head of king Lysimachus, or a head of Hercules, Apollo, &c.

LYSIMACHUS (*Bibl.*) Λυσιμάχος, the surname of Alexander. [Vide *Alexander*]

Lysimachus (*Hist.*) a son of Agathocles, and one among the generals of Alexander, who seized Macedonia for his share after expelling Pyrrhus, was killed in battle A. C. 281, in the 80th year of his age. His body would not have been found among the slain but by the fidelity of a little dog that carefully watched near it. *Diodor.* l. 19; *Senec. de Ira.* l. 3; *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 1; *Plut. in Demet.*

Lysimachus, an Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander the Great. *Justin.* l. 15; *Plut. in Alex.*

Lysimachus, a son of Aristides, to whom the Athenians assigned some lands out of respect for his father.

Lysimachus, brother of Menelaus, high-priest of the Jews, acted as his vicegerent in the priesthood during his absence, but, having attempted to pillage the temple, in order to procure money for his brother to pay according to his promise to Antiochus Epiphanes, he was killed in a popular tumult. 2 *Macc.* iv.

Lysimachus, brother of a man named Apollodorus, and governor of Gaza, delivered the city to Alexander Jannæus, because he conceived that his brother was better liked than himself.

Lysimachus, son of Pausanias, was one of the ambassadors sent by Hyrcanus, the high-priest, to Anthony at Ephesus, to testify the good affection which the Jewish nation bore to him. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14.



Lysimachus (*Numis.*) the king of Macedonia above-mentioned, is known by some medals bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscription—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ.

Lysimachus (*Biog.*) an historian of Alexandria, who wrote a history of Egypt, &c. quoted by Joseph. *Varro de Re. Rust.* l. 1; *Joseph. cont. Appion.* l. 1.

Lysimachus, a physician, and follower of Hippocrates, quoted by Lycander.

LYSIPPUS (*Biog.*) a statuary of Sicyon in the reign of Alexander the Great, who is said to have executed not less than 600 statues, the most admired of which were those of Alexander, of Apollo of Tarentum, of a man coming out of a bath, and of Socrates.

Horat. l. 2, ep. 1, v. 240.

Edicto vetuit, ne quis se, præter Apellem,
Pingeret, aut alius Lysippo duceret æra
Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia.—

Propert. el. 3, l. 7.

Gloria Lysippo est animosa effingere signa.

Stat. l. 1, sylv. 1, v. 286.

—— Quem tradere es ausus
Pellæo, Lysippe, duci.

Cic. in Brut. &c.; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 34; *Plut. in Alex.*; *Paus.* l. 9.

LYSIS (*Biog.*) a Pythagorean philosopher, and preceptor to Epaminondas, to whom the Golden Verses are attributed by some, of which Pythagoras is generally reputed to be the author. *Cic. Orat.* l. 3, c. 34; *C. Nep. in Epam.* c. 2.

LYSONS, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Gloucestershire, was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of LL. D. in 1759, and of M. D. in 1764, and died in 1800, leaving several Essays on Medical Subjects.

Lysons, *Samuel*, an antiquary, was born at Rodmarten, in Gloucestershire in 1763, and died in 1819, leaving 'The Antiquities of Gloucestershire,' fol.; 'Magna Britannia,' &c. &c.

LYSTRA (*Bibl.*) Λύστρα, a city of Lycaonia, of which Timothy was a native. *Acts* xiv. &c.

LYTE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born in Somersetshire in 1529, educated at Oxford, and died in 1607, leaving a translation of Dodoens' Herbal, 4to. 1578.

LYTTELTON (*Hist.*) vide *Littleton*.

Lyttelton, *Sir William*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, raised a considerable force to the aid of Henry VII against Lambert Simnel, the earl of Lincoln, and their adherents; and for his valour at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, he was rewarded by the king with the honour of knighthood. He died in 1507, at the age of 65.

Lyttelton, *Sir John*, was high in the favour and confidence of queens Mary and Elizabeth, and died in 1589.

Lyttelton, *John*, son of the preceding, was drawn by Essex into his treasonable conspiracy, for which the latter lost his life, and he his estate and his liberty. He died in prison in 1601, aged 39.

Lyttelton, *Sir Thomas*, the first baronet, son of the preceding, had his estates restored to him by James I, and the attainder of his father reversed, of which favours he showed himself worthy by adhering faithfully to his royal master, Charles I, in all his troubles. His fine seat at Frankly was burnt to the ground by prince Rupert to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; and he himself died in 1649, after having suffered some years close confinement.

Lyttelton, *Sir Henry*, son of the preceding, shared with his father in the honour of suffering for his loyalty during the rebellion, but had the happiness to survive the restoration. He died in 1693, at the age of 69.

Lyttelton, *Sir Charles*, brother and heir to the preceding, signalized himself at the siege of Colchester in behalf of king Charles I, and afterwards had a considerable share in the bold and spirited attempt made by sir George Booth in Cheshire to restore the king and constitution. On the failure of that scheme he was imprisoned for a time; but, obtaining his liberty, he repaired to his royal master, Charles II, whom he served in a private capacity, being employed on many secret and important messages between the king and his people, at the critical conjuncture just preceding the restoration. He was afterwards appointed governor of Jamaica in 1662, and rebuilt the town of Port-Royal, which was almost entirely destroyed by the great earthquake in 1692. On his return to England he continued in the service of Charles II and James II until the revolution, when he retired, and died in 1716.

Lyttelton, *George, first Lord*, grandson of the preceding, was, in 1744, appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; in 1754 one of his Majesty's Privy Council; in 1755 Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; and died in 1773. This nobleman, who is now remembered more as an author than in any other character, left, among other things, 'Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul,' printed first in 1747; 'Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend in Ispahan;' 'Dialogues of the Dead;' 'Observations on the Life of Cicero,' one of his early productions; besides which he wrote 'The History of Henry the Second,' three volumes of which were published in 1764; a second edition of them in 1767; a third edition in 1768; and the conclusion in 1771; this was his last literary production. His poems, which have justly given him a place among the British poets, are to be found in all collections. His prose works were first printed collectively in 4to. in 1774, and since in 8vo. [Vide Plate XXIX]

LYTTELTON, *Charles* (*Ecc.*) younger brother of George, lord Lyttelton above-mentioned, was born in 1714, and educated at Eton School, whence he was removed to University College, and afterwards to the Inner Temple, with the view to qualify himself for the bar; but, entering into orders, he was, after different preferments, consecrated bishop of Carlisle, and died in 1768, leaving a useful and valuable bequest of MSS. and printed books to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was long a president. Besides his contributions to the papers of this society, published in the 'Archæologia;' there is in Gutch's 'Collectanea Curiosa,' Vol. II. 'Dean Lyttelton's Memoir concerning the Authenticity of his Copy of Magna Charta,' from the minutes of the Antiquarian Society, and an answer by Judge Blackstone.

LYTTELTON (*Her.*) *Littleton*, *Lutlelton*, and *Lyttleton*, for so it is variously spelt; the name of a family of which honourable mention has been made under *History*. This name is in all probability derived, agreeably to the custom of the age, from South Lyttelton, in the county of Worcester, where the family had been of long standing, and had considerable possessions before the reign of Henry III; but its greatest honour was to have given birth to the distinguished judge Littleton before-mentioned. [Vide *Littleton*] The first of this family who enjoyed the peerage was George, lord Lyttelton, the poet, son of sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart. who was created in 1757 a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley, co. Worcester, which title became extinct at the death of the second lord; but William Henry, the fifth brother of the first lord, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of Ireland in 1776, and to that of a baron of Great Britain in 1796. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Lyttelton, lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley, co. Worcester; baron Westcote, of Balamore, in Ireland.

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three escallops *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath a Moor's head in profile, couped *proper*, with a wreath about the head *argent* and *sable*. This was the crest of Westcote; that of Lyttelton, borne by Thomas de Luttelton, grandfather to the judge (temp. Hen. IV), being a greyhound's head collared.

Supporters. Two tritons, or mermen, with tridents, all *proper*.

Motto. "Ung Dieu, ung Roy."

LYTTELTON, *Thomas, second Lord* (*Biog.*) son of George, lord Lyttelton, who closed an unhappy life in 1779, was for some time the reputed author of two volumes of 'Letters,' published in 1780, and 1782, and a quarto volume of 'Poems,' published in 1780; but the Letters are now known to have been the production of another pen, and the Poems are publicly disowned by his executors.

M.

MAACAH (*Bibl.*) מעכה, a little province of Syria, east and north of the sources of Jordan. It is sometimes called Maachah, or Beth-Maacha. 2 *Sam.* x. xx. &c.

MAACHAH (*Bibl.*) son of Nahor by his concubine Reumah. *Gen.* xxii.

MAACHAH, daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur, wife of David, and mother of Absolom and Tamar. 2 *Sam.* iii. 3.

MAACHAH, daughter of Abishalom, wife of Rehoboam, king of Judah, and mother of Abijam, his successor. 1 *Kings* xv. 2.

MAACHAH, daughter of Abisholam, wife of Abijam, king of Judah, and mother of Asa, his successor. 1 *Kings* xv. 10, &c.

MAACHAH, the name of other persons mentioned in 1 *Chron.* ii. vii. xxxvii.; 1 *Kings* ii.

MAASEIAH (*Bibl.*) מעשיה, son of Ahaz, king of Israel, and also son of Adaiah, to whom the high-priest Jehoiadah discovered his design of setting Joash on the throne. 2 *Chron.* xxiii.

MABILLON, *John* (*Biog.*) a French Benedictine, was born in 1632, and died in 1707, leaving, 1. An edition of St. Bernard published in 2 vols. fol. and 9 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1667, reprinted in 1690 and 1719. 2. An edition of the 'Acta Sanctorum;' the first volume of which was published in 1668, and continued to 9 vols.; the prefaces to which were published separately at Rouen in 4to. 1732. 3. 'De Re Diplomatica Libri sex,' &c. fol. Paris. 1681. 4. 'De Liturgia Gallicana,' &c. 4to. 1685. 5. 'Musæum Italicum,' 4to. 1685. 6. 'Eusebii Romani ad Theophilum Gallum Epistola,' 1698; besides some other smaller pieces.

MABLY, *Gabriel Bonnot Abbé de* (*Biog.*) a French miscellaneous writer, and brother to the Abbé Condillac, was born at Grenoble in 1709, and died in 1785, leaving, 1. 'Parallèle des Romains et des François,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1740. 2. 'Le Droit Public de l'Europe,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1747. 3 'Observations sur les Romains,' 2 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Observations sur les Grecs,' 12mo. 1751, and reprinted in 1766 under the altered title of 'Observations sur l'Histoire de la Grece.' 5. 'Des Principes des Negociations,' 12mo. 1757. 6. 'Entretiens de Phocion sur le Rapport de la Morale avec la Politique,' 12mo. Amsterdam, 1763, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1783, and in 4to. 1795. 7. 'Observations sur l'Histoire de France,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1765. 8. 'Entretiens sur l'Histoire,' 12mo. 9. 'De la Manière d'écrire l'Histoire,' 2 vols. 12mo. Kehl, 1784. 10. 'Observations sur la Gouvernement et les Lois de l'Amerique.' 11. 'Les Morales;' all which were collected, with an Eloge by the Abbé Brizard, in 15 vols. 8vo. 1794.

MABOUL, *James* (*Ecc.*) a native of Paris, whose eloquence, as a preacher, procured his elevation to the see of Aleth, died in 1723, leaving 'Oraisons Funebres,' which have been published in 12mo.

MABUSE (*Biog.*) or *Mabeuge, John de*, a Hungarian painter, so called from the place of his nativity, was born about 1499, and died in 1562, leaving several specimens of his skill at Amsterdam; the most admired of which is said to be 'The Decapitation of St. John.'

MACAN (*Hist.*) a king of Ghilan, &c. was defeated and killed in battle by Nasser, sultan of the Samanides, in the year of the Hegira 329, A. D. 939.

MACAR (*Hist.*) Μάκαρ, a son of Criasius, or Crinacus, the first Greek who led a colony to Lesbos. *Hom. Il.* 24; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Mel.* l. 2.

MAC ARDELL, *James* (*Biog.*) an English mezzotinto engraver, who died in 1765, executed some fine prints after Rembrandt, and other masters.

MACAREUS (*Myth.*) a son of Æolus, who debauched his sister Canace, and had a son by her. *Hygin. Fab.* 242; *Ovid. Met. &c.*

MACARIA (*Myth.*) Μακαρία, a daughter of Hercules and Dejanira, who procured a victory for the Heraclidæ over Eurystheus by devoting herself to a voluntary death, according to the oracle. *Eurip. Heracl.; Paus.* l. 1.

MACARIUS (*Ecc.*) the name of several prelates and two saints.

Macarius I, bishop of Jerusalem, succeeded Hermon, or Thermon, in 312, distinguished himself by his zeal in defence of the catholic faith against all heresies, particularly those of Arius, and died in 334, after having assisted at the general council of Nice. *S. Epiphan. Hæres.* 69; *Theodoret.* l. 1, c. 5.

Macarius II, was placed over the see of Jerusalem in 546 after Peter, and died after governing the church four years. He was once deposed on an unjust charge of favouring the errors of Origen; but having convicted his enemies of falsehood, he was re-instated.

Macarius, an heretical bishop of Antioch in the seventh century, followed the errors of the Monothelites, which he had the effrontery to declare in the sixth general council of Constantinople, and in the presence of the emperor Constantine Pogonatus. This hardihood caused him to be deposed, and shut up in a monastery. *Anastas. in Vit. Pontif.; Baronius, &c.*

Macarius, the name of several other bishops of Antioch.

Macarius, the tenth of this name, who was bishop of Antioch in the 11th century, was an Armenian by nation; he succeeded another bishop of the same name in the government of Antioch, and died in 1012, after having gone as a missionary into Palestine, and suffered imprisonment, and other hardships.

Macarius I, a patriarch of Constantinople for the Greeks in the 14th century, at the same time that James de Vifs bore this title for the Latins. He is said to have held this see upwards of two years. *Onuph. in Chron.*

Macarius II, was placed over the see of Constantinople after Jeremiah II, who had been expelled in 1573, but did not hold this dignity very long. *Genebr. in Chron.*

Macarius, archbishop of Ancyra in the 15th century, composed a treatise against the Romish church.

Macarius, *St.* surnamed the *Elder,* and a native of Egypt, so called to distinguish him from another of the same name, is said to have passed 60 years of his life in a monastery on Mount Scita, and to have died at the age of 90 in 391. Fifty homilies in Greek attributed to him were printed at Paris in 1526, with Gregory Thaumaturgus, in folio, and in 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1698. *Socrat. Hist.* l. 4; *S. Hieron. Epist.* 22; *Niceph.* l. 9; *Pallad. Hist.* c. 18, &c.

Macarius, *St.* surnamed the *Younger,* a native of Alexandria, presided over not less than 5000 monks, and died in 395, after having been banished by the Arians to an island, all the inhabitants of which he converted. *Rufin. Hist.; Pallad. Hist.; Baron. Annal. &c.*

MACARTNEY, *George, Earl* (*Hist.*) only son of George Macartney, of Auchinleck, in Scotland, was born in Ireland in 1737; and, after being educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was sent in 1764 as Envoy-Extraordinary to the empress of Russia; appointed governor of Grenada, Foliago, and their dependencies, in 1775; taken prisoner by the French on the capture of the islands, but the next year was nominated governor of Fort St. George; in 1792 was selected as Ambassador Extraordinary of Great Britain to the emperor of China; and died in 1806: an Account of his Embassy was published by Sir George Staunton in 3 vols. 4to. 1797.

MACAULAY, *Catherine* (*Biog.*) a female historian and political writer, otherwise called *Graham,* after her second husband, who died in 1791, was the author of a History of England, from James I to the Brunswick Line, and other works, which were very acceptable to the zealous advocates of liberty in that day.

MACBETH (*Hist.*) a usurper, who obtained the throne of Scotland in the 11th century by the murder of Duncan, his relation, and rightful sovereign, at Inverness. He also put to death Banquo and Mad-Gill, the faithful adherents of Duncan; but at last fell in battle against Malcolm, son of the murdered Duncan, who, aided by the English, invaded Scotland to assert his right to the crown. His name is become familiar to the English by the tragedy of Shakspeare. The effigy of this usurper is given as in the annexed figure.



MACBRIDE, *David* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Ballymony, in Ireland, descended from an ancient Scotch family, was born in 1726, and died in 1778, leaving, 1. 'Experimental Essays,' 1764. 2. 'An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine,' 4to. 1772 and 1777; it was translated into Latin, and published at Ultrecht, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.

MACCABÆI (*Hist.*) or *Machabæi,* in English *Maccabees;* the name given to the seven brothers, Jews, who, with their mother, suffered death for their religion during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, A. C. 168. The same name is also applied to three distinguished brothers among the Jews, Judas, Simon, and Mattathias Maccabæus, who signalized their zeal and constancy in defence of the religion of their forefathers. This name was first given to Judas, who, by distinction, is called *Maccabæus.* [Vide *Judas, Matathias,* and *Simon*] The name Maccabees has also been given to the books containing the history of those times, which form a part of the Scripture generally deemed apocryphal by the Protestants, although the Romish church admit the two first books as canonical.

MAC-CAGHWELL, *Hugh* (*Ecc.*) called in Latin *Cavellus;* titular archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1626, left several commentaries on the works of Duns Scotus, which were incorporated in Wading's edition of Scotus, in 12 vols. fol. Lugd. 1639.

MACCARTHY, *Sir Charles* (*Hist.*) a Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal African Corps, was killed in an engagement with the Ashantees in 1824, after having displayed so many virtues in the colony over which he presided as to endear his memory to all who had partaken of his mild administration. He was appointed to that post in 1811.

MACCHIAVELLI, *Nicolas* (*Biog.*) vide *Machiavel.*

MACCLESFIELD, *Thomas, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the second family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was born at Leake, in Staffordshire; and, being bred to the bar, was called to the degree of Serjeant in 1705; constituted Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1709; one of the Lords Justices on the demise of the queen, until the arrival of her successor from Hanover; was raised to the high post of Chancellor of Great Britain in 1718; appointed again one of the Lords Justices during the absence of king George I in 1719; impeached on charges of corruption in 1725, and being found guilty was fined 30,000*l.* His lordship passed the remainder of his life in retirement, and died in 1732, in the 66th year of his age, leaving his character unblemished by the party prosecution which had been instituted against him.

Macclesfield, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred on Charles Gerard in 1679, whose son Charles, second earl of Macclesfield, was the husband of the lady so memorable as the mother of Richard Savage. He died in 1701, and was succeeded by his brother Fitton, the third earl, on whose death in 1702 the titles became extinct.

Macclesfield, *Earl of,* one of the titles enjoyed by the

family of Parker; of which was the Lord Chancellor abovementioned. [Vide *Parker*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Parker, earl of Macclesfield, viscount Parker, and baron Parker, of Macclesfield.

Arms. *Gules,* a chevron between three leopards' faces *or.*

Crest. On a wreath a leopard's head erased and guardant *or,* ducally gorged *gules.*

Motto. "Sapere aude."

MACDIARMID, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch writer, and native of Perthshire, was born in 1779, and died in 1807, leaving, 1. 'An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence of Great Britain,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1803. 2. 'An Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination,' 8vo. 1804. 3. 'Lives of British Statesmen,' 4to.

MACDONALD, *John, Earl of Ross* (*Hist.*) vide *Ross.*

MACDONALD, *Donald,* otherwise styled *Donald Gorme,* made no claim to the lordship of the Isles, his inheritance [vide *Macdonald* under *Heraldry*], owing to the distraction of the times; but he continued faithful to queen Mary until the end of the war.

MACDONALD, *Donald,* son of the preceding, styled *Donald More,* or the *Great,* was in great favour with James VI, whom he assisted in suppressing the irregularities of the Macleods of Lewes, and other disorderly Highlanders. In 1585 he entered into a solemn league offensive and defensive, with the most powerful clans in the highlands, to support the king's authority; and, after rendering acceptable service to his majesty, he died in 1616.

MACDONALD, *Donald,* nephew of the preceding, otherwise called *Donald Gormoge,* was in great favour with Charles I, to whom he rendered essential service by making some discoveries of the secret designs of the Covenanters, but died in 1643.

MACDONALD, *Sir James,* was, with the marquis of Montrose, at the siege of Inverness, and sent some men to assist at the battle of Worcester; but on the termination of the war, he retired to the Isle of Sky, and lived in great privacy.

MACDONALD, *Æneas, Lord of Glengary,* manifested his loyalty in an eminent manner to Charles I and II, for which he suffered from Cromwell, but was recompensed at the restoration, and died in 1680.

MACDONALD (*Her.*) or *Macdonell,* the name of a Scotch family, the most powerful of any in the Highlands, being styled Kings of the Isles for many generations, and acknowledged as such by many foreign princes. The ancestor of all the Macdonalds was Somerled, Thane of Argyl, who flourished about the year 1140, and being of royal descent, entertained hopes during the nonage of Malcolm Canmore, the fourth of that name, of enjoying the kingdom. To his own hereditary possessions on the continent he added the Hebrides, or Western Isles to his fortune, by his marriage with the daughter of Olaus, lord thereof, whereupon he assumed the title of King, or Lord of the Isles. His descendant, Donald, obtained also the earldom of Ross, which, however, was surrendered to the king by John, his grandson; and Donald Macdonald, his descendant in the fourth degree, was created a baronet in 1625. Sir Alexander Macdonald, the eighth baronet, was created baron Macdonald, of Slote, in Ireland. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first *argent,* a lion rampant *gules;* second *or,* a hand in armour, holding a cross crosslet fitchy *gules;* third *or,* a row galley or lymphad, the sails furled up, *sable;* fourth *vert,* a salmon naiant in fess.

Crest. A hand in armour, holding a cross crosslet fitchy *gules.*

Supporters. Two tigers *tenne,* collared *or,* armed and langued *gules.*

Motto. "Per mare et terras."

MACDONELL, *Sir Randal Mac Sorley* (*Hist.*) *Earl of Antrim,* vide *Antrim.*

MACDONELL, *Alexander,* a stout and active officer, of the family of Macdonell, mentioned under *Heraldry,* commanded the forces sent by the marquis of Antrim to assist the marquis of Montrose in Scotland; and after his return from that service he was made Lieutenant-general of the province of Munster, and commanded a regiment of Scots-Highlanders, whom he headed at the battle of Knocknoness against the lord Inchochin, where he lost his life in 1647.

MACDONELL, *Sir Randall,* the third baronet of the same family, a captain of a ship of war in the service of Charles II, performed the memorable action of Mamora against the Moors, burning and destroying a great number of their ships. He adhered to the interests of James II, and died in 1720.

MACDONELL (*Her.*) a younger branch of the above-mentioned family of Macdonalds, is descended from John, the second son of John, Lord of the Isles, in the 14th century, whose posterity removed into the north of Ireland, where they have flourished ever since. Among these was sir Randall Macdonell above-mentioned, who in 1618 was created viscount of Dunluce, and in 1620 earl of Antrim. His son Randall, the second earl, was created in 1644 marquis of Antrim, which last title became extinct at his death, but the earldom devolved on his brother.

MACDONELL *of Glengary* above-mentioned, also a descendant from John, Lord of the Isles, was, for his loyalty, created a peer in 1660, with the title of lord Macdonell and Arrass, which title became extinct at his death in 1680.

MACDUFF, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Fife.

MACE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French divine and scholar, was born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1721, leaving, 1. 'Un Abregé Chronologique, Historique, et Moral de l'Ancien et Nouveau Testament,' 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1704. 2. 'La Science de l'Ecriture Sainte divisée en quatre Tables,' 4to. Paris, 1708. 3. A French translation of the 'Testament des douze Patriarches,' &c. 12mo. 1713. 4. A translation of the 'Meditations,' &c. of Busee, 2 vols. 12mo. 5. 'Histoire des quatre Cicerons,' 12mo. Paris, 1714.

MACE, *Thomas,* an English musician in the 17th century, was the author of 'Music's Monument; or, a Remembrancer of the best practical Music.'

MACEDO (*Myth.*) Μακεδὼν, a son of Osiris, who had a share in the honours paid by the Egyptians to his father. He is said to have been king of Macedonia, and to have given his name to that country.

MACEDO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese Jesuit, was born at Coimbra in 1596, and died in 1681, leaving, among his numerous works, 1. 'Elogia Gallorum,' 4to. Aq. Sext. 1641. 2. 'Clavis Augustiniana Liberi Arbitrii.' 3. 'Schema Sanctæ Congregationis,' 4to. 1676. 4. 'Encyclopædia in Agonem Literatorum,' fol. 1677. 5. 'Myrothecium Morale,' 4to. &c.

MACEDONIA (*Geog.*) Μακεδονία, a celebrated country situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece; but its boundaries were afterwards more limited.

Division. Macedonia, properly so called, consisted anciently of many people or regions, as the Taulantii, who inhabited the western part on the Adriatic; the Elymiotæ, also on the coast of the Adriatic, south of the Taulantii; the region of Orestes, near to Epirus; the Dessaretæ, to the north of Orestes; Æmathia, east of the Dessaretæ; Pieria, near to Thessaly, Mygdonia, Chalcidica, Amphaxitis, &c. It is at present divided into four parts, namely, Iamboli, nearest to Thrace; Camenolitari, nearest to Thessaly; Albania, nearest to Illyricum, or Dalmatia; and Macedonia, properly so called, which lies in the middle.

Towns. The principal towns, ancient and modern, are as follow:

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Dyrrhacium,	*Durazzo.*
Apollonia,	*Valona.*
Elyma,	*Canina.*
Gyrtone,	*L'Ocrida.*
Lychnidos,	*Vodena.*
Ædessa Pella,	*Jeniza.*
Beroea,	*Veria.*
Larissa,	*Larizzo.*
Antigonia,	*Cologna.*
Cassandria,	*Cassandria.*
Acanthus,	*Erizzo.*
Thessalonica,	*Salonichi.*
Amphipolis,	*Emboli.*
Stobi,	*Starachino.*
Albanopolis,	*Albanopoli.*

The principal towns of these now known are *Salonichi* and *Durazzo.*

Rivers and Bays. The principal rivers are as follow:

Acheron,	*Voleton.*
Achelous,	*Acarnas.*
Peneus,	*Igliaco.*
Alpheus,	
Eurotas,	
Inachus,	
Cephissus,	
Ismenus,	
Aliacmon,	
Erizon, &c.	
Sinus Strymonicus,	*Golfo di Contessa.*
Sinus Singeticus,	*Golfo di Monte Santo.*
Sinus Toronaicus,	*Golfo d'Aionama.*
Sinus Thermæus,	*Golfo di Salonichi.*

Mountains. The principal mountains are the Olympus, Pindus, Athos, Pelion, Ossa, Tempe, &c.

History. Macedonia, which is said to owe its name to Macedo, one of its kings, was, according to most accounts, first erected into a kingdom by Caranus, an Argive, and a descendant from Hercules, who established himself in that country in 895 years A. C. and 315 after the taking of Troy; whose successors, as far as they can be collected from history, are given in the following order.

Chronological Succession of the Kings of Macedonia.

Kings.	*Began to Reign. Olym.*	*Reigned. A. C.*	
Caranus		895	28 years.
Coenus		867	12
Thurimas		829	38
Kings unknown			53
Perdiccas I	10	738	51
Argeus	23	687	38
Philip I	32	649	38
Æropas	42	611	26
Alcetas	48	585	29
Amyntas	56	556	50
Alexander	68	506	43
Perdiccas II	79	463	42
Archelaus	89	421	20
Orestes	94	401	2
Æropas II, Archelaus, or Amyntas	96	396	6
Pausanias	96	393	3
Amyntas II	97	392	24
Alexander II	103	368	1
Ptolemy	103	367	3
Perdiccas III	104	364	6
Philip II	105	358	22
Alexander the Great	111	336	12
Arideus, or Philip III	114	324	7
Cassander	115	317	19
Philip IV	120	298	1
Alexander & Antipater	120	297	3
Demetrius	121	294	6
Pyrrhus	123	288	7 months.
Lysimachus	123	288	6 years.
Arsinoe	124	282	7 months.
Ptolemy Ceraunus	124	282	2 years.
Meleager	125	280	2 months.
Sosthenes	125	280	2 years.
Antigonus Gonatas	125	278	34
Demetrius	134	242	10
Antigonus Doson	137	232	12
Philip V	140	220	42
Perseus	150	178	13

Perseus being conquered by the Romans 168 years A. C. in the first year of the 153d Olympiad, U. C. 586, Macedonia was converted into a Roman province, after having been governed by its own kings for upwards of 700 years. On the division of the Roman empire Macedonia became subject to the emperors of the East, and from them fell into the hands of the Turks, with whom it has since remained.

Writers on Macedonia.

Herodotus, Aristotle, Polybius, Diodorus, Livy, Strabo, Scylax, Mela, Valerius Maximus, Pliny, Justin, Quintus Curtius, Arrian, Ælian, Plutarch, Athenæus, Eusebius in Chronicon, Cluverius, Cellarius, Usserius in Annalibus, &c.

MACEDONICUS (*Hist.*) a surname given to Metellus, from his conquests in Macedonia.

MACEDONIUS (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch of the church of Constantinople, whom the Arians set over that see in 342. He was deposed by the Council of Constantinople in 360, after being found guilty of setting forth some blasphemous notions against the divinity of the Holy Ghost. From him the sect of the Macedonians took its name. *S. Athanas. lib de Spirit.; S. Hieron. in Chron.; S. Augustin. de Hæres.* 52; *Socrat. Hist.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 3; *Rufin.* l. 1.

MACEDONIUS, a second bishop of Constantinople, was raised to that see by the emperor Anastasius, in the place of Euphemius, who was banished. He died in 516, after having suffered much for his steady adherence to the Catholic faith in the midst of the general dereliction, which was favoured by the emperor himself. *Theodor. Collect.* l. 2; *Cedren. in Annal.; Theophanes; Baronius, &c.*

MACEDONIUS, a bishop of Mopsuesta, who assisted at the Council of Nice in defence of the Catholic faith, from which he afterwards swerved to take up with Arianism.

MACEDONIUS, a martyr of Phrygia, in the fourth century, was roasted on a gridiron by a slow fire, in the time of the persecution of Julian the martyr. *Socrat. Hist.* l. 3; *Sozom.* l. 5; *Theodor. Hist.* l. 5.

MACEDONIUS, an heretical bishop of Antioch, was placed over the see about 640, after Anastasius III, whose errors he maintained, which obliged pope Martin I to excommunicate him in 649. *Martin.* i. *Epist.* 6; *Geneb. et Onuph. in Chron.*

MACER, *C. Licinius* (*Hist.*) an orator, condemned for extortion during Cicero's prætorship. *Cic. Attic.* l. 1, ep. 4; *Val. Max.* l. 9.

MACER, *L. Clodius,* or *Claudius,* a propraetor of Africa, who assumed the title of emperor; but was slain by Galba.

MACER (*Numis.*) the medals bearing the effigy and inscription of this usurper are supposed to be spurious.

MACER, *Æmilius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Verona, who flourished about the year 24 A.C. He wrote, according to Quintilian and Manilius, some treatises on serpents, plants, and birds, as also a poem on the destruction of Troy; but the work which goes by his name, entitled 'De Virtutibus Herbarum,' is the production of some later writer. It is said to have been written in barbarous Latin, and was translated into English by John Lelamar, master of Hereford school, who lived about 1473; also by Dr. Linacre, under the title of 'Macer's Herbal practysed,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1542. *Quintil.* l. 10; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 4; *Voss. de Poet. Lat. &c.*

MACER, *John*, a civilian, who was born at Santigny, near Montreal, in the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'De Prosperis Gallorum Successibus Libellus,' 8vo. Paris. 1555. 2. 'Panegyricus de Laudibus Manduliorum,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1556. 3. 'Indicarum Historiarum ex oculatis et fidelissimis Testibus perceptarum,' Paris. 1555, &c.

MACFARLANE, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer of Scotland, who died in 1804, in consequence of injuries received on being ridden over, was the author of a 'History of the Reign of George III,' 8vo. 1770, and three subsequent volumes; also of 'An Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian and his Poems;' and a translation of George Buchanan's 'Dialogue concerning the Rights of the Crown of Scotland,' &c. 8vo. 1801.

MACHÆRA (*Hist.*) Μαχαῖρα, a general sent by Anthony to the assistance of Herod against Antigonus, who would have listened to proposals from the latter; but finding that he could not gain his confidence, he fulfilled his engagement by joining with Herod. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14.

MACHÆRUS (*Geog.*) Μαχαιροῦς, a city and fort beyond Jordan, in the tribe of Reuben, north and east of the lake Asphaltites, two or three leagues from Jordan, and not far from where that river discharges itself into the Dead Sea. This castle was fortified by the Asmoneans, demolished by Gabinius, and fortified anew by Aristobulus, when it was rendered still stronger than it was before. John the Baptist was beheaded here, according to Josephus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 10.

MACHAON (*Myth.*) Μαχάων, a physician, and son of Æsculapius, went to the Trojan war with the inhabitants of Trica, Ithome, and Œchalia, &c. and received divine honours after his death. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, &c.; *Orph. de Lapid.; Propert.* l. 2, el. 1; *Ovid. ex Pont. &c.*

MACHAULT, *John de* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, was born at Paris in 1651, and died in 1619, leaving 'Notationes in Historiam Thuani,' under the assumed name of Gallus; also a translation from the Italian of a History of Transactions in China, &c. 8vo. Paris. 1627.

MACHAULT, *John Baptist de*, another Jesuit of Paris, who died in 1640, at the age of 29, was the author of 'Gesta a Soc. Jes. in Regno Sinensi, Æthiopico,' &c.

MACHAULT, *James de*, another Jesuit of Paris, who died in 1680, wrote 'De Missionibus Paraguerïæ,' &c.; 'De Rebus Japonicis;' 'De Regno Cochinsinensi,' &c.

MACHIAVEL, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an historian and miscellaneous writer, was born of a good family at Florence in 1469, and died in 1527, leaving, besides his two comedies, 'Mandragora,' and Clitia and his poems; also 'L'Asino d'Oro,' in imitation of Lucian and Apuleius; 'Discorsi sopra la prima Decade di T. Livio;' 'Historia Fiorentine;' 'Il Principe;' 'Dell' Arte della Guerra;' 'La Vita di Castruccio,' &c. all which have been published collectively several times, and translated into most languages.

MACHIR (*Bibl.*) מכיר, son of Manasseh, and grandson of Joseph, chief of the family of the Machirites, *Numb.* xxvi. 29; also the son of Ammiel of Lodebar. 2 *Sam.* ix.

MACHPELAH (*Bibl.*) מכפלה, or *Machpela*, the cave which Abraham bought of Ephron, as a burial place for Sarah. *Gen.* xxiii.

MACKENZIE, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) vide *Cromarty*.

MACKENZIE, *Hon. Sir James*, son of Sir George Mackenzie, the first earl of Cromarty before-mentioned, being bred to the profession of the law, was appointed in 1710 one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and a Lord of Justiciary, which last office he held for more than 34 years, until his death in 1744.

MACKENZIE, *Sir George*, descended probably from another branch of the same family, was born at Dundee in 1636; called to the bar in 1656; made King's Advocate, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council in 1674; resigned all his offices at the revolution; and died in 1691; leaving, 1. 'Aretino; or Serious Romance,' in 1660. 2. 'Religio Stoici,' &c. 1663; 'A Moral Essay,' in 1665; 'Moral Gallantry,' and other essays, which were collected and printed together in 8vo. 1713, under the title of 'Essays upon several Subjects,' &c. 3. 'A Discourse upon the Laws and Customs of Scotland in Matters Criminal,' 4to. 1674. 4. 'Observations on the Laws and Customs of Precedency,' fol. 1684. 5. 'Idea Eloquentiæ Forensis Hodiernæ,' &c. 8vo. 1681. 6. 'Institutions of the Laws of Scotland,' 8vo. 1684. 7. 'Jus Regium,' &c. 8vo. 1684. 8. 'Discovery of the Fanatic Plot,' 1684; and 'Vindication of the Government of Scotland during the Reign of Charles II.' 9. 'Observations upon the Acts of Parliament,' in folio, 1686; besides other treatises of Law, printed in his works, in 2 vols. fol. Edinb. 1716. 10. 'Method of proceeding against Criminals and Fanatical Covenanters,' 4to. 1691. 11. 'A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland,' &c. 1685; which was written in answer to 'An Historical Account of Church Government, as it was in Great Britain and Ireland when they first received the Christian Religion,' by Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph; on which he wrote some other pieces by way of rejoinder to Stillingfleet, as well as Lloyd. Among his public acts must not be forgotten his founding the law-library at Edinburgh, known by the name of the Advocates' Library.

MACKENZIE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Perthshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1805 on sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three estoiles *or*; second and third *azure*, a buck's head caboshed *or*, all within a bordure nebule, quarterly *gules* and *argent*.

Crest. A palm-branch in bend, surmounted by a sword in bend sinister, all *proper*.

Motto. "In utrumque paratus."

MACKEY, *Hucheon* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, succeeded his father in his estates in 1571, being then only 11 years of age, and died in 1614, after having distinguished himself by his wisdom and benevolence in reconciling the feuds which had prevailed in his neighbourhood.

MACKEY, or *Mackay*, *Robert*, of the same family, a lieutenant-general in the army, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland in 1689, was killed at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692.

MACKEY (*Her.*) *Mackay*, or *Macky*, the name of an ancient Scotch family which enjoys the dignity of a baronet and a peer, conferred in 1627 and 1628 on Donald Macky, of Far. [Vide *Reay*]

MACKEY, *John* (*Biog.*) an Englishman, who, following the fortunes of James II, died at Rotterdam in 1726, leaving 'Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reigns of William and Anne.'

MACKINTOSH (*Her.*) the name of a family of Mackintosh, co. Inverness, which enjoys the dignity and title of a

baronet, conferred in 1812 on sir Æneas Mackintosh. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*, a dexter hand couped fessways, grasping a man's heart paleways *gules* and *azure*; a boar's head couped *or*; a lymphad, her oars erect in saltire *sable*.

Crest. A cat saliant *proper*.

Motto. "Touch not the cat but with a glove."

MACKLAINE, *Archibald* (*Biog.*) a divine of the English church at the Hague, was born at Monacham, in Ireland, in 1722, and died in 1804, leaving a 'Translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History,' 2 vols. 4to. 1755, and 6 vols. 8vo. in 1758; in which last form it has gone through several editions.

MACKLIN, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer and performer, who was born in Ireland in 1690, and died in 1797, was the author of 'Man of the World;' and 'Love a-la-Mode;' which still retain their popularity. As an actor he excelled in the performance of Shylock, in the 'Merchant of Venice,' in the performance of which he took his last farewell of the public in 1790, being reckoned the oldest actor that had ever appeared.

MACKNIGHT, *James* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, was born at Irvine, in Argyleshire, in 1721, and died in 1800, leaving 'The Harmony of the Gospels,' of which a second edition appeared in 1763; and a third in 2 vols. 8vo. 1804; 'The Truth of the Gospel History,' in 1763; 'A New Literal Translation from the Original Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles,' &c.; which last work appeared in 4 vols. 4to. in 1795, a specimen having been published in 1787.

MACKWORTH (*Her.*) the name of a family of Normanton, in Rutlandshire, which was originally seated in Derbyshire from an early period. Of this family was sir Thomas Mackworth, created a baronet in 1619; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Party per pale indented *sable* and *ermine*, a chevron *gules* fretté d'or.

Crest. On a wreath a wing per pale indented as the shield.

MACKWORTH, the name of a family long seated in South Wales, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1776 on sir Herbert Digby Mackworth; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth per pale indented *sable* and *ermine*, on a chevron *gules*, five crosses patee *or*, for Mackworth; second and third *gules*, three chevronels *argent*, for Evans.

Crest. A cock *proper*.

MACLAURIN, *Colin* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Kilmodan, near Inverary, in Scotland, in 1698, and died in 1746, leaving 'A Complete System of Fluxions,' &c. 2 vols. 4to.; and his 'Algebra,' &c. published after his death; besides many papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

MACLAURIN, *John, Lord Dreghorn*, son of the preceding, being bred to the bar, was raised to the bench in 1787, by the title of lord Dreghorn, and died in 1796, leaving an 'Essay on Literary Property;' 'A Collection of Criminal Cases;' 'An Essay on Patronage;' besides some poetical pieces and dramas.

M'CLELLAN (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Galloway, which was first ennobled in the person of sir Robert M'Clellan, gentleman of the bed-chamber to James I and Charles I, and was created a peer in 1633 by the title of Baron Kircudbright.

M'MAHON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Dublin, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on two of its branches, namely, in 1814 on the right hon. sir William M'Mahon, and in 1817 on the right hon. sir John M'Mahon, both sons of John M'Mahon, esq. patentee comptroller of the port of Limerick. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Per saltire *or* and *ermine*, a lion passant *azure*, between two lions passant regardant *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath an arm embowed in armour, holding a sword, all *proper*, surmounted by a portcullis *gules*, chained *or*.

Motto. 'Sic nos sic sacra tuemur.'

MACON (*Geog.*) a town in the East of France, in the former province of Burgundy, capital of the department of the Soane and Loire, situated on the right bank of the Loire, 42 m. N. Lyons, 250 S. E. Paris. It was called by the Latins *Matisco* and *Matiseo*, was frequently ruined by the barbarians, and suffered much during the wars of the Burgundians and French.

MACPHERSON (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1786 on sir John Macpherson, who for some time administered the supreme government at Calcutta, in India. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Parted per fesse *or* and *azure*, a lymphad, or galley, her sails furled, her oars in action of the first. In the dexter chief point a hand couped, grasping a dagger point upwards *gules*; and in the sinister chief point a cross crosslet fitchy of the last.

Crest. A cat sejant *proper*.

Motto. "Sic narravere Bardi."

MACPHERSON, *James* (*Biog.*) a Scotch writer, who was born in 1738, and died in 1796, is known particularly as the editor of the Poems of Ossian, the authenticity of which have been the subject of much doubt; besides which, he wrote 'The History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover,' 2 vols. 4to.; and other works of temporary interest.

MACQUARIE, *Lachlan* (*Hist.*) an officer in the British army and Governor of New South Wales, entered the service as an ensign in 1777, was sent in 1809 to New South Wales as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that settlement and its dependencies, and died in 1824 in the rank of a Major-General.

MACQUER, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a French lawyer and historian, was born at Paris in 1720, and died in 1770, leaving, 1. 'Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire Ecclesiastique,' 3 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Les Annales Romaines,' 8vo. 1756, and translated into English by Nugent in 8vo. 1759. 3. 'Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1759—1765.

MACQUER, *Joseph*, brother to the preceding, a physician and chemist, was born at Paris in 1718, and died in 1784, leaving, 1. 'Elemens de Chymie Theorique,' 12mo. 1749—1753. 2. 'Elemens de Chymie Pratique,' 2 vols. 12mo. 3. 'Plan d'un Cours de Chymie Experimentale et Raisonnée,' 12mo. 1757. 4. 'Dictionnaire de Chymie,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1766; all which works have been translated into English and German. 5. 'Formulæ Medicamentorum Magistralium,' 1763.

MACRIANUS, *Marcus Fulvius* (*Hist.*) an Egyptian of obscure birth, who from a private soldier rose to the highest command in the army, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, with his two sons, Macrianus and Quietus, but was slain in an engagement with Domitius Domitianus, a general of the usurper Aureolus. His son Macrianus fell at the same time.

MACRIANUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the usurper above-mentioned, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscription DIVO MACRIANO.—IMP. MACRIANUS OPTIMUS PRINCEPS; also in the Greek, AYT. K. M. ΦΟΥΑ. ΜΑΚΡΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ.; on the reverse, CONSECRATIO.—JOVI CONSER.



MACRIANUS *Junior*, son of the preceding, had also medals struck in honor of him, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions, MACRIANUS NOB. CAES.—IMP. C. FUL. MACRIANUS P. F. AUG.; also in the Greek, ΑΥΤ. Φ. ΙΟΥΛΙ. ΜΑΚΡΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ.; and on one, ΤΙ. ΦΟΥΛ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΚΡΙΑΝ; on the reverse, AEQUITAS AUGG.—APOLLONI CONSERVAT. — CONSECRATIO. — FIDES MILITUM. — FORT. REDUX. — INDULGENTIA AUG.—JOVI CONSERVATORI.—ROMAE AETERNAE.—SOLI INVICTO. *Vaillant. Præst. &c.; Patin. Impp.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Harduin. Oper.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mediob. Impp.; Pemb. Mus.*



MACRINOPOLIS (*Geog.*) the name given to Edessa in honour of Macrinus.

MACRINUS, *M. Opelius Severus* (*Hist.*) a native of Africa, of obscure condition, who rose to the rank of prefect of the Prætorian guards, and at last to that of emperor on the death of Caracalla, whom he sacrificed to his ambition in 217. He was afterwards killed in a mutiny of the soldiery, after a reign of about two months and three days, and his son Diadumenianus shared his father's fate. *Jul. Capitol. in Vit.*

MACRINUS (*Numis.*) medals of this emperor bear his effigy, and the inscriptions, MACRINUS. — IMP. C. MACRIN.—IMP. CAES. MACRINUS AUG.—M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINUS AUG.; and in the Greek, ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΟΠ. ϹΕ. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟϹ.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙϹ. Μ. ΟΠ. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ. &c.; on the reverse, ADLOCUTIO.—AEQUITAS. —CONCORDIA EXERCITUUM.—FELICITAS TEMPORUM.—FID. EXERCIT.—JOVI CONSERVATORI. — LIBERALITAS AUGUSTI. — MATRI DEUM.— PONT. MAX. TR. P. —SALUS PUBLICA.—SECURITAS AUGUSTI VICT. PARTH.—VOT. PUB. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. &c. Medals of Macrinus were struck by Antiochia, Apamea, Macrinopolis, Nicæa, Nicomedia, Thyatira, Edessa, Cyzicus, and the principal Grecian cities. *Vaillant. Num. Græc. et Præst.; Patin. Impp.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Pembroch. Mus.*

MACRINUS, *Salmoneus* (*Biog.*) a modern poet, whose real name was John Salmon, was born at London, and died in 1557, at an advanced age, leaving Hymns, Næniæ, and other works, which appeared from 1522 to 1530.

MACROBIUS (*Hist.*) a favourite of the emperor Tiberius, celebrated for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty, who destroyed Sejanus, and after being accessary to the murder of Tiberius, was at length obliged by Caligula to kill himself, together with his wife, A. D. 38. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6, c. 15, &c.; *Sueton. in Tib.* &c.

MACROBIUS, *Aurelius* (*Biog.*) a Latin writer, who flourished in the fourth century, is known and remembered as the author of 'Saturnalia,' and other pieces which are still extant. The best editions of Macrobius are that of Gronovius, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1670, and that of Leipsic, 8vo. 1777.

MADAN, *Martin* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1726, and died in 1790, leaving among other things 'A Comment on the Thirty-nine Articles,' 8vo. 1772; A literal version of 'Juvenal and Persius, with Notes,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1789; 'Thelyphthora,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1780-1, &c.

MADAURA (*Geog.*) a town on the borders of Numidia and Gætulia, which was the birth-place of Apuleius. *Apul. Met.* l. 2.

MADDEN, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an Irish divine, was born in 1687, educated at Dublin, and died in 1765, leaving among other things, 'Themistocles, or the Lover of his Country,' 1729; 'Memoirs of the Twentieth Century,' &c. 1732; 'Boulter's Monument.' He also gave several benefactions for the encouragement of the arts in Ireland.

MADEIRA (*Geog.*) an island situated off the western coast of Africa, the capital of which is in lon. 17° 6′ W. lat. 32° 36′ N. It answers, according to Mercator, to the *Cerne Atlantica*, of Strabo and Pliny, but others have thought it to be one of the islands called by the ancients *Purpureæ*. It was discovered for the king of Portugal in 1420, by John Gonsalvo, and Tristan Vasco, who gave it the name of Madeira, signifying in the Portuguese *wood*, because the island was completely covered with forests. In 1801 this island was taken possession of by the English, to prevent its falling into the hands of the French, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. It was again occupied by Britain in 1807, on the removal of the Portuguese government to Brasil, and is still held in trust for her ally.

MADOG (*Hist.*) son of Owen Gwynedd, a Welch prince, is said to have set sail with 10 ships and 300 men, about the year 1170, and never to have returned. Some authors imagine that he went to the American continent, as they report that a tribe of white Indians, speaking the Welch language, now inhabit the country about the northern branches of the Mississippi.

MADOX, *Isaac* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in London in 1697, educated at Cambridge, consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1736, translated to that of Worcester in 1743, and died in 1759, leaving the first part of the 'Review of Neal's History of the Puritans,' under the title of 'A Vindication of the Government, Doctrine, and Worship of the Church of England, established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.' He was a great benefactor to the London hospitals, and the first promoter of the Worcester Infirmary in 1745.

MADOX, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a well known antiquary of the 18th century, published, 1. Under the patronage of lord Somers, his 'Collection of Antique Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the Originals, from the Norman Conquest to the end of the Reign of Henry VIII.' 2. 'The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer,' &c. dedicated to queen Anne, fol. 1711, and 4to. 1769. 3. 'Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England,' inscribed to George I. His Collection of Transcripts in 94 folio and quarto volumes, the labour of 30 years, was presented by his widow to the British Museum.

MADRAS (*Geog.*) or *Fort St. George*, called by the natives *Chennapatam*, a city and fortress of the south of India, and the capital of the British possessions in that quarter, 290 miles E. by S. Seringapatam. Lon. 80° 25′ E. lat. 135° N.

History of Madras.

Madras was built in 1640, on a small territory five miles in length, by one in breadth, purchased from a descendant of the Hindoo dynasty of Biganagur, who then resided at Chandergherry, and named after his father Chennapa. It was taken by the French in 1744, and during the five years they retained it, its fortifications were materially improved. It was restored to the British at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749; and since that period it has gradually increased in strength, so as to be now one of the strongest fortresses in India. The territory of Madras has also experienced a proportionate increase, so as to comprehend nearly the whole of India south of the river Kistnah, and the extensive province of the Circars. It is subdivided into the districts of Arcot, Bellary, Canara, Chingleput, Chiltore, Coimbatoor, Combaconum, Cuddapat, Gangam, Guntoor, Madras, Seringapatam, Tanjore, Malabar, &c.; besides the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin.

MADRE (*Geog.*) a river of Natolia, the ancient Mæander. [Vide *Mæander*]

MADRID (*Geog.*) the capital of Spain, in New Castille, 265 miles N. E. Lisbon, 850 W. by S. Rome, and 650 S. S. W. Paris. Lon. 3° 50′ W. lat. 40° 25′ N.

History of Madrid.

Madrid, originally an insignificant place situated on the ruins of the *Mantua Carpetanorum*, of the ancients, and called in the Latin of the middle ages *Madritum, Matritum*, or *Madridium in Carpetanis*, was founded by the Saracens, or the Visigoths, and became the capital of the kingdom in the reign of Philip II, who first made it a royal residence. It was sacked by the Moors in 1109, took a decided part in favour of the Bourbons in the war of the succession, and was occupied successively by the French and English during the late peninsular war. A council was held in Madrid by Roderic, legate of the Holy See during the pontificate of Paul II in 1473.

MÆANDER (*Geog.*) Μαίανδρος, a river of Asia Minor, rising near Celænæ, and flowing through Caria and Ionia into the Ægean Sea, between Miletus and Priene, after it has been increased by the waters of the Marsyas, Lycus, Eudon, Lethæus, &c. now called by the Turks *Madre*. It is celebrated by the poets for its windings, which are said to have been not less than 600, whence the term *mæander* has been employed, to signify winding.

Ovid. Met. l. 8, v. 145, &c.

Non secus ac liquidis Phrygius Mæander in undis
Ludit et ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque,
Occurrensque sibi venturas respicit undas;
Et nunc ad fontes, nunc ad mare versus apertum
Incertas exercet aquas.

Ibid. l. 2, v. 246.

Quique recurvatis ludit Mæander in undis.

Ibid. l. 9, v. 450.

Filia Mæandri toties redeuntis eodem.

Sil. l. 7.

Qualis Mæoniâ passim Mæandrus in undâ
Cum sibi gurgitibus flexis revolutus oberrat.

Propert. l. 2, el. 23, v. 85.

—— *Ut Phrygio fallax Mæandria campo*
Errat, et ipsa suas decipit unda vias.

Senec. in Herc. Fur.

—— *Qualis incertâ vagus*
Mæander undâ ludit, et cedit sibi,
Instatque dubius littus, an fontem petat.

Lucan. l. 3, v. 207.

Quà celer erectis descendens Marsya ripis
Errantem Mæandron adit, mistusque refertur.

Virg. Æn. l. 5, v. 251.

Purpura Mæandro duplici Melibæa cucurrit.

Q. Calab. l. 1, v. 281.

Μαιάνδρου τε ῥέεθρα βαθυρρόου, ὅς ῥ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν
Καρῶν ἀμπελόεσσαν ἀπὸ Φρυγίης πολυμήλου
Εἶσι πολυγναμπτῇσιν ἑλισσόμενος προχοῇσι.

Hom. l. 2, v. 376; *Herod.* l. 2; *Cic. in Pis.*; *Liv.* l. 37; *Strab.* l. 12, &c.; *Mel.* l. 1; *Solin.* c. 43; *Paus.* l. 8; *Plut. de Flum.*

MÆANDER (*Numis.*) this river is depicted on medals of Magnesia, Apamea, sometimes under the usual form of an old man pouring out water from an urn, and sometimes under the figure of a flexuous line, on which the god Marsyas is standing; inscriptions, MAI.—MAIANΔ.—MAIANΔPOC. &c. &c.

MÆCENAS, *C. Cilnius* (*Hist.*) spelt sometimes *Mæcenas*, and *Mecænas*, the friend and counsellor of Augustus, who is celebrated as the patron of literature, through whose interference Virgil obtained the restitution of his lands; and Horace was pardoned for joining the cause of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. He was descended, according to Horace, from the kings of Etruria, but his immediate ancestors were of the equestrian order.

Hor. l. 1, od. 1.

Mæcenas atavis edite regibus
O, et præsidium, et dulce decus meum.

Ibid. l. 3, od. 29.

Tyrrhena regum progenies.

Mart. l. 8, ep. 56.

Sint Mæcenates, non derunt, Flacce, Marones
Virgiliumque tibi vel tua rura dabunt.

He died about eight years before the birth of Christ, and on his death-bed he particularly recommended Horace to the protection of the emperor. *Senec. Ep.* 19, 92, &c.; *Suet. in Aug.* 66, &c.; *Plut. in Aug.*; *Herodian.* l. 7.

MÆLIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Melius*.

MÆNADES (*Myth.*) another name for the Bacchantes, or priestesses of Bacchus.

MÆNALUS (*Geog.*) or *Mænala* in the plural, a very lofty mountain of Arcadia, consecrated to Pan, and abounding in fir-trees.

Virg. Georg. l. 1.

Pan ovium custos, tua si tibi Mænala curæ.

Ovid. Met. l. 1; *Paus. in Arcad.*

MÆNIUS, *Caius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, who, for his services in conquering the Antiates, Aricini, and Lavinius, was honoured with a column. *Liv.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 34.

MÆON (*Myth.*) Μαίων, a Theban, son of Hæmon, who, with 50 of his companions, having attacked Tydeus on his approach to the city, his whole company were killed except himself.

MÆONIA (*Geog.*) the former name of Lydia. [Vide *Lydia*]

MÆONIA (*Numis.*) this country is distinguished on medals by its ancient name, as MAIONΩN, or MAιονων. MAIONIA, to which is frequently added the name of their magistrates, as MAIONΩN EΠI AYP. AΠΦIANOY APXA, i. e. *Maeonum sub Aurelio Apphiano Pontifice primo.* EΠI ZHNΩNOC APX. A. MAIΩNΩN, i. e. *sub Aurelio Zenone Archonte primo Mæonum.* EΠI AYP. ZHNΩNOC CAP. ΠP; and sometimes, IEPA CYNKΛHTOC. The Mæonians honoured Bacchus, Ceres, Jupiter, and Diana, on their medals, but still more Hercules, to whom they referred their origin; as also to Omphale, their queen, and the mistress of this hero, holding a club in her left hand. They struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Nero, M. Aurelius, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Tranquillina, Trajan Decius, Herennia, Etruscilla.

MÆONIDÆ (*Myth.*) a name given to the Muses, because Homer, their greatest and worthiest favourite, was supposed to be a native of Mæonia.

MÆOTIS, *Palus* (*Geog.*) a large lake between Europe and Asia, at the north of the Euxine, now called the *Sea of Azoph*.

Lucan. l. 2, v. 640.

Pigra palus Scythici patiens Mæotica plaustri.

Ovid. Trist. l. 3, el. 12.

Frigora jam Zephyri minuunt; annoque peracto
Longior antiquis visa Mæotis hyems.

Ibid. l. 3.

Quaque fretum torrens Mæotidos egerit undas.

Virg. Æn. l. 6.

—— *Jam nunc et Caspia regna*
Responsis horrent divum, et Mæotica tellus.

Juven. Sat. 4.

—— Neque enim minor hæserat illis
Quos operit glacies Mæotica, ruptaque tandem
Solibus effundit torpentis ad ostia Ponti
Desidia tardos, et longo frigore pingues.

Claudian. de IIII. Cons. Honor. v. 180.

Insuetosque palus radios Mæotica vibrat.

Senec. in Hercul. v. 1327.

—— Arctoum licet
Mæotis in me gelida transfudat mare.

The Amazons were called Mæotidas, because they lived in the neighbourhood of the Mæotis. *Strab.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Q. Curt.* l. 5.

MAESE (*Geog.*) vide *Meuse.*

MAESTLINUS, *Michael* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Germany, was born in 1542, and died in 1590, leaving among his works 'De Stella nova Cassiopeïa;' 'Ephemerides;' 'Thesis de Eclipsibus;' 'Epitome Astronomiæ,' &c.

MAESTRICHT (*Geog.*) a town of the Netherlands, situated on the *Maese,* or *Meuse,* where it is joined by the Jaen, 14 m. N. by E. Liege, 56 E. Brussels. Lon. 5° 13′ E. lat. 50° 48′ N. This town, which in the Latin of the middle ages is distinguished by the names of *Trajectum Superius, Trajectum ad Mosam,* or *Obtricum,* is one of the strongest places in the Netherlands, which has been exposed to several sieges and captures, as by the Prince of Orange in 1632, by Louis XIV in 1673; it was attacked by William Prince of Orange in 1676, but he was obliged to raise the siege. It was ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Nimeguen, but fell into the hands of the French during the late revolutionary war.

MÆVIUS (*Biog.*) a poet of inferior note, whose name has escaped oblivion by the mention which Virgil and Horace have made of him.

MAFFEI (*Hist.*) an illustrious and ancient family of Italy, originally of Bologna, from which it was driven, with many other families, in 1724; when the party of the Gibelins prevailed over that of the Guelfs. One branch of this family settled at Verona, where they held the highest offices of the state. Other branches settled at Rome, Mirandula, and Turin; of this latter branch was count Maffei, viceroy of Sicily, who was sent Ambassador into England, and as first Plenipotentiary from the court of Savoy, at the congress of Utrecht.

MAFFEI, *Alexander,* otherwise known by the name of the *Marquis Maffei,* was born at Verona in 1662, and early engaged in arms, distinguished himself at the siege of Strigonia in 1683, at the battle of Salankerman, in Hungary, in 1691, where he was wounded, at the battle of Ramillies, where he was taken prisoner, and at the battle of Belgrade, where he contributed materially to the victory gained over the Turks. He died in 1730.

MAFFEI, *Scipio,* brother of the preceding, was born at Verona in 1675, and after having distinguished himself in arms, he obtained still greater celebrity by his writings, and died in 1755, leaving, 1. 'La Scienza Cavalleresca,' 4to. Rome, 1710, and reprinted several times. 2. 'La Mérope,' a tragedy, of which there were several editions, the third printed in 4to. 1714, and the eighth at London, 8vo. 1721, translated into French, and published with the original at Paris, in 1718. 3. 'Rime è Prose,' &c. 4to. 1719; translated into French, and published with the notes of the translator, in the two first volumes of the 'Bibliotheque Italique ou Histoire Littéraire de l'Italie,' &c. 12mo. Geneva, 1728. 4. 'Ceremonie,' a comedy, several times printed, and among others, with the Merope, at Verona, in 1730. 5. 'Dell' Antica condizione di Verona, ricerca Istorica,' &c. 8vo. Venice, 1719. 6. 'Traduttori Italiani,' &c. 8vo. Venice, 1720. 7. 'Teatro Italiano, o sia Scelta di Tragedie per uso della scena,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1723. 8. 'Cassiodori Complexiones in Epistolas et Acta Apostolorum,' &c. Florent. 1721, and Rotterdam, 1738. 9. 'Istoria Diplomatica,' &c. 4to. Mantua, 1727. 10. 'Degli Ampitheatri,' &c. Verona, 1728. 11. 'Supplementum Acaciarum,' &c. Venet. 1728. 12. 'Verona Illustrata,' fol. or in 4 vols. 8vo. Veron. 1732. 13. 'Galliæ Antiquitates quædam Selectæ, atque in plures Epistolas Distributæ,' 4to. Paris. 1733. 14. 'Il Primo Canto de Iliade,' &c. London, 1737. 15. 'La Religion de Gentili nel morire,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1736. 16. 'Osservazioni Letterarie,' &c. 6 vols. 8vo. Verona, 1737, besides some theological pieces, &c. A complete edition of his works was published in 18 vols. 8vo. Venice, 1790.

MAFFEI, *Timothy* (*Ecc.*) of the same family, and archbishop of Ragusa, in the pontificate of Paul II, was distinguished both for his piety and his learning. He was the author of some Dialogues on the ignorance of the monks, entitled 'In Sanctam Rusticitatem litteras Impugnantem Dialogi,' of which mention is made by Scipio Maffei, in his 'Verona Illustrata,' besides which he wrote some theological pieces.

MAFFEI, *Vegio* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of the city of Lodi, near Milan, who died in 1458, was the author of a book, 'De Educatione Liberorum,' &c. 4to. 1511, besides several theological treatises, &c.

MAFFEI, *Celsus,* a relation of the preceding, who died in 1508, was the author of, 1. 'Dissuasoria a Principi dall' Appropriarsi i Censi Ecclesiastici,' Bologna, 1494. 2. 'Suasoria ad Venetos.' 3. 'De Laudibus Reipublicæ Venetæ Oratio.' 4. 'De Interdicto,' &c. besides other works.

MAFFEI, *John Peter,* a Jesuit, and native of Bergamo, who died about 1605, at the age of 69, wrote, 1. 'Libri Tres de Vita et moribus Sancti Ignatii Loyolæ,' &c. 8vo. Venet. 1585, and reprinted several times since. 2. 'Historiarum Indicarum Libri XVI,' fol. Florent. 1588; Colonn. 1589, and several times since in 8vo. and 4to.; the quarto edition of Bergamo in 1747, is reckoned the best.

MAGALOTTI, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and philosopher of Rome, was born in 1637, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'Saggi di Naturali esperienze fatte nel Academia de Cimento,' &c. fol. 1666 and 1691. 2. 'Lettera proemiale,' &c. 1680. 3. 'Lettere scientifiche,' 4to. Florence, 1721. 4. 'Canzonette Anacreontische,' &c. 1723. 5. 'Lettere familiare,' 4to. Venice, 1761.

MAGAS (*Hist.*) a king of Cyrene, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who reigned 50 years, and died A. C. 257. *Polyæn.* l. 2.

MAGELLAN (*Hist.*) or *Magalhaens, Ferdinand de,* a Portuguese navigator, who served with distinction under Albuquerque in the conquest of India, was sent by Charles V on a voyage of discovery in 1519, and after having passed through the Straits at the southern extremity of America, which still bear his name, he was slain at the Ladrone islands in 1520. One of his ships only, with 18 men, escaped; and after sailing round the world, reached Seville in 1521. [Vide Plate XV]

MAGGI (*Hist.*) or *Maggius Jerome,* a civilian, and native of Anghiari, in Tuscany, who, having settled in Famagouste, in Cyprus, rendered considerable service to the Venetians in the capacity of engineer, when this place was besieged by the Turks, but on the capture of the whole island, he was carried in chains to Constantinople, and strangled in prison in 1572 or 1573. He was the author of several works, namely, 'De Mundi Exitio per Exustionem;' 'Vitæ Illustrium Virorum autore, Æmilio Probo cum Commentariis,' &c. &c.

MAGINI (*Biog.*) or *Maginus, John Anthony,* a professor of mathematics at Bologna, was born at Padua in 1536, and died in 1618, leaving, 1. His 'Ephemeris,' 3 vols. from 1580 to 1630. 2. 'Tabulæ Secundorum Mobilium.' 3. 'Theoria Planetarum juxta Copernicas Observationes.'

4. 'De planis Triangulis Lib. I.' 5. 'Primum Mobile Lib. XII.' 6. 'Problemata Astronomica,' &c. 7. 'Comment. in Geograph. Ptolemæi.' 8. 'Italiæ Descriptio,' &c.

MAGDALEN (*Bibl.*) vide *Mary Magdalen.*

MAGIUS, *Decius* (*Hist.*) a man of consequence at Capua, who distinguished himself by his steady adherence to the Romans in the second Punic war. *Cic. in Pis.* 2, &c.; *Liv.* l. 23.

MAGIUS, *Lucius*, an adherent of Marius, who revolted to Mithridates, but was afterwards reconciled to his countrymen. *Cic. in Verr.*

MAGIUS, grandfather to the historian Paterculus, who was in the interest of Pompey. *Paterc.* l. 2.

MAGNA GRÆCIA (*Geog.*) vide *Græcia.*

MAGNA MATER (*Myth.*) the name given to the goddess Cybele.

MAGLIABECCHI, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian of an astonishing memory, who was born in 1633, and died in 1714, left a library of his collection for the use of the public, with funds for its support; of which, after it had received considerable accessions, a catalogue was published, entitled 'Catalogus Codicum sæculo XV Impressorum in Bibliotheca Magliabechiana, Florentiæ adversantur,' 3 vols. fol. Florent. 1793—1795. Although he never composed any thing himself, yet the republic of letters is indebted to him for the publication of the Latin poems of Henry de Settimello; the 'Hodæporicon' of Ambrose Camaldula; the 'Dialogus' of Benedict Aretin, and some other works. 'A Collection of Letters addressed to him by Literary Men,' was printed at Florence in 1745.

MAGNÆUS, *Arnas* (*Biog.*) a native of Iceland, was born in 1663, and died in 1730, leaving, 1. 'Incerti Autoris vetusti Chronicon Danorum, et præcipuè Sialandiæ,' 8vo. 1685. 2. 'Magni Regis Norvegiæ Testamentum,' inserted by the Abbe Lenglet in his 'Supplement à la Methode pour etudier l'Histoire,' &c.

MAGNENTIUS, *Magnus* (*Hist.*) one of the usurpers of the imperial dignity in the time of Constantius, a German by birth, according to Julian the Apostate, revolted from Constans, his benefactor; and having caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in 350, put the latter soon after to death; but being defeated by Constantius, he killed himself at Lyons, after having murdered his own mother, and the rest of his relations. *Julian. Orat.; Aurel. Vict. in Epit.; Socrat. Hist.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 4; *Marcellin. in Chron.; Eutropius, Zosimus, &c.*

MAGNENTIUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this usurper, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure; inscriptions FL. MAGNENTIUS P. F. AUG.—MAG. MAGNENTIUS—D. N. MAGNENTIUS AUG.—D. N. MAGNENTIUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. CAES. MAGNENTIUS AUG.; on the reverse, BEATITUDO PUBLICA—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO—FELICITAS PERPETUA—GLORIA ET REPARATIO TEMPORUM—GLORIA ROMANORUM—LIBERATOR REIPUBLICAE—RESTITUTOR LIBERTATIS—VICT. AUG. LIB. ROM. ORB. &c. *Vaillant. Præst. &c.; Patin. Impp.; Strad. Imp.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mediobarb. Imp. Rom.; Pembroch. Mus. &c.*



MAGNES (*Myth.*) a shepherd of Mount Ida, who found himself held back by the iron-nails of his shoes as he was walking over the stones; whence the power of the magnet was discovered, and its name derived. *Plin.* l. 36.

MAGNESIA (*Geog.*) Μαγνησία, the name of several cities among the ancients; the three principal of which are, 1. A town of Ionia, in Asia Minor, on the Mæander, about 15 miles from Ephesus, now *Guzelhigar*. 2. A town of Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus. 3. A town in Thessaly. *Liv.* l. 37; *Strab.* l. 13, &c.; *Plin.* 45, &c.; *Ptol.* l. 5, &c.

MAGNESIA (*Numis.*) medals are ascribed to the three towns above-mentioned; that of Ionia is distinguished by the inscriptions ΜΑΓΝΗΣΙΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΩ—ΜΑΓΝ. ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡ.; frequently with the name of their magistrates, as ΕΠ. ΓΡ. ΗΓΗϹΙΠΠΟΥ ΑΡΙϹΤΕΟΥ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ, i. e. *sub Scriba Egesippo*, vel *Hegesippo Aristeæ filio*; or ΕΠΙ. ϹΤΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΦΡΟΝΤΩΝΟϹ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ, i. e. *sub Prætore Aurelio Frontone*; and the addition of the title Metropolis, as ΕΠΙ. ΔΙΟϹΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ ΓΡΑΤΟΥ ΜΗΤΡ. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ, i. e. *sub Dioscoride Grato Metropoleos Magnesiorum*; sometimes also it is styled ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΕΒΔΟΜΗ ΑϹΙΑϹ, i. e. *Magnesiorum septima Asiæ, scilicet urbs*; and on other medals Neocori, as ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΗϹ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟϹ, i. e. *Magnesiorum Neocororum Dianæ.* This town struck medals either as an independent state, or in honour of Tiberius, Claudius, Domitius, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina, jun., Sept. Severus, Domna, Heliogabalus, Caracalla, Julia Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Maximinus, Maximus, Gordianus Pius, Philip, sen. and jun. and Gallienus. Diana was particularly honoured in this town by the name of Diana Leucophryne, her name occurring frequently on their coins.

MAGNESIA, in Lydia, is also distinguished on medals by its situation near Mount Sipylus, as ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ϹΙΠ.—ϹΙΠΥ.—ΠΡ. ϹΙΠΥ, i. e. πρὸς Σιπύλῳ, vel ΑΠΟ ϹΙΠΥ. vel ϹΙΠΥΛΟΥ. Its medals are likewise sometimes inscribed ΙΕΡΑ. ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, i. e. *sacer senatus*; and sometimes with the name of its magistrates, as ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ. Λ. ΙΟΥΟΔΙΟΥ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ϹΙΠΥ.; i. e. *sub Prætore Lucio Ævodio Magnesiorum Sipyli.* This town struck medels as an independent state, and also in honour of Augustus, Livia Caligula, Germanicus, Agrippina, Nero, Poppæa, Domitian, Domitia, Longina, Commodus, Crispina, Caracalla, Aquilia Severa, Julia Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Mamæa, Gordianus Pius, Philip, sen., Otacilia, Philip, jun., Trajan Decius, Etruscilla, Valerian, sen. and Gallienus. Its types consisted of the figures of Jupiter, Cybele, Apollo, Fortuna, Victory, &c.

MAGNESIA, in Thessaly, medals are commonly ascribed to this town, bearing the figure of the ship Argos, and sometimes the inscription ΑΡΓΩ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. *Vaillant. Gr.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Harduin. Oper.; Tristan. Comm. Hist.; Peller. Rec. de Med.* tom. i.; *Hunt. Mus.*

MAGNIA *Urbica* (*Numis.*) an empress known only by her medals, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure, and the inscription MAGNIAE URBICAE AUG.; but of whom she was the wife is altogether uncertain, having been assigned by different writers to Maxentius, Magnentius, Carus, Carinus, &c. *Med. Impp.; Cimel. Vindob.* tom. i.



MAGNOL, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a botanist of Montpellier, who was born in 1638, and died in 1715, wrote 'Botanicum Montpeliense,' 'Novus Character Plantarum,' &c. The Magnolia was called after him.

MAGNUS (*Hist.*) the surname of Pompey from the greatness of his exploits.

MAGNUS, the name of two kings of Norway and Denmark.

MAGNUS I, succeeded S. Olac on the throne of Norway, and Canute II on that of Denmark in 1045, which latter kingdom he governed for four years.

MAGNUS II, his son, reigned in Denmark 28 years until 1070.

MAGNUS III, succeeded his father Magnus II, and was succeeded by Magnus IV, who reigned 52 years until 1180.

MAGNUS, the name of two kings of Sweden.

MAGNUS I, son of Eric, reigned until 1315.

MAGNUS II, succeeded his brother Aquinus III.

MAGNUS, *John* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden, was very zealous in the 16th century in defence of the Romish church against the Lutherans. He was sent as legate into Sweden by Adrian VI, Clement VII, and Paul III, and died in 1544, leaving, 1. 'Historia Gothorum et Sueonum;' of which the folio edition, printed at Rome in 1554, is the most esteemed. 2. 'De Vitis Pontificum Ecclesiæ Upsalensis,' fol. Rom. 1557 and 1560.

MAGNUS, *Olaus*, brother to the preceding, and his successor on the see of Upsal, died in 1555, after displaying no less zeal against the innovations that were then set on foot on pretence of reformation. He was the author of 'Epitome Historiæ de Gentibus Septentrionalibus,' 4to. Antv. 1558, fol. Venet. 1565, Bas. 1567, &c.

MAGO (*Hist.*) Μάγων, a Carthaginian general sent against Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, whom he conquered and compelled to sign a treaty. He was killed in battle soon after this treaty. *Diodor.* l. 1.

MAGO, son of the preceding, succeeded to the command of the army in Sicily; but having disgraced himself by a shameful flight at the approach of Timoleon to the aid of the Syracusans, he put an end to his own existence in order to escape the sentence, which awaited him. His body was afterwards hung on a gibbet. *Plut. in Timol.*

MAGO, a Carthaginian, sent by his countrymen to assist the Romans against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, with a fleet of 120 sail. This Mago was the father of Asdrubal and Amilcar. *Justin.* l. 18, 19.

MAGO, a brother of Annibal, who was present at the battle of Cannæ, and afterwards defeated the two Scipios in Spain; but was himself totally ruined in another engagement. He retired to the Balearcs, where he founded the city called after him *Portus Magonis*, or Port Mahon; and landing afterwards in Italy, he was defeated by Quintilius Varus, and died of a mortal wound 203 years before the Christian æra. Cornelius Nepos, however, gives a different account of his death. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 22; *C. Nep. in Annib.*

MAGO (*Biog.*) a Carthaginian, who wrote a work on husbandry, which was preserved by Scipio at the capture of Carthage, and translated by Cassius Dionysius of Utica, and into Latin by order of the Roman senate. *Cic. Or.* l. 1; *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 18, &c.

MAGOG (*Bibl.*) מגוג, son of Japheth (*Gen.* x.), and father of the Scythians, as is believed. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1.

MAGONIS *Portus* (*Geog.*) a town of the Balearcs, now *Port Mahon*, built by Mago above-mentioned.

MAGUIRE, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a native of Ireland, and canon of the church of Armagh, who died in 1498, was the author of 'Annales Hiberniæ usque ad sua Tempora,' which were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy, 1541; but though quoted by Usher, Ware, and other authors, with great commendation, they have never been printed.

MAHALATH (*Bibl.*) מחלת, wife of Rehoboam, king of Judah (2 *Chron.* xi. 18); also daughter of Ishmael, and wife of Esau. *Gen.* xxviii. 9.

MAHALEEL (*Bibl.*) or *Malaleel*, son of Canaan, of the race of Seth. *Gen.* v.

MAHALI (*Bibl.*) מחלי, eldest son of Merari, chief of a family. *Exod.* vi.

MAHANAIM (*Bibl.*) מחנים, a city of the Levites of the family of Merari.

MAHARAI (*Bibl.*) מהרי, a Netopathite, of the race of the Zarhites, and chief of David's guards. 2 *Sam.* xxiii.

MAHERBAL (*Hist.*) a Carthaginian, who was at the siege of Saguntum, and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Cannæ, when he advised Annibal to march immediately to Rome. *Liv.* l. 21, &c.

MAHLAH (*Bibl.*) מחלה, a daughter of Zelophehad, who, with her sisters, received their allotment in the land of Canaan, because their father died without male issue. *Numb.* xxvi. &c.

MAHLON (*Bibl.*) מחלון, son of Elimelech and Naomi, who married Ruth. He died without children, and Ruth became the wife of Boaz. *Ruth* i. &c.

MAHMED, *Aga* (*Hist.*) a Persian nobleman, and a warrior of considerable renown in his day, was particularly successful against the Russians, whom he was on the point of shutting out from the Caspian Sea, when death stopped the progress of his conquests in 1788.

MAHMUD, *Gazni* (*Hist.*) called also *Soltân Mahmûd*, son of Sabektigen, and the first sultan of the race of the Gaznevides, of whose power his father laid the foundations, no sooner succeeded to the dominions of the latter in Chorasan than he penetrated into India, where he made considerable conquests, and died in the year of the Hegira 421, A. D. 1031, after a reign of 31 years, during which he was very successful as a warrior.

MAHMUD, son of Malec Shah, third sultan of the Seljuks of Iran, was invested with the insignia of empire; but on the defeat of his troops by his eldest brother Barkiarôk, he resigned his throne to the latter, and contented himself with Isphahan and its dependencies.

MAHMUD, surnamed *Mogayâthô'ddin*, second son of Mohammed, sultan of Bagdad, was proclaimed his father's successor in the year of the Hegira 511, A. D. 1121; but being defeated by his uncle Sangar, he consented to a division of the Seljukian empire, and died after a reign of 13 years.

MAHMUD, *Mir*, son of Mir Weis, succeeded his father on the throne of Persia after the defeat and dethronement of Shah Husseyn in the year of the Hegira 1112, A. D. 1722, and was slain, after a reign of three years, in the 27th year of his age.

MAHMUD, *Ben Faraj'*, a famous impostor, who gave himself out to be Moses; but being apprehended, the caliph Motawakkel ordered him to be beaten with clubs till he died.

MAHOMET (*Hist.*) or *Mohammed*, the Arabian impostor, was born at Mecca, according to the general account, in 571 or 572, although some have placed his birth in 560, 578, 580, 593, 600, and even 620. His father, who was a pagan, was named *Abdallah*; his mother, a Jewess, was named *Ermine*: but although poor he is not generally supposed to have been of low extraction; for, according to the Eastern writers, he was descended in a direct line from Ishmael, the son of Abraham; and his grandfather Abdâl Motâlleb, by whom he was brought up, was a prince, or chief of the Koreish. On the death of the latter, he was reduced to the necessity of serving a rich Arabian merchant, whose widow, Khadijah, he afterwards married, and was thus raised to the condition of the greatest wealth. He then chose for his companions Batiras, an heretical Jacobite; Sergius, a Nestorian monk; and some Jews; by whose assistance he compiled the Koran, which he imposed on his countrymen by various artifices, but still more so by the power of the sword, with which he slew all that refused to acknowledge him as the true Prophet. He died in the 11th year of the Hegira, A. D. 621; and was henceforth honoured with the title of the Apostle of God by his followers, who were denominated Moslems, Musselmen, or Mahometans; and the religion which they professed was called *Islamism*, or *Mahometanism*. The Koran has been translated into English by Sale, in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo.; and into French by Du Ruyer, and by Savarz. The best edition of the original, in Arabic and Latin, is said to be that by Maracci at Padua, in 2 vols. fol. 1698. Among the biographers of this impostor may be reckoned Abulfeda, Maracci, Savary, Sale, Prideaux, Boulainvilliers, D'Herbelot, Gagnier, Gibbon, and the author of the first volume in the Modern Universal History. Mahomet was succeeded by Abu Becr, who was elected his caliph or successor agreeably, as is said, to the wishes of the deceased prophet. [Vide *Syria*]

MAHOMET, the name of several caliphs, sultans, and shahs, &c.

Caliphs and Sultans of this Name.

MAHOMET, vide *Al Mohdi.*

MAHOMET, vide *Al Amin.*

MAHOMET, son of Abdalrahman II, and grandson of Hakem, the fifth caliph of the Arabians in Spain, succeeded his father in the year of the Hegira 238, A. D. 848, and died at the age of 68, in the year of the Hegira 273, after having inflicted signal vengeance on the inhabitants of Toledo, on account of a revolt. *Rod. Tolet. de Reb. Hist.; Vas. Hisp. Chron.; Gol. Not. ad Alfragan.*

MAHOMET, or *Mohammed, Ben Thaher,* the fifth and last prince of the Thaherites, who reigned under the authority of the caliphs in Chorasan and the neighbouring provinces, was taken prisoner by his rival Jacob, in the year of the Hegira 259, A. D. 869.

MAHOMET, or *Sultan Mohammed,* brother to Barkiarok, became by his death possessor of the Seljukian empire, for which he had striven during his life-time, and died in the year of the Hegira 511.

MAHOMET, or *Mohammed II,* the 11th Seljukian sultan, died in the year of the Hegira 554, A. D. 1164, at the age of 32, after a reign of seven years.

MAHOMET, *Shah,* the name of two Seljukian sultans, of the dynasty of Kerman, who begun to reign in the years of the Hegira 536 and 583.

MAHOMET, *Karazm Shah,* of Khowarazm, being defeated by Jenghiz Khan, died a fugitive in the year of the Hegira 611, A. D. 1221, after a reign of five years.

Princes and Cheriffs of Morocco of this Name.

MAHOMET, *Enacer,* fourth king of Morocco, of the race of the Almohades, succeeded his father in the year of the Hegira 603, A. D. 1213, and died after a reign of six years of grief at losing a battle against the Christians, whom he attacked in Spain with an immense army.

MAHOMET, *Budobas,* seventh king of Morocco, killed Abdelcader, the nephew and successor of Ceyed, in order to mount the throne; but was killed in battle by Aben-Josef, usurper of Fez, who, making himself master of Morocco, put an end to the dynasty of the Almohades. *Leo. Afric.* l. 3; *Gramm. Afric. Illus.; Marmol. L'Afrique,* l. 2.

MAHOMET, *Ben Mahomet,* a cazir, or cheriff of Numidia, affected great sanctity, and sending his three sons Abdelquiver, Hamet, and Mahomet on a pilgrimage to Mecca, he procured for them such a reputation for sanctity, that the youngest of them, the subject of the next article, became cheriff of Morocco.

MAHOMET, the first cheriff, or emperor of Morocco, and the youngest son of Mahomet above-mentioned, gained possession of the throne of Morocco on the death of his brother Hamet, whom he besieged and took prisoner in Tafilet in 1555, and was assassinated in 1557, by Hassan, a captain of the guards, whom the king of Algiers had bribed to this action. *Diego de Tor. Hist. de Cher.; Thuan. Hist.* l. 7.

Turkish Sultans of this Name.

MAHOMET I, son to Bajazet, succeeded his brother Moses, whom he put to death in 1413, and died at Adrianople in 1421, at the age of 47, after having conquered Cappadocia, Servia, Wallachia, and other provinces.

MAHOMET II, was born in 1430, succeeded his father Amurath in 1451, and died in 1481, just as he was on the point of subjugating Italy, after having subdued two empires, 12 tributary kingdoms, and 200 towns; but his name has been rendered memorable in history principally by his siege and capture of Constantinople, when he put an end to the eastern empire of Rome. Some of his letters were collected by Laudin, a knight of Rhodes, written in the Syriac, Greek, and Turkish, from which he translated them into Latin; this translation has been published at different times, as in 4to. Lugd. 1520; 12mo. Basil. 1554; published in a collection by Oporinus, 8vo. Marpurg. 1604; 12mo. Lips. 1690; Melchior Junius, professor of eloquence at Strasburg, published at Montbaliard, in 1595, a collection of Letters, in which there are three written by Mahomet II to Scanderbeg.

MAHOMET III, succeeded his father Amurath III in 1595, and died in 1603, at the age of 39, after having ordered 19 of his brothers to be strangled, and 10 of his father's wives to be drowned; and also waged an unsuccessful war against Hungary.

MAHOMET IV, succeeded his father Ibrahim I in 1649, was deposed by his Janissaries in 1687, and died in confinement in 1691.

MAHOMET V, son of Mustapha II, succeeded in 1730, on the deposition of his uncle Achmet III, and died in 1754, after a mild reign, which was distinguished by no military exploits.

Persian and Tartar Princes of this Name.

MAHOMET, or *Mohammed Beg,* sultan of the dynasty of the Turcomans, named *Koinlus,* or White Sheep, was son of Joseph, and grandson of Uzum Hassan. He was killed after a year's reign by Morad Beg, of the same family.

MAHOMET, or *Mohammed Schah Ben Cara Joseph,* second prince or sultan of the Turcomans, of the race of the Cara Coin, or Black Sheep, succeeded his father, the founder of this dynasty, and was killed after a reign of 23 years, by Ahmed Hamadani, in the year of the Hegira 833, A. D. 1444.

MAHOMET, or *Mohammed Kodabendeh Ben Thahamah,* succeeded his brother Israel on the throne of Persia in the year of the Hegira 985, A. D. 1577, and died after a reign of six or seven years, during which he waged war with little success against the Turks.

MAHOMET, or *Nasro'ddin Mohammed Shah,* twelfth descendant of Tamerlane, and emperor of the Moguls, begun to reign in 1720, and died after a reign of 27 years, during which he lost the greater part of his dominions, which were taken from him by Nadir Shah, the invader of Hindostan.

MAHOMET, *Ghirei,* or *Zirci Khan,* of Little Tartary, was the first who refused to send his eldest son to the grand seignior as a hostage; for, having experienced great indignities while in that situation himself, he resolved as soon as he came to the throne to shake off this insupportable yoke.

MAHOMET, *Galadan,* emperor of the Moguls, distinguished himself by his justice and his clemency, and entertained such a regard for the Christian religion, that he would, as is said, have embraced it, but for the prohibition which it enjoined against polygamy.

MAHOMET, the first vizier, and son-in-law of the sultan Selim II, secured the throne to the latter at the death of his father Soliman in 1565, which, by this means, he obtained, and preserved the most entire ascendancy over his master.

MAHOMET-ALI-BEG, grand-master of the house of the king of Persia, was raised from the condition of a peasant to enjoy the favour and esteem of Shah-Abbas I, and his successor Shah-Safi, and died in the service of the latter notwithstanding the endeavours which were made to lessen his credit with this prince. *Tavern. Voy. de Perse.*

MAHOMETTA (*Geog.*) a town of Africa, on the E. coast of Tunis, in a bay or gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives its name, 36 m. S. Tunis. Lon. 10° 30′ E. lat. 36° 15′ S. It is the *Adrumetum* of the Latins, and is called by the Arabians at present *Hamametha.* It was formerly more considerable than at present, being the see of a bishop,

where a council was held in 394. *Marmol. Descript. de l'Afrique; Baron. Annal.; Mercator. Geogr.*

MAHON (*Her.*) the name of a family said to be descended from the ancient princes of Munster, which was first ennobled in 1800, in the person of sir Maurice Mahon, knt. who was created a peer by the title of lord Hartland.

MAHON, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Stanhope.

MAHON, the name of a family of Castlebar, co. Galway, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1819 on sir Ross Mahon; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per fess *sable* and *argent*, an ostrich countercharged, holding in his claw a horse-shoe.

Crest. On a wreath, an armed man, embowed, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping a sword-blade waved all *proper*.

MAHON, vide *M'Mahon*.

MAHUDEL, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a physician of Langres, who died in 1747, at the age of 74, was the author of an Historical Dissertation on the Ancient Spanish Money; and a Letter on a Medal of the City of Carthage, &c.

MAIDSTONE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Winchelsea.

MAIDSTONE (*Geog.*) a town of Kent, in England, situated on the Medway, 9 m. S. Rochester, 27 W. Canterbury, and 34 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 31′ E., lat. 51° 16′ N. This town, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Vagniacum*, was incorporated as early as Edward IV. A sanguinary battle was fought here in 1648, between the royalists and the rebel general Fairfax, in which the former were defeated.

MAIER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a German alchymist of the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Atalanta Fugiens,' 4to. 1618. 2. 'Septimana Philosophica,' 4to. 1620. 3. 'Silentium post Clamores,' &c. 8vo. 1617. 4. 'De Fraternitate Rosæ-Crucis,' &c.

MAIGNAN, *Emanuel* (*Biog.*) a French monk, was born at Toulouse, of an ancient and noble family, in 1601, and died in 1676, leaving, 1. 'Perspectiva,' 1648. 2. 'Philosophia Sacra,' the first volume of which appeared in 1652, and was followed by three other volumes; a second edition of the whole was published in 1673.

MAILLA, *Joseph Anne Maria de Moyriac de* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit, was born in the province of Bugey in 1670, sent as a missionary to China in 1703, and died in 1748. He procured the esteem of the emperor Ham-Hi, by whom he was employed in the construction of maps. He likewise translated the 'Great Annals' of China into French, and transmitted his MS. to France in 1737, comprising the complete History of the Chinese Empire. The first volumes appeared in 1777, under the care of the Abbé Grosier, and the whole was completed by him in 13 volumes, 4to.

MAILLARD, *Oliver* (*Biog.*) a famous preacher, and native of Paris, who died in 1502, was entrusted with several honourable employments by Innocent VIII, and Charles VIII of France, and Ferdinand of Arragon. His Latin sermons were printed at Paris, in 3 vols. 8vo. in 1711—1730.

MAILLE, *Breze Urban de* (*Hist.*) a marshal of France, was sent as ambassador into Sweden, and died in 1650, at the age of 55, after having distinguished himself in the field on several occasions.

MAILLE, *Breze Armand de*, duke of Fronsac, began his military career with distinction in Flanders in 1638, obtained a naval victory over the Spanish fleet in 1640, and died in 1646, at the age of 27, after having been employed both in the cabinet and the field from an early period.

MAILLE, *Breze Simon de* (*Ecc.*) of the same family as the preceding, and archbishop of Tours, was raised successively to the see of Viviers, and the archiepiscopal see of Tours in 1554, held a provincial council in 1583, and died in 1597, leaving a reputation for great piety and learning. He translated the Homilies of Basil from the Greek into the Latin.

MAILLEBOIS, *John Baptist Demarets, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) a marechal of France, distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV, in the war of the Spanish succession, in two brilliant campaigns in Italy, and afterwards in an expedition against Corsica, as also in subsequent campaigns in Germany and Italy; but in 1746 he was defeated by the famous count Brown, in the battle of Placentia, and died in 1762. The account of his campaigns in Italy, written by the marquis de Pezay, was published in 1775, in 3 vols. 4to.

MAILLET, *Benedict de* (*Biog.*) a French theorist, was born of a noble family of Lorraine in 1659, and died in 1738, leaving some papers, from which a Description of Egypt was published in 4to. in 1743; and afterwards in 2 vols. 12mo.

MAIMONIDES, *Moses* (*Biog.*) a rabbi, of an illustrious family at Cordova, in Spain, was born in 1131, and died in 1204, leaving numerous works, the principal of which, known by Hebrew translations from the Arabic originals, are his 'Mischne Terah;' 'More Nevochim;' 'Peruschim; or, Commentaries upon the Misna,' &c. His 'More Nevochim' has been translated into Latin by Buxtorf.

MAIMBOURG, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, and a descendant of an ancient family of Nancy, in Lorraine, was born in 1610, and died in 1686, leaving 'Une Methode pacifique, pour ramener sans Dispute les Protestans à la Vraie Foi sur le Point de l'Eucharistie;' 'De la Vraie Eglise;' besides histories of Arianism, of the Iconoclasts, the Crusades, the Schism of the West, the Schism of the Greeks, of the Decline of the Empire, &c.; all which works have been published in 16 vols.

MAINE (*Geog.*) a late province of France, which now forms the departments of Maine and Sarte. Its inhabitants were called by Cæsar and Ptolemy the *Cenomani Aulerci*.

MAINFROY (*Hist.*) natural son of Frederic II, being made guardian to Conrad, son of Conrad IV of Sicily, governed the kingdom for many years under this title; but having embroiled himself with the pope, he was excommunicated by Urban IV, and the kingdom given to Charles of Anjou, who attacked the usurper in 1266, when Mainfroy was defeated and slain, and his body thrown into a ditch, as an excommunicated person.

MAINTENON, *Madame de* (*Hist.*) a lady whose family name was d'Aubigné. M. d'Aubigné, her grandfather, a man of rank, and a leading man among the Protestants in France, was born in 1550, and died in 1630. Her father, Constance d'Aubigné, married the daughter of Peter de Cardillac, lord of Lane; but being committed to prison for some offence soon after their marriage, Madame d'Aubigné preferred to be shut up with him. In this prison Madame de Maintenon was born in 1635, was married in 1651 to the Abbé Scarron, and secretly to Louis XIV in 1685, after having lived with him for some time as a mistress, when she assumed the name of Maintenon, from the lands of Maintenon, which the king had given her. At the death of Louis, which happened in 1715, Madame de Maintenon retired wholly to her favourite retreat at St. Cyr, and died in 1719. M. de la Beaumelle published 'Lettres de M. de Maintenon,' in 9 vols. 12mo.; and also 'Memoires;' the whole was reprinted in 12 vols. 12mo.

MAINWARING (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Chester, which long enjoyed the dignity and title of a baronet, that became extinct in 1797; but was revived in 1804 in the person of Thomas Wittenhall, a relative of the family by marriage, who assumed the name and arms of Mainwaring. The arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, two bars *gules*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, an ass's head *proper*.

Motto. "Devant te je puis."

MAIO (*Hist.*) *Magio*, or *Madio*, an illustrious house of Naples, and one of the most ancient in all Italy, was also distinguished by the rank which it held in the state. One branch of this family became allied to the royal house of Durazzo, in the person of Francis de Maio, who espoused Hyppolita de Durazzo, niece to king Ladislaus.

Maio, *Durazzo Nicholas de*, a descendant of the same family, was for many years Minister Plenipotentiary to the king of the two Sicilies, at the court of Constantinople, and afterwards at that of Vienna.

Maio, a man of obscure condition in the 12th century, who, having succeeded in obtaining the favour of William I, king of Sicily, was successively elevated to the posts of Notary of the Palace, Chancellor, and High-Admiral, when, aspiring to the sovereignty, he was assassinated by a young courtier, named Bonello, who was disgusted at his insolence.

MAJOLUS, *Simon* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, and native of Aste, a town of Italy, who was raised by his merit to the episcopal see of Vulturara, in the kingdom of Naples, in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Tractatus de Irregularitate,' &c. an edition of which was published at Rome in 1619. 2. 'Dies Caniculares, hoc est, Colloquia tria et viginti Physica,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1607-12; and afterwards in folio, at Francfort.

MAJOR (*Biog.*) or *Mair, John*, a divine and historian of Haddington, near North Berwick, was born in 1469, and died about 1550, leaving, 1. 'In primum et secundum Sententiarum Commentarius,' Paris. 1510; which was followed by other Commentaries, 'In tertium, &c. Sententiarum.' 2. 'Libri duo Fallaciarum,' Lugd. 1516. 3. 'De Historia Gentis Scotorum,' 4to. Paris. 1521. 4. 'Commentarius in Physica Aristotelis,' &c.; besides which he translated Caxton's Chronicle into Latin.

MAJORAGIUS, *Mark Anthony* (*Biog.*) a professor of eloquence, so named from a village in Milan, of which he was a native, was born in 1514, and died in 1555, leaving 'De Senatu Romano;' 'De Risu Oratorio et Urbano;' 'De Nominibus Propriis Veterum Romanorum,' &c.

MAJORCA (*Geog.*) an island in the Mediterranean, about 100 miles from the coast of Spain, and 150 from Algiers, which is 40 m. in length and breadth. Palma is the chief town; besides which there are the towns of Alcudia, Pollenza, St. Martial, Andracio, and Bunola, &c.

History of Majorca.

Majorca, called in Latin *Majorica*, is the principal of the Baleares, or Balearic islands, which were successively in the hands of the Romans and the Pisans, until taken by the Saracens, from whom it came into the hands of the Arragonese and Castilians. [Vide *Baleares*]

MAJORIANUS, *Jul.* (*Hist.*) grandson of Majorianus, a master of the horse in Illyria, in the reign of Theodosius, distinguished himself early as a brave commander under Ætius, and at his death he rose to such distinction that he was elected emperor of the West, in the room of Avitus, whom he compelled to resign the imperial dignity in 457, and was assassinated by Ricimer, one of his generals, after a reign of four years and a half, at Dertona, in Liguria.

Majorianus (*Numis.*) medals of this emperor are extant, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, D. N. MAJORIANUS NOB. CAES.—D. N. JUL. MAJORIANUS P. F. AUG. &c.; on the reverse, VICTORIA AUGG. —VOTA MULTA.



MAJORINUS (*Ecc.*) the first bishop of the Donatists, in Africa, in the fourth century, who nevertheless did not give his name to this sect, which was called after his successor Donatus.

MAIRAN, *John James d'Ortous de* (*Biog.*) a French philosopher, was born at Beziers in 1678, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'Dissertation sur les Variations du Barometre,' 12mo. 1715. 2. 'Dissertation sur la Caûse de la Lumière des Phosphores et des Noctiluques, 12mo. 1717. 3. 'Dissertation sur la Glace,' 12mo. 1719. 4. 'Lettre à M. l'Abbé Bignon, sur la Nature des Vaisseaux,' 4to. 1728. 5. 'Traité Physique et Historique de l'Aurore Boreale,' 4to. 1733. 6. 'Dissertation sur les Forces Motrices des Corps,' 12mo. 1741. 7. 'Lettre à Madame du Chatelet, sur la Question des Forces vives,' 12mo. 1741. 8. 'Eloges des Academiciens de l'Academie des Sciences Morts en 1741, 1743, and 1747,' 12mo. 9. 'Lettre au Père Parennin, contenant diverses Questions sur la Chine,' 12mo.

MAIRE, *Eudes le* (*Hist.*) valet de chambre to Philip I. At the end of the 11th century, was the only one who offered to perform a vow for the king, his master, by going on foot armed, and with a taper in his hand, to the Holy Land. On his return the king gave him the land of Chalon-Saint-Mard or Medard, near Estampes, with this privilege, that his descendants, male and female, should be exempt from all taxation, which privilege they enjoyed for five centuries, until 1596, when it was abolished by Henry IV, because there were so many families who claimed exemption on that score, who could not prove their descent.

Maire, *James le*, a Dutch navigator, who sailed from the Texel in 1615 on a voyage of discovery, discovered a strait between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land, which has been called after him. An account of this voyage was published in French in a Collection of Voyages, fol. Amsterdam, 1622.

Maire, *William le* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Angers, was raised to that see in 1290; held a council at Angers in 1292 to consult on the means of recovering Acre, and the Holy Land, which was at that time taken again by the infidels; assisted at the council of Saumur in 1294 to consult on the subsidies to be granted to Philip the Fair for carrying on the war against the English. He was also at the general council of Vienne in 1311, and died about 1316.

Maire, *John le* (*Biog.*) an early French poet and historian, was born at Bavai, in Hainault, in 1473, and died, as is supposed, about 1548, leaving, 1. 'Temple d'Honneur et de Vertu,' &c. 1503; an eloge of Peter of Bourbon. 2. 'Le Plainte du Desiré,' in honour of Louis of Luxemburg. 3. 'Illustrations des Gaules,' 1506, which was followed by two other parts in 1512, and published in folio. 4. 'Legende des Venitiens,' 1509, a satire. 5. 'Traité de la Difference les Schismes et des Conciles de l'Eglise,' &c. 6. 'Histoire du Prince Syach Ishmael dit Sophy.' 7. 'La Concorde de deux Langages;' besides several poems; as 'Epitres de l'Amant verd;' 'Cupidon et Astropos;' 'La Couronne Margaritique,' &c.

MAIRET, *John* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Besançon in 1604, and died in 1686, leaving twelve tragedies, as 'Chryseide,' 'Sylvia,' 'Sylvianire,' 'Duc d'Ossane,' &c. besides several poems.

MAISTRE (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient French family in Brittany, which has distinguished itself both in the civil and military departments of the state.

Maistre, *Alaine le*, signalized himself at the battle of Auray in 1364, and on other occasions.

Maistre, *John le*, seigneur of Gartaye, fought valiantly at the battle of Fournoue in 1495 for Charles VIII, and afterwards followed Louis XII into Italy, where he contributed to the successes of the French.

Maistre, *William le*, was in favour with Henry IV, whom he served with zeal and fidelity in all the wars of those times.

Maistre, *Gilles le*, the descendant of another ancient French family, the Seigneurs de Cincepour, acted as president to the Parliament of Paris in the reigns of Francis I and Henry II, and died in 1562, at the age of 63, after having maintained his integrity through all the troubles of the times.

His works on legal subjects were collected and published in 1653 in 4to.

MAISTRE, *John le*, president to the Parliament, refused to sanction the election of any foreign prince to the throne of France as contrary to the laws of the French monarchy, and exerted all his influence to secure the obedience of the city of Paris to Henry IV. He died in 1601, after having previously resigned his office in 1596. *Thuan. Hist.*

MAISTRE, *Joseph, Count de*, Minister of State to the king of Sardinia, was born in 1753 at Chamberry, and died in 1821, after having been employed more than once as plenipotentiary at the court of Petersburgh. His writings were powerfully directed against the infidelity and licentiousness of the age.

MAISTRE, *Anthony le* (*Biog.*) probably of a different family from the preceding, was born in 1608, and appeared very early as a pleader; but resigning his profession, he retired to the society of the Port-Royal, where he died in 1658, leaving, besides his Pleadings, which were often printed, translations from the fathers, and several pieces in favour of the society of the Port-Royal.

MAISTRE, *Louis Isaac le*, brother of the preceding, more known under the name of *Sacy*, was born at Paris in 1613, and died in 1684, leaving a Translation of the Bible, also of the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, and of some other works of the Fathers.

MAITLAND, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) of Leithington and Thirlstane, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was appointed in 1552, and again in 1560, one of the commissioners for adjusting the differences with the English about the debateable lands on the borders; was constituted one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session in 1554; received the appointment of Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1562; and died in 1586, after having been employed upwards of 70 years in the service of James IV, and his successors, to James VI. This sir Richard left, among his works as an author, a poem 'On the Creation and Paradyce Lost,' printed in Allan Ramsay's 'Ever-Green;' and a number of other pieces, which are to be found among Mr. Pinkerton's 'Ancient Scottish Poetry,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1786. Two of his unpublished works, a Genealogical History of the Family of Seaton, and Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1550 to 1565, are preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

MAITLAND, *William*, eldest son of the preceding, was appointed Secretary of State in 1558, Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1561; adhered to the queen-mother till 1559, when, from his zeal for the reformation, he went over to the faction opposed to her, and by them was sent to England to implore the assistance of queen Elizabeth. When queen Mary arrived in Scotland in 1561, he was sent by her in that, and the following years, to queen Elizabeth; and a third time in 1565, to signify to the latter the marriage of Mary with Darnly. On the imprisonment of Mary in 1567, he exerted himself to procure her liberation, and afterwards projected a marriage between the queen and the duke of Norfolk, as a probable device for restoring her to liberty. On his return to Scotland, he remained steadfast in his adherence to her cause; on which account, when Lennox was chosen regent, he was deprived of his office of secretary, proclaimed a traitor to his country, attainted in the Parliament in 1571, and on the surrender of the castle of Edinburgh, where he had taken refuge, in 1537, he put an end to his own existence in order to escape the ignominy of a public execution. [Vide Plate VII]

MAITLAND, *John, Lord*, younger brother of the preceding, was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal on his father sir Richard's resignation in 1567, constituted an Ordinary Lord of Session in 1568, forfeited his posts for his adherence to the queen's party in 1570; and, having taken refuge in the castle of Edinburgh, was, on its surrender in 1573, made a prisoner at large until the fall of the regent Morton in 1578, after which he was re-instated in his offices, and receiving an accession of honours, he died in 1595, when he had just completed the 50th year of his age, leaving, among his works as an author, 'Johannis Metellani Thirlstonii Domini Epigrammata Latina,' published in the second volume of the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum,' Amst. 1637; a satire in the Scotch language 'Against Sklanderous Toungis;' and an 'Admonitioun to the Regent's Mar,' published in Mr. Pinkerton's Collection of 'Ancient Scotish Poems.'

MAITLAND, *John, Earl of Lauderdale*, had the office of President of the Council, and was appointed one of the Ordinary Lords of the Session in 1618, from which office he was removed in 1626, but had the appointment of one of the Extraordinary Lords of the Court in 1628, and died President of the Parliament in 1645.

MAITLAND, *John, second Earl of Lauderdale*, and *Duke of Lauderdale*. [Vide *Lauderdale*]

MAITLAND, *Hon. Robert*, younger brother of the duke of Lauderdale, entered into the engagement for the rescue of king Charles I in 1648, accompanied king Charles II in his expedition into England, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and died in 1658.

MAITLAND, *Hon. John*, eighth son of the sixth earl of Lauderdale, was an officer of the marine forces under admiral Boscawen, and lost a hand in the engagement of that admiral with De la Clue in 1759. He afterwards served with distinction in America in the rank of a colonel, and contributed by his exertions to drive the French from Georgia, two days after whose departure he died in 1779 of a fever brought on by extraordinary bodily fatigue.

MAITLAND, *Right Hon. Sir Thomas*, a general and a statesman, third son of James, the seventh earl of Lauderdale, entered the military service in 1778; and, after having honourably distinguished himself in the East Indies, he rose by various gradations to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1811, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Malta, and its dependencies in 1813; and subsequently Lord High Commissioner of his majesty, the Sovereign Protector to the United States of the Ionian Isles, in which latter post he conducted the negociations, and the proceedings of the surrender of Parga to the Turks, and died in 1824. A monument was erected by the inhabitants of Corcyra to commemorate the return of sir Thomas in 1816 from Great Britain to the Ionian Isles, and a funeral oration was delivered on his death by count Sparadin Bulgari of Corfu.

MAITLAND (*Her.*) the name of a family which has made considerable figure in the Scotch History. It is supposed to be of Anglo-Norman original, and was anciently written *Matulant* and *Maulant*. The first who arrived at the dignity of the peerage was sir John Maitland, the second son of sir Richard above-mentioned, who was created a peer by the title of lord Maitland, of Thirlestane, in 1589, after his return from Denmark, whither he had accompanied king James on his matrimonial expedition. John, his son, the second lord, was created in 1616 viscount of Lauderdale; and in 1624 earl of Lauderdale, viscount Maitland, lord Thirlestone and Boulton. John, the second earl, was created in 1672 duke of Lauderdale and marquis of March; and in 1674 he was created a peer of England by the title of earl of Guildford and baron of Petersham; but at his death in 1698, his grace's English honours became extinct; also the titles of the duke of Lauderdale and marquis of March. His other Scotch honours devolved on his brother. [Vide *Lauderdale*]

MAITLAND, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Lauderdale.

MAITLAND, a junior branch of this family, also enjoys the

dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on the hon. sir Alexander Maitland, a general in the army, and fifth son of the sixth earl of Lauderdale.

Maitland, *William* (*Biog.*) a Scotch antiquary, was born at Brechin, in Forfarshire, in Scotland, about 1693, and died in 1757, leaving, 1. 'History of London,' fol. 1739, and afterwards enlarged by Entick to 2 vols. fol. 1753. 2. 'History of Edinburgh,' fol. 1753. 3. 'History and Antiquities of Scotland,' 2 vols. fol. 1757.

MAITTAIRE, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a classical editor of a foreign family, was born in 1668, educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and died in 1747, leaving, 1. 'Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti,' &c. 8vo. 1706, and improved by Reitz, 8vo. Hag. 1738, and still more improved by Sturtz, Leipsic, in 1807. 2. 'Remarks on Mr. Whiston's Account of the Convocation-proceedings, with relation to Himself,' &c. 1711, which was followed by 'An Essay against Arianism,' &c. in Reply to Mr. William Whiston's Historical Preface, &c. 3. 'Stephanorum Historia, Vitas ipsorum ac Libros complectens,' 8vo. which was followed in 1717, by 'Historia Typographorum aliquot Parisiensium, Vitas et Libros complectens;' in 1719 by 'Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine ad Annum MD. Hagæ. Com.' the first volume only of which was then published in 4to. the second volume at the Hague in 1722, introduced by a letter of John Toland, under the title of 'Conjectura verosimilis de prima Typographiæ Inventione,' the third volume in 1725, and in 1733 was published at Amsterdam, what is usually considered as a fourth volume, under the title of 'Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine, ad Annum 1564,' &c. Editio nova, &c. Tomi primi Pars posterior; in 1741 the work was closed at London by Annalium Typographicorum Tomus quintus et ultimus, &c. 4. 'Opera et Fragmenta Veterum Poetarum,' 2 vols. fol. 1713, sometimes dated 1721. 5. An edition of the 'Greek Testament,' 2 vols. 1714; 'Christus Patiens,' an heroic poem by Réné Rapin, first printed in 1674. 6. Editions of 'Paterculus,' 'Justin,' 'Lucretius,' 'Phædrus,' 'Sallust,' 'Terence,' 'Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius,' 'Cornelius Nepos,' 'Florus,' 'Horace,' 'Ovid,' 3 vols. 'Virgil,' 'Cæsar,' 'Martial,' 'Juvenal and Persius,' 'Quintus Curtius,' 'Lucan,' 'Bonefonii Carmina,' between the years 1713 and 1720. All the other classics ascribed to him have been disclaimed by a memorandum which Mr. Nichols has preserved under Maittaire's own hand, from which it appears that 'Sophocle's Tragœdiæ;' 'Homeri Ilias;' 'Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta;' 'Livii Historia;' 'Plinii Epistolæ,' &c. 'Conciones et Orationes ex Historicis Latinis,' were not edited by him, although advertised under his name. 7. 'Batrachomyomachia Græcè ad Veterum Exemplarium Fidem recusa,' &c. 8vo. 1721. 8. Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, cum Versione Latina et Notis,' 4to. 1722. 9. An Index to the work of Aretæus, to accompany the edition of 1723. 10. An edition of 'Anacreon,' 4to. 1725, and reprinted in 1741. 11. 'Petri Petiti Medici Parisiensis in tres priores Aretæi Cappadocis Libros Commentarii nunc primum editi,' 4to. 1726. 12. 'Marmorum Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum,' &c. fol. 1728—1732, to which an Appendix was printed in 1733. 13. 'Epistola D. Mich. Maittaire ad D. P. des Maizeaux, in qua Indicis in Annales Typographicos Methodus explicatur,' &c. printed in 'The Present State of the Republic of Letters,' August, 1733. 14. The Life of Robert Stephens, in Latin, revised and corrected by the author, is prefixed to the improved edition of Stephens's Thesaurus, 4 vols. fol. 1734. 15. 'Antiquæ Inscriptiones duæ,' fol. 1736, being a commentary on two large copper tables discovered near Heraclea, in the Bay of Tarentum. 16. 'Carmen Epinicium Augustissimæ Russorum Imperatrici sacrum,' 1739. 17. An edition of Plutarch's 'Apophthegmata,' 4to. 1741. 18. 'Senilia, sive Poetica aliquot in Argumentis varii Generis Tentamina.' His valuable library, which he had been collecting for 50 years, was sold by auction, the sale of which took up 44 nights.

MAIUS (*Biog.*) or *May, John Henry*, a Lutheran, was born at Pfortzheim, in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, in 1653, and died in 1719, leaving, 1. 'Historia Animalium Scripturæ Sacræ,' 8vo. 2. 'Vita Johannis Reuchlini,' 8vo. 1687. 3. 'Examen Historiæ criticæ Ricardi Simonis,' 4to. 4. 'Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ,' 4to. 5. 'Synopsis Moralis,' &c.

MALACHI (*Bibl.*) מלאכי, the last of the twelve minor prophets, of whom so little is known, that it is doubted whether his name be a proper name, or only a general name. He appears to have prophesied under Nehemiah, and after Haggai and Zechariah, and supposed to have lived about 400 years before Christ.

MALACHY, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a native of Armagh, successively abbot of Benetor, bishop of Connor, and archbishop of Armagh, which he resigned in 1135, and died at Clairvaux, in the arms of his friend St. Bernard, in 1148, leaving a high character for learning and piety.

MALAGA (*Geog.*) a city of Granada, in Spain, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 55 miles W. S. W. Granada, and 203 S. by W. Madrid. Lon. 4° 25′ W. lat. 36° 43′ N.

History of Malaga.

This town, which was anciently called *Malacha*, or *Malaca*, is said to have been built by the Phœnicians, and was a flourishing place in the time of the Carthaginians and Romans. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714, from whom it was not wrested before 1487. It was taken by the French in 1810, after a desperate conflict, with a body of Spaniards officered by monks, and commanded by a Capuchin. An old Moorish fortress called Gibral Faro, which was built in 1280, is still standing, and admits of being made impregnable.

MALAGRIDA, *Gabriel* (*Ecc.*) an Italian Jesuit, who was sent as a missionary into Portugal, obtained such influence at the court of Lisbon, that when the king thought proper to banish the Jesuits from the kingdom, he suffered Malagrida, Alexander, and Mathos, to remain, although they three were at that time accomplices in the conspiracy of the duke d'Aveiro, against the king. He was afterwards called to an account by the inquisition, for the extravagance of his writings, and at length burnt alive in 1761, at the age of 75, not as a conspirator, but as a false prophet. The works in which his heretical conceits are to be found are entitled 'Tractatus de Vita et Imperio Antichristi,' and the 'Life of St. Anne,' &c. written in the Portuguese, &c.

MALAPERT, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a poet and mathematician, was born at Mons Hainault in 1581, and died in 1630, leaving Latin poems, which were printed at Antwerp in 1634, besides his mathematical works, 'De Ventis;' 'Comment. in Lib. 6 priores Euclidis;' 'Elementa Geometriæ;' 'Institutiones Arithmeticæ Practicæ;' 'Austriaca Sidera Heliocyclica,' &c.

MALAVAL, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a modern mystic among the French, was born at Marseilles in 1667, became blind at the age of nine months, and died in 1719, leaving 'Pratique Facile pour elever l'Ame à la Contemplation;' 'Poesies Spirituelles,' &c.

MALCHIAH (*Bibl.*) מלכיה, chief of the fifth of the twenty-four sacerdotal families. 1 *Chron.* xxiv.

Malchiah *of the Levites*, son of Ethni, and father of Baaseiah. 1 *Chron.* vi.

Malchiah, a Jew, who put away his wife because she was a foreigner. *Ezra* x.

Malchiah, son of Harim, assisted at the building half a street of Jerusalem, after the Babylonish captivity. *Neh.* iii. 11.

Malchiah, son of Rechab, chief or lord of Bethhaccarem,

rebuilt the gate at Jerusalem, called the dung-gate. *Neh.* iii.

MALCHIAH, son of Hammelech, keeper of the prisons at Jerusalem, by whose orders Jeremiah was let down into a cistern. *Jer.* xxxvii. The name also of some other persons mentioned by Nehemiah and Jeremiah.

MALCHISHUA (*Bibl.*) מלכישוע, third son of Saul, killed with his father and brethren at the battle of Gilboa. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 2.

MALCHUS (*Bibl.*) Μάλχος, a servant of the high-priest Caiaphas, whose right ear Peter cut off. *John* xviii; *Luke* xxii.

MALCHUS (*Hist.*) or *Malichus*, the assassin of Antipater, the father of Herod, was afterwards slain by his own men. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14.

MALCHUS, or *Malichus*, a king of the Arabs, who having received great obligations from Herod, the son of Antipater, repaid them with perfidy. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14; *De Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

MALCHUS, a king of the Arabians, whether the same as the preceding is doubtful, who sent a thousand horse, and five thousand foot, to the assistance of Vespasian against the Jews. The most of these soldiers were armed with bows and arrows. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 3.

MALCHUS (*Biog.*) a sophist of Byzantium, in the fifth century, was the author of a Roman History, mentioned by Anastasius. *Phot. Bibl.* c. 78; *Suidas*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 2.

MALCOLM (*Hist.*) the name of four kings of Scotland.

MALCOLM I, son of Dongal, or *Donald VI* succeeded Constantine II, and reigned 15 years. The effigy of this and the following princes are given, as in the annexed cuts.



MALCOLM II, son of Kennet III, succeeded Grime, whom he defeated and killed in battle, and was himself waylaid and assassinated in 1034, by some of his courtiers, on whom he had heaped the greatest obligations, after a glorious reign, in which he compelled the Danes to live in peace with the Scots.



MALCOLM III, surnamed *Canmore*, the son of Duncan, fled to his principality in Cumberland from the violence of Macbeth, the murderer of his father, and the usurper of the throne, but encouraged by Macduff, a nobleman, who remained faithful to him, he invaded Scotland, with the assistance of the court of England, when Macbeth was killed in a sally, by Macduff, and Malcolm mounting his father's throne, was treacherously slain in 1094, after a reign of 36 years.



MALCOLM IV, son of Henry, prince of Scotland, and grandson of David, succeeded the latter in 1153, and died after a reign of 12 years. *Buchan. Hist. Scot.*



MALDEN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Essex.

MALDONAT, *John* (*Biog.*) was born at Fuente del Maestro, in Estremadura, in 1534, and died about 1583, leaving a number of Commentaries on the Scriptures, which have been highly esteemed. He was also employed by Gregory XIII to superintend the publication of the Septuagint.

MALDUIN (*Hist.*) son of Donald IV, succeeded Ferquhard II, and reigned 20 years, namely, from 668 to 688, when he was succeeded by Eugene IV. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



MALEBRANCHE, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French philosopher, was born at Paris in 1638, and died in 1715, leaving among other works 'La Recherche de la Verité,' first printed in 1674, and afterwards augmented in several successive editions; 'Conversations Chretiennes,' &c. 1676; 'Traité de la Nature et de la Grace,' 1680.

MALEC, *Rahim* (*Hist.*) son of sultan Addoulat, the 16th and last prince of the Bouides, succeeded his father in the year of the Hegira 448, A. D. 1058, as master of the city of Bagdad, but on the capture of this city by Togrul Beg, he was sent a prisoner to the castle of Irak, where he ended his days, after a reign of seven years, which terminated the dynasty of the Bouides.

MALEC, *Shah*, third sultan of the race of the Selgiucides, and son of Alp Arslan, who, although not the eldest son, was declared by his father his successor, and taking possession of his dominions, was invested by the caliph with all his honours as Emir-Elmumen, in the year of the Hegira 465, A. D. 1075, and died in the year of the Hegira 485, after a warlike and successful reign, in which he defeated all his enemies.

MALEC, *Shah*, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his uncle Massud, but was deposed by his brother after a short reign, and died in the year of the Hegira 555, A. D. 1165.

MALELAS (*Biog.*) or *Malalas, John*, a sophist and teacher of rhetoric, who is supposed to have flourished about the 10th century, was the author of a Chronicle, which was published by Edward Chilmead, 8vo. Oxon. 1691, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, and republished among the Byzantine Historians as a kind of appendix at Venice in 1733.

MALESHERBES, *Christian William de Lamoignon* (*Hist.*) the descendant of an illustrious family, was born at Paris in 1721, and, being bred to the bar, rose to the post of president of the Court of Aides in 1750, from which he retired after a 25 years faithful discharge of his duty, but was recalled by Louis XVI in 1775 to fill the office of minister of the interior, which he resigned on the retirement of his friend Turgot. He was, however, a second time called into public life at the breaking out of the French revolution to be the legal defender of his sovereign, but his pleadings, which were addressed in vain to a sanguinary tribunal in behalf of the royal victim, procured him the honour of perishing on the same scaffold in 1793, when his daughter and his grand-daughter were executed at the same time with himself.

MALET, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) of St. Audries, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was knighted and made a judge by Charles I, in whose service he lost a son and himself suffered imprisonment; but at the restoration he was reinstated in his office, and died at the age of 83, full of honours.

MALET (*Her.*) originally written *Mallet*, in Latin *Malleus*, in French *Maule*, the name of a family which traces its origin from William, lord Malet de Greville, one of the great barons that accompanied the Norman Conqueror into England. He and his successors continued to hold their possessions in France, where they preserved a high rank among the noblesse of Normandy till the revolution, and acquired likewise vast possessions in England, which, at the general survey, were found to consist of not less than 221 lordships in Suffolk, besides many others in different counties. In succeeding ages this family experienced fluctuations both in its property and dignity, the baronial rank devolving by the females to the families of Points and Vivian. Two branches, however, retained great property and respectability; namely, the Mallets of Enmore and St. Audries. From the former descended the Greville, Lisburn, and Sandwich branches. Of the latter was sir Thomas Malet above-mentioned, who, for his loyalty and services, was created a baronet in 1663, which title lay dormant through three generations, and was revived in 1791 in the person of sir Charles Warre Malet for his services in India. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure,* three escallops *or.*
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or,* a griffin's head *ermine.*
Motto. "Ma force d'en haut."

MALEZIEU, *Nicholas de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1650, and died in 1727, leaving 'Elemens de Geometrie,' &c.

MALHERBE, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) a French poet, considered by his own countrymen as the father of French poetry, was born at Caen about 1555, of an ancient and illustrious family, that had formerly borne arms in England under Robert, duke of Normandy, and died in 1628, leaving several pieces, consisting of Paraphrases upon the Psalms, Odes, Sonnets, and Epigrams, which were published in various forms until 1666, when a very complete edition of them came out at Paris, with the notes and observations of Menage. He also translated some parts of Seneca and Livy.

MALICHUS (*Hist.*) vide *Malchus.*

MALINGRE, *Claude* (*Biog.*) *Sieur de St. Lazare,* an historian, who died in 1655, left 'Histoire des Dignités Honoraires de France,' 8vo.; 'L'Histoire Générale des Derniers Troubles;' 'Histoire de Louis XIII,' 4to.; 'Histoire de la Naissance et des Progrès de l'Herésie de ce Siecle,' 3 vols. 4to.; 'Les Annales et les Antiquités de Paris,' &c.

MALLET, *David* (*Biog.*) an English poet and miscellaneous writer, is said to have been descended from the Macgregors, a clan which, under the conduct of Robin Roy, rendered themselves so formidable by their violence and robbery, that the name was annulled by a legal prohibition, and when they were called upon to give themselves a new name, the father of David Mallet took that of Malloch, which he afterwards changed into Mallet. He was born in 1700, and died in 1765, leaving, besides his poems, which have given him a place in the collection of British poets, some tragedies, as, 'Eurydice;' 'Edward and Eleonora;' 'Elvira,' &c.; a 'Life of Lord Bacon,' and other things, of which an edition was published in 3 vols. 8vo. in 1769.

MALLET, *Edmund,* one of the principal writers in the French Encyclopædia, was born at Melun in 1713, and died in 1755. Besides his share in the Encyclopædia, he wrote several works on the Principles of Poetry and Eloquence; and also a History of the Civil Wars of France, &c. translated from the Italian of D'Avila.

MALLET, *Du Pan, James,* vide *Du Pan.*

MALLET, *Paul Henry,* an historian and antiquary, was born at Geneva in 1730, and died in 1807, leaving, 1. 'Histoire de Dannemarck,' the best edition of which is that of 1787; the substance of this work has been translated by Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, and published under the title of 'Northern Antiquities,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1770, to which Dr. Percy added many notes. 2. The translation of Coxe's 'Travels,' with remarks and additions, in 2 vols. 4to. 3. Translation of the Acts and Form of the Swedish Government, 12mo. 4. 'Histoire de Hesse,' 3 vols. 8vo. 5. 'Histoire de la Maison de Brunswick,' 3 vols. 8vo. 6. 'Histoire des Suisses,' 4 vols. 8vo. Geneva, 1803. 7. 'Histoire de la Ligue Anseatique,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1805. 8. 'A Chronological Series of the Icelandish Bishops,' which is published in Lanjabeck's collection of Danish writers.

MALLINKROTT, *Bernard* (*Ecc.*) a learned but turbulent man, who was elected to two bishoprics, namely, of Ratzburg, and afterwards that of Minden, without taking possession of either, was found guilty of intriguing and raising seditions against the bishop of Munster, whose see he aspired to, and being arrested, was confined in the castle of Ottenzheim, where he died in 1664, leaving, 1. 'De Natura et Usu Literarum,' 4to. Monast. Vall. 1638. 2. 'De Ortu et Progressu Artis Typographicæ,' 4to. Colonn. 1639; and since reprinted in Wolf's collection of 'Monumenta Typographica,' Vol. I. 1740. 3. 'De Archicancellariis S. R. Imperii,' 4to. Monast. Vall. 1646. 4. 'Paralipomenon de Historicis Græcis,' 4to. Colonn. 1656.

MALMSBURY, *James, Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Harris [vide *Harris*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:
Titles. Harris, earl of Malmsbury, viscount Fitz-Harris, of Hurn Court, co. Southampton, and baron Malmsbury, of Malmsbury, co. Wilts. The title commonly borne by the eldest son, viscount Fitz-Harris.
Arms. *Azure,* a chevron *ermine,* between three hedgehogs *or,* on a chief the Prussian eagle; which augmentation his lordship received by his majesty's permission on May 9, 1789.
Crest. A hedge-hog *or.*
Supporters. On the dexter side an eagle; on the sinister a stag.
Motto. "Ubique patriam reminisci."

MALMSBURY, *William of* (*Biog.*) an ancient English historian, and a native of Somersetshire, who died in 1143, wrote 'De Rebus gestis Regum Anglorum;' 'De Historia Novella;' and 'De Episcopis Anglorum;' which were published in sir H. Saville's collection in 1596. His 'Antiquities of Glastonbury,' are inserted in Gale's 'Historiæ Britannicæ Scriptores,' &c., and his 'Life of St. Adhelm' has been published by Wharton; besides which he wrote Latin verses and other things mentioned by Pitts and Bale.

MALMSBURY (*Geog.*) a market and borough town of Wiltshire, in England, situated on a hill almost surrounded by the Avon, 23 m. N. E. Bath, 95 W. London. Lon. 2° 5′ W. lat. 51° 35′ N. This town is principally famous for its abbey, of which there are still some remains. It was founded by Mandulph, or *Meydulph,* a noted Scotch monk, and in 670 was converted into an abbey by the bishop of Winchester, which was greatly patronized by king Ina and his successors, Athelstane, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and others. The buildings are said to have occupied 45 acres, of which there still remains the abbey church, a magnificent structure. The borough of Malmsbury is among the most ancient in the kingdom, having been incorporated about the year 916. The town was formerly walled and fortified by a strong and large castle, which has been long since demolished.

MALONE, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) one of the commentators on Shakespear, descended from an ancient Irish family, was born in Dublin in 1741, and died in 1812, leaving two supplementary volumes to the second edition of Mr. Steevens's Shakespear in 1780, containing some additional notes, Shakespear's poems, and seven plays which have been ascribed to the latter.

MALOUIN, *Paul James* (*Biog.*) a French chemist and physician, was born at Caen in 1701, and died in 1777, leaving, 1. 'Traité de Chemie,' 12mo. 1734. 2. 'Chemie Medicinale,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1755; besides the chemical part of the Encyclopedie, which was of his composition.

MALPIGHI, *Marcellus* (*Biog.*) an Italian physician and anatomist, was born at Crevalcuore, near Bologna, in Italy, in 1628, and died in 1694, leaving 'Observationes Anatomicæ de Pulmonibus,' fol. 1661; 'De Formatione Pulli in Ovo,' 4to. 1669; 'Anatome Plantarum,' fol. 1675 and 1679; and several other tracts, which were all collected and republished in 1686, in 2 vols. fol.; and more correctly at Amsterdam in 4to. 1687. A posthumous volume, with an account of his life, was printed at London in 1697, and reprinted at Venice and Leyden the next year. Some other of his dissertations are also to be found in the 'Bibliotheca Anatomica,' published by Le Clerc and Manget at Geneva in 1685.

MALTA (*Geog.*) an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, 60 m. S. of Sicily. It is 20 m. long, and 12 broad, containing two cities, namely, La Valetta, the

capital, and Civita Vecchia, and several good harbours, besides the two small islands, Gozzo and Cerino, which are separated from it only by a narrow channel.

History of Malta.

Malta, the *Melita* of the ancients [vide *Melita*], passed from the dominion of the Romans to that of the Goths, from whom it was taken by the Saracens, who kept possession of it from 904 to 1090, when the Normans, having driven the Saracens out of Sicily, took immediate possession of Malta. They continued masters of this island until 1530, when the emperor Charles V gave it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, an order of knights who, on their original institution in the 11th century for charitable purposes, were called Hospitalers, but, becoming a military body in the next century, they took the title of knights. On the loss of Jerusalem they retired to Acre, which they defended valiantly against the Turks in 1290. They afterwards followed the king of Cyprus, and in 1310 took Rhodes; but, on the capture of this island by the Turks in 1522, they retired successively to Candia, Sicily, and Malta, which becoming, by the grant of the emperor, their possession, they took the well known title of *Knights of Malta*, under which they distinguished themselves by a memorable defence of their island against an expedition of the Turks in 1565, consisting of 30,000 men, furnished with artillery, ammunition, and all the requisites for a grand attack; but, after losing four months in reiterated assaults, and sacrificing the greater part of their army, the enemy were obliged to reimbark, and from that time forbore from any further attempts on Malta. The knights, who continued long after to bear a part in the hostilities of the Mediterranean powers against the Turks, retained peaceable possession of their island until 1798, when the French expedition to Egypt under Bonaparte presented itself before La Valetta, and, summoning the town to surrender, the knights submitted after a short delay. The English succeeded, after a two years' blockade, to starve the garrison into a surrender in 1800; but by the treaty of Amiens Malta was to have been restored to the knights, under the guarantee of some neutral power, if the renewal of the war in 1803 had not prevented the cession of the island, which, by the treaty of Paris, was confirmed to Britain as its possession.

MALVENDA, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, was born in 1566, and died in 1628, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Antichristo,' the best edition of which is that of Valencia, fol. 1621. 2. 'Annales Ordinis Prædicatorum,' fol. Neapol. 1627. 3. 'A new Version of the Hebrew Text of the Bible, with Notes,' 5 vols. fol. 1650.

MALVEZZI, *Virgil* (*Biog.*) commonly styled *Marquis Malvezzi*, an Italian writer, was born of a noble family at Bologna in 1599, and died in 1654, leaving, 1. 'Il Romulo;' and 'Il Tarquinio Superbo,' translated by H. Carey, 12mo. 1638. 2. 'Discorsi sopra Cornelio Tacito,' which were translated and published in English by sir R. Baker, fol. Lond. 1642. 3. 'Il Davide Perseguitato,' translated by Robert Ashley, 12mo. 1647. 4. 'Successi della Monarchia di Spagna,' translated by Robert Gentilis, 12mo. 1647; besides some other works.

MAMÆA (*Hist.*) vide *Julia*.

MAMBRUN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, was born in 1581, and died in 1661, leaving Eclogues and Georgics in imitation of Virgil, 12mo. 1661; besides which he wrote a poem entitled 'Constantin,' 12mo. Amsterdam, 1659, and also 'Dissertation Peripatetique,' on epic poetry, 4to. Paris, 1652.

MAMERANUS, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a poet and historian of Luxembourg, who died in 1550, left, among other things, 'De Venatione Carmen Heroicum;' 'Descriptio Metrica Aquæductus, seu Navigationis Bruxellensis;' 'Historia de Electione Caroli V,' &c. &c.

MAMERCINUS, *Luc. Æm.* (*Hist.*) a Roman, twice appointed consul and dictator. *Liv.* l. 8.

MAMERCUS (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Catana, who surrendered to Timoleon and was soon after put to death. *Polyæn.* l. 5; *C. Nep. in Tim.*

MAMERTIUM (*Geog.*) or *Mamertum*, a town of the Bruttii, supposed to be the modern *Oppido*, situated near the fountains of the river Metaurus, at the foot of the Apennines. *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3.

Mamertium (*Numis.*) several medals are extant, which are ascribed to this town from the inscriptions, MAMEPT. BPET.; i. e. Μαμερτινῶν Βρεττίων. — MAMEPTINΩN. Several bear for their type the head of their founder and deity, Adranus, with the inscription, ΑΔΡΑΝΟΥ [vide *Adranus*]; others the head of Apollo, Hercules, Jupiter, Mars, &c.

MAMILAS (*Hist.*) fourteenth king of the Assyrians, succeeded Iphereus. *Euseb. in Chron.*

MAMILIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which traced its descent from Mamilia, the daughter of Telogonus, who was said to be the son of Ulysses and Circe, who, having slain his father unknowingly, sailed to Italy and built Tibur. [Vide *Mamilius*] This family was divided into the branches of the Limetani and the Turrini, &c.

Mamilia, *gens* (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this family bearing the inscriptions, C. MAMIL. LIMETAN.; i. e. *Caius Mamilius Limetanus*.—C. MAMILIUS Q. F. TURRINUS; i. e. *Caius Mamilius Quinti Filius Turrinus.* Many of these medals bear the figure of an old man with a dog to represent Ulysses, in allusion to their origin.

MAMILIUS, *Tusculanus Octavius* (*Hist.*) a native of Tusculum, who gave his daughter in marriage to Tarquinius Superbus, and, on the expulsion of the latter from Rome, took up his cause, and was killed at the battle of Regillum, where he fought on his behalf. *Liv.* l. 1.

Mamilius, *L.* a dictator of Tusculum, having rendered assistance to the Romans, was presented with the citizenship of Rome.

Mamilius Vitulus, *C.* the first plebeian who was created *curio maximus*, or chief deputy of the ward, was afterwards created a prætor, sent on a mission to Philip, and died of the plague. *Liv.* l. 27, &c.

Mamilius Turrinus, *Q.* a plebeian ædile and prætor, was sent into Gaul. *Liv.* l. 28.

Mamilius Limetanus, *C.* a tribune, who proposed to punish those that had been bribed by Jugurtha. *Cic. Brut.* c. 33; *Sallust in Jugurth.* c. 40.

Mamilius Marius, a consul U. C. 603, A. C. 151, composed a formula for the arrangement and settlement of sales and bargains. *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 2, c. 3; *Cic. Orat.* c. 58.

MAMITHUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Assyrians, called Hermascus by St. Augustin, was a formidable enemy to the Egyptians and Syrians. *Euseb. in Chron.; S. August. de Civit.* l. 18, &c.

MAMRE (*Bibl.*) ממרא, an Amorite, brother of Aner and Eschol, and a friend of Abraham, assisted him in defeating the kings that had plundered Sodom and Gomorrah. *Gen.* xiv. 13.

MAMURIUS, *Veturius* (*Hist.*) a worker in brass, whom Numa employed to make the sacred ancilia or shields used by the Salii at the feast of the Ancilia. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 5; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2, &c.

MAMURRA (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, and native of Formiæ, who followed the fortunes of Cæsar, and having greatly enriched himself, built a magnificent palace on Mount Cœlius. Catullus has attacked him in his epigrams. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 7, ep. 7; *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 5; *Catul. Carm.* 55; *Plin.* l. 26.

MAN, *James* (*Biog.*) a Scotch writer, who died in 1761, is only known by his rival edition of Buchanan's History of Scotland, which was published in 1762, and professed to be an improvement of Rudiman's folio edition, published in 1715.

Man, *Cornelius de,* a painter of Delft, who died in 1706, at the age of 85, acquired considerable celebrity by his historical pieces, conversations, &c.

Man (*Geog.*) an island of Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, nearly equi-distant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, about 30 miles in length, 10 or 12 in breadth, and 70 in circumference. The principal towns are Castletown, the capital, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsay; the principal villages Saxey, Balasala, and Kirmichael, all which lie along the coast.

History of Man.

Man, called by Pliny, *Monapia;* by Ptolemy, *Μόνα;* by Bede, *Menavia;* by Gildas, *Eubonia;* and now the *Isle of Man;* had originally princes of its own, of which the earls of Derby were the last who exercised any sovereign power. From that family it passed into the hands of the duke of Athol, who sold the sovereignty to the English government. The island is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a bishop, who is styled bishop of Sodor and Man; and possesses, among other privileges, that of being sole baron of the island.

MANAEN (*Bibl.*) a Christian prophet, and foster-brother of Antipas. *Acts* xiii. 1.

MANAHEM (*Bibl.*) מנחם, the 16th king of Israel, and general of the army of Zachariah, killed Shallum, the murderer of his master, and reigned in his stead. He died after a reign of ten years, A. M. 3274, A. C. 761. 2 *Kings* xv.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 9.

Manahem (*Hist.*) Μανάημος, of the sect of the Essenians, was viceregent to Hillel, and afterwards in the service of Herod the Great, whose elevation to the throne of Judæa he predicted. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. xv.

Manahem, or *Manaim,* the son of Judas the Galilean or Gaulonite, drew a party of robbers and profligates to himself, by whose assistance he got possession of Jerusalem at the death of Herod, and caused himself to be proclaimed king; but after having put to death the high-priest Ananias, and committed other excesses, he was assaulted by Eleazar and his party, and being deserted by his followers, was taken and put to death. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

MANARA, *Prosper* (*Hist.*) a statesman and writer, was born in 1714 at Borgo Taro, a small town in the duchy of Parma, appointed in 1771 counsellor of state to the Infant Don Philip, duke of Parma; sent ambassador in 1773 to the court of Turin; and died in 1800; after having been employed in public for the greater part of his life. His poetical works, with his life by M. Cerati, were published in 1801, in 4 vols.

MANASSEH (*Bibl.*) מנשה, eldest son of Joseph, and grandson of the patriarch Jacob, was born A. M. 2290, A. C. 1714, whose younger brother Ephraim was preferred before him in the blessing which Jacob gave his two grandchildren. *Gen.* xli.

Manasseh, fifteenth king of Judah, son and successor of Hezekiah, was twelve years old when he began to reign, and reigned fifty-five years, during which period he was carried captive to Babylon, and afterwards restored to his kingdom. 2 *Kings* xx. xxi.; 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. It was this wicked king who caused the prophet Isaiah to be sawn asunder, for attempting to reclaim him from his evil courses. *Tertull. Lib. de Pat.* c. 14; *Orig. in Matt.* xxiii. *et Homil. in Isa.; Justin. cont. Tryph.; S. August. de Civ. Dei,* l. 17, c. 24; *S. Hier. in Isa.* l. 15; *Chrysost. ad Cyriac.*

Manasseh (*Hist.*) husband of Judith, of the tribe of Simeon, who died in the time of barley harvest of a stroke of the sun, which had affected his head. *Judith.* viii.

Manasseh, son of Asoni, who, after the return from Babylon, was obliged to put away his strange wife. 1 *Esdras* ix.

Manasseh, high-priest of the Jews, son of John, and brother of Jaddus, who succeeded Eleazar, his great uncle, and was succeeded by Onias II, his nephew. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12.

Manasseh (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Rheims, was elevated to that see in 1070, and, notwithstanding he was deposed in 1080, he kept possession of his dignity until 1085.

Manasseh, fifty-first bishop of Meaux, succeeded Gautier de Chambly at the end of 1105, and died in 1120, after having assisted at the consecration of Louis the Fat at Orleans.

MANASTABAL (*Hist.*) son of Masinissa, the father to the celebrated Jugurtha. *Sallust. Bell. Jugurth.*

MANBY, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Roman Catholic writer in the reign of king James II, who died in 1697, wrote, 1. 'A Letter to a Non-conformist Minister,' 4to. Lond. 1677. 2. 'A brief and practical Discourse on Abstinence in Lent,' 4to. Dublin, 1682. 3. 'Of Confession to a lawful Priest,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1686. 4. 'The Considerations which obliged Peter Manby, Dean of Derry, to embrace the Catholic Religion,' &c. 1687; which was answered by Mr. William King, afterwards archbishop of Dublin, and Dr. Clagett, in England. Manby replied to King in 'A reformed Catechism in two Dialogues,' the first of which only appeared in 1687.

MANCHESTER, *Henry, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was the third son of sir Edward Montagu, eldest son of Lord Chief Justice Montagu, who, after having studied at Cambridge, and at the Middle Temple, and passed through several gradations in office, was advanced in 1616 to the dignity of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1620 to that of Lord Treasurer; which latter office he exchanged the next year for that of Lord President of the Council. In 1627 he was made Lord Privy Seal, and continued in this office until his death in 1642.

Manchester, *Edward, Earl of,* son of the preceding, who in the history of the rebellion is known by his title of lord Kimbolton, begun very early, notwithstanding his close connexion with the court, to act in unison with the party who were plotting its destruction, and was among the first to take up arms against his sovereign, from whom himself and his family had received nothing but favours. He had the command of a regiment at the battle of Edge-Hill in 1642; and continued very active in the cause in which he was embarked, and much to the satisfaction of his employers, until the elevation of Cromwell, who, being jealous of his influence, charged him with lukewarmness and remissness, a charge which his lordship thought proper to rebut. He afterwards withdrew from public life until the restoration, to which, by his prudent management and seasonable advices, he obtained the credit of contributing, and in 1660 was reinstated in his office as Speaker of the House of Peers; and on the joyful entry of his majesty, on May 29th, he was appointed by the lords to congratulate his return to his subjects, which he expressed in a speech that is still preserved. On the coronation of the king, he had the honour to bear the sword of state before his majesty, with whom he continued in favour until his death in 1671, when he was in the 69th year of his age.

Manchester, *Robert, third Earl of,* was one of the six lords, members of the House of Commons, deputed by them to wait on the king at the Hague, to solicit his return to his kingdom, and at the coronation he was one of the four lords who bore up his majesty's train.

Manchester, *Charles, fourth Earl of, and first Duke of,* took an active part in the revolution of 1688; was at the battle of the Boyne in 1690; appointed Ambassador Extra-

ordinary to the republic of Venice in 1691; to Louis XIV in 1699, and to the court of Vienna in 1707; and died in 1721, in the service of his majesty George I.

MANCHESTER, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Montagu [vide *Montagu*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Montagu, duke and earl of Manchester, viscount Mandeville, and baron Montagu of Kimbolton.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, three lozenges conjoined in fess *gules*, within a border *sable*, with a crescent for difference, for Montagu; second and third *or*, an eagle displayed *vert*, beaked and membered *gules*, for Monthermer.

Crest. On a wreath, a griffin's head coupé *or*, wings indorsed *sable*, gorged with a collar *argent*, charged with three lozenges *gules*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, an antelope *or*, armed, crested, and hoofed *argent*; on the sinister a griffin of the first, gorged with a collar *argent*, charged with three fusils *gules*.

Motto. "Disponendo me, non mutando me."

MANCINELLI, *Antonio* (*Biog.*) an Italian grammarian and poet, was born at Velitri in 1452, and died about 1506, leaving 'Silva Vitæ suæ,' a poem on his own life; reprinted by Meuschenius in 1735, in the first volume of his collection, entitled 'Vitæ Summorum Dignitate et Eruditione Virorum;' besides some other poems, 'De Floribus, de Figuris, de Poetica Virtute;' and epigrams, published in 4to. 1500; and also some notes on classic authors.

MANCINUS, C. (*Hist.*) a Roman general, who, with an army of 30,000 men, was defeated by the Numantians. *Cic. Orat.* l. 1.

MANCO-CAPAC (*Hist.*) founder of the Peruvian empire, who declared himself to be the descendant of the Sun, was honoured as a deity by his subjects, whom he had brought from a savage to a civilized state.

MANDANE (*Hist.*) Μανδάνη, the daughter of Astyages, and wife of Cambyses, an ignoble Persian, by whom she had Cyrus. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 107, &c.

MANDANES (*Hist.*) a philosopher, who refused the invitation given to him by Alexander to attend his banquet. *Strab.* l. 15.

MANDEVILLE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Manchester.

MANDEVILLE, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) an English traveller, and native of St. Alban's, descended from an ancient family in the 14th century, left England in 1322 to visit foreign countries, and returned at the end of 30 years, after having been long reputed dead. He went afterwards to Liege, where he passed under the name of Joannes de Barbam, and died about 1372, according to the inscription on his tomb, given by Vossius. His account of his travels, which he originally wrote in Latin, was translated into French, and from the French into English. The English edition was published under the title of 'The Voyage and Travaile of Sir John Maundevile, Knight, which treateth of the Way to Hierusalem,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1568, and 1684; and 8vo. 1727. All these are in the British Museum, together with copies of the French, Spanish, Latin, and Italian translations. Of the last, two editions were printed at Venice in 8vo. 1537 and 1567.

MANDEVILLE, *Bernard de*, an author and physician, was born about 1670 in Holland, and died in 1733, leaving, among other things, his 'Fable of the Bees,' &c.; 'Treatise of the Hypocondriac and Hysteric Passions,' &c.

MANDONIUS (*Hist.*) a prince in Spain, and brother of Indibilis, who at first favoured the cause of the Romans, and was in alliance with Scipio; but being charged with raising commotions in the country against his allies, he destroyed himself. *Liv.* l. 22, &c.

MANDUBRATIUS (*Hist.*) a young Briton, who went over to Cæsar, in Gaul, his father Immanuentius, a king in Britain, having been put to death by Cassibelaunus. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5, c. 20.

MANES (*Myth.*) a son of Jupiter and Tellus, who reigned in Mæonia.

MANES (*Ecc.*) vide *Manichæus*.

MANETHO (*Biog.*) a celebrated priest of Heliopolis, in Egypt, who flourished upwards of 200 years before Christ, wrote a History of Egypt in Greek, of which fragments only are extant. A Greek Poem is ascribed to him, which was edited by Gronovius, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1698. *Plut. de Is. et Osir.*; *Hieron. contra Jov.*; *Suidas.*

MANETTI, *Giannozzo* (*Biog.*) or *Janutus*, a scholar, was born at Florence in 1396, and died in 1459, leaving, 1. 'De Dignitate et Excellentiâ Hominis,' 8vo. Basil, 1532. 2. 'Vita Petrarchæ,' inserted in Tommasini's 'Petrarcha Redivivus.' 3. 'Oratio ad Regem Alphonsum in Nuptiis Filii sui;' reprinted by Freher in 4to. 1601, along with three other orations.

MANFREDI, *Eustachio* (*Biog.*) an astronomer and mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1674, and died in 1739, leaving, 1. 'Ephemerides Motuum Cœlestium ab Anno 1715 ad Annum 1750,' 4 vols. 4to. 2. 'De Transitu Mercurii per Solem Anno 1723,' 4to. Bonon. 1724. 3. 'De Annuis Inerrantium Stellarum Aberrationibus,' 4to. Bonon. 1729; besides some poems, the best edition of which is that by Bodoni, in 8vo. 1793.

MANFREDI, *Gabriel*, a mathematician, and brother to the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1681, and died in 1761, leaving 'De Constructione Æquationum Differentialium Primi Gradus,' Bonon. 1707; besides contributions to the Memoirs of the Institute of Bologna.

MANGEAT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, who died in 1763, was the author of 'Introduction à la Science des Medailles pour servir à la Connoissance des Dieux,' &c. fol. 1763.

MANGET, *John James* (*Biog.*) a physician and historian of the medical science, was born in 1652, at Geneva, and died in 1742, leaving, 1. 'Messis Medico-spagyrica,' &c. fol. Genev. 1683. 2. An edition of 'Pauli Barbetti Opera omnia Medica et Chirurgica.' 3. 'Bibliotheca Anatomica,' 2 vols. fol. 1685, executed in conjunction with Daniel Le Clerc. 4. An edition of the 'Compendium Medicinæ Practicum,' of J. And. Schmitz. 5. 'The Pharmacopeia Schrodero-Hoffmanneana.' 6. An edition of the 'Tractatus de Febribus,' of Franc. Piens. 7. An edition of Bonetus' 'Sepulchretum.' 8. 'Bibliotheca Medico-Practica,' 4 vols. fol. 9. 'Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa,' 2 vols. fol. 1702. 10. 'Bibliotheca Pharmaceutico-Medica,' 2 vols. fol. 1703. 11. 'Bibliotheca Chirurgica,' 4 vols. fol. 1716. 12. 'Theatrum Anatomicum cum Eustachii Tabulis Anatomicis,' 2 vols. fol. 1716. 13. 'Traité de la Peste recueillé des Meilleurs Auteurs,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1721. 14. 'Nouvelles Reflexions sur l'Origine, la Cause, la Propagation, les Preservatifs, et la Cure de la Peste,' 12mo. 1722. 15. 'Observations sur la Maladie qui a commencé depuis quelques Années à attaquer le Gros Betail.' 16. 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum veterum et recentiorum,' 4 vols. fol. 1731.

MANGEY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Leeds in 1684, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and died in 1755, leaving, 1. 'Practical Discourses upon the Lord's Prayer,' &c. 8vo. 1716, 1717, and 1721. 2. 'Remarks upon Nazarenus,' &c. 1710. 3. 'Plain Notions of our Lord's Divinity,' 1719, a sermon, which was followed by other single sermons. 4. 'Philonis Judæi Opera omnia quæ reperiri potuerunt,' 2 vols. fol. 1742.

MANIA (*Myth.*) the mother of the Manes and the Lares. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.*

MANICHÆUS (*Ecc.*) *Mani*, or *Manes*, an heresiarch of the

third century, who, pretending to the power of working miracles, was employed by Sapor, king of Persia, to cure his son, who was dangerously ill, but the child dying in his arms, the king was so enraged, that he threw him into prison, from which he made his escape; but being taken again, was, by the king's order, flead alive, his body given to the dogs, and his skin, stuffed with chaff, was hung before the city gates, where, according to Epiphanius, it was hanging in his time. Among the errors taught by this heretic, who gave his name to the Manicheans, was the denial of the incarnation, &c. of our Saviour; as also the admission of two principles in the world, a good and an evil one. Besides which they made use of amulets and incantations, &c. *S. August. Hæres.* 46; *S. Epiphan.* 6; *Baron. Annal. &c.*

MANILIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family at Rome, which was originally from Tusculum. [Vide *Manilius*]

MANILIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family is to be found inscribed on some few medals, as M. MANILIUS, i. e. *Manius Manilius, &c. Goltz. Fast.*

MANILIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman, who married the daughter of Tarquin the Proud. *Liv.* l. 2.

MANILIUS, *Marcus*, a consul with Censorinus, U.C. 604, A.C. 149. He is commended for his eloquence by Cicero. *Cic. Brut.* c. 27.

MANILIUS, *Caius*, a tribune, proposed Pompey for prosecuting the Mithridatic war. *Cic. pro Man.* c. 14.

MANILIUS, *Titus* (*Biog.*) an historian in the age of Sylla and Marius. *Plin.* l. 10; *Voss. de Lat. Hist.* l. 1.

MANILIUS, *Caius*, or *Marcus*, an astronomer, who is supposed by some to have flourished in the Augustan age, although others have placed him in the age of Constantine the Great, composed a poem on astronomy entitled 'Astronomicon,' which is still extant. The best editions of Manilius are those of Bentley, 4to. London, 1739; and of Stoeber, 8vo. Argentor. 1767. *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 4; *Voss. de Poet. Lat.* l. 2.

MANLEY, *Sir Roger* (*Hist.*) governor of Guernsey, and a great sufferer for his loyalty, was the author of, 1. 'Commentaria de Rebellione Anglicana ab Anno 1640 ad Annum 1685,' 8vo. London, 1686, of which an English translation was published in 1691. 2. 'History of the late Wars of Denmark,' 1670. The first volume of 'The Turkish Spy,' has also been ascribed to him, which was found among his papers, but this has been justly doubted. [Vide *Marana*]

MANLEY, *Mary* (*Biog.*) daughter of the preceding, who died in 1724, wrote 'Royal Mischief,' a tragedy, which procured her great applause among the wits of the day; and 'Memoirs of the New Atalantis,' a piece of licentious scandal, for which she was prosecuted, but finally liberated.

MANLIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a patrician family at Rome, and one of the most fruitful in distinguished men, among whom may be reckoned three consuls, two dictators, and twelve tribunes, with consular power. It is supposed to have taken its origin from Manilius, the son-in-law of Tarquin above-mentioned, and is known by the surnames of Cincinnatus, Torquatus, Vulso, &c. [Vide *Manlius*, and *Manlia gens*, under *Numismatics*]

MANLIA, *Scantilla*, a Roman empress, remarkable, as is said, for her deformity, was the wife of Didius Julianus, and the mother of Didia. On the murder of her husband, his body was given to her, which she placed in the tomb of his ancestors. *Spartian. in Vit. Did.*

MANLIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) this family is distinguished on medals by the surname of TORQUATUS, very frequently as L. TORQUAT. III VIR, i. e. *Lucius Torquatus Triumvir.*—T. M. AP. CL. Q. MR. i. e. *Titus Manlius Appius Claudius Quintus Marcus.*—L. MANLI. PRO. Q.; also sometimes of Acidinus, as L. MANLI. ACIDIN. i. e. *Lucius Manlius Acidinus;* of Maximus, as CN. MANLIUS, CN. F. MAXIM. i. e. *Cneus Manlius, Cnei Filius Maximus;* of Vulso, as L. M. A.A. F. i. e. *Lucius Manlius Auli Filius;* and V. L. SO. LONGUS, in another part.

MANLIA, *Scantillia*, the wife of Didius, was honoured with the title of Augusta on the elevation of her husband, as appears from the inscriptions on her medals, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, MANLIA SCANTILLIA AUG.; on the reverse, JUNO REGINA.—P. M. TR. P. COS. S. C.—SALUS AUGUST. *Vaillant. Pr.* tom. i; *Strada. Imp. Rom.; Med. Imp. Rom.; Mus. Pembroch.*



MANLIUS, *Cincinnatus*, a consul with M. Fabius Vibulanus, U.C. 274, A.C. 479, was killed in a battle with the Veii, and other enemies to Rome, after having obtained a victory over them. *Liv.* l. 2.

MANLIUS, *Capitolinus, M.* displayed his valour in the field at the early age of 16, and when Rome was taken by the Gauls, Manlius, with a body of his countrymen, defended the capitol, when it was surprised by an attack of the enemy in the night-time. Being afterwards found guilty of seditious practices, he was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, and none of his family were ever after allowed to bear the name of Marcus. *Liv.* l. 6.

MANLIUS, *Capitolinus*, brother of the preceding, and four times tribune with consular power, discountenanced the proceedings of his brother.

MANLIUS, surnamed *Imperiosus*, from the haughtiness of his character, the father of Manlius Torquatus, so renowned in history, was made dictator U.C. 392, A.C. 361, and was afterwards accused by M. Pomponius, the tribune, of cruelty towards his son, but the latter hearing of the charge, went to the tribune, and by threats of stabbing him on the spot, compelled him to give up the proceedings against his father. *Liv.* l. 7, c. 3.

MANLIUS, *Torquatus, T.* the illustrious son of the preceding, and the first Roman who was raised to the dictatorship without having been first consul, obtained the surname of Torquatus, from the torquis or collar which he took from a Gaul whom he had conquered and slain. His piety to his father above-mentioned, and his rigorous severity to his son, have rendered his name more celebrated even than his great military exploits. His son, who was of the same name, stepped out of the ranks and engaged an enemy, by whom he was challenged, and notwithstanding he was victorious, and killed his antagonist, his father ordered him to execution, because he had violated military discipline. This T. Manlius was three times consul, but refused it the fourth time, because he could not restrain the vices of the people as he wished, notwithstanding his severity was such, that *Manliana Imperia* became proverbial for rigorous laws. *Liv.* l. 7; *Val. Max.* l. 2; *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. illust.* c. 28; *Florus. &c.*

MANLIUS, *Torquatus, T.* grandson of the preceding, and son of the Manlius who was beheaded, was consul with M. Fulvius Petinus, U.C. 455, A.C. 298, and was killed at a review of the troops, by a fall from his horse. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 8; *Plut. in Num.; Eutrop.* l. 2.

MANLIUS, *Torquatus, T.* a consul with C. Attilius Balbus, U.C. 519, A.C. 235, obtained a triumph over the Sardinians, and shut the temple of Janus for the first time since the days of Numa. He was afterwards created dictator. U.C. 546, A.C. 208, and voted that the prisoners taken at the battle of Cannæ ought not to be redeemed.

MANLIUS, *A.* was censor U.C. 507, consul U.C. 510, with Sempronius, when he obtained a triumph over the Falisci.

MANLIUS, *Vulso, C.* a consul U.C. 565, with M. Fulvius Nobilior, was sent to administer the government of the province which Scipio Asiaticus had conquered in Asia, when he made war on the Pisidians and the Galatians, with

the hope of obtaining a triumph, which the senate on that account refused him, but the people granted to him. *Liv.* l. 38; *Flor.* l. 2; *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. illust.*

MANLIUS, *Torquatus, T.* a consul U. C. 589, with Cn. Octavius, and again U. C. 605, with L. Martius, when the third Punic war was commenced, and Manlius, who was engaged with Asdrubal, and had precipitated himself into a defile, would have perished if the prudence of Scipio, a tribune, had not rescued him. It was this Manlius who forbade his son to come into his presence, because he had been found guilty of maladministration in the province of Macedonia. The son, struck with the rigour of his father, went and hanged himself.

MANLIUS, a tribune of the people, who made a law in favour of Pompey, which was called Manilia Lex, from Manilius, as it is otherwise written.

MANN (*Her.*) the present family name of earl Cornwallis, which is changed from that of Cornwallis.

MANNERS, *Sir Robert de* (*Hist.*) a brave captain, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, signalized himself in a particular manner by his prudent defence of Norham Castle, whereby he defeated the purpose of the Scots, who had contrived to take it by surprise. He was afterwards one of the commanders with lord Thomas Grey, of Werk, who defeated the earls of March and Sutherland, during king Edward's absence at the siege of Tournay, and in the 18th Edward III he was commissioned, with others, to treat with David de Bruce, and his adherents, about a truce. In 1346, when king David broke this truce, he was one of the commanders at the battle of Nevil's Cross, in which he gained no small share of honour, and died in 1355.

MANNERS, *Thomas*, vide *Rutland*.

MANNERS, *Lord Robert*, third son of the marquis of Granby, and grandson of the third duke of Rutland, having taken to the sea-service, soon acquired the reputation of a gallant officer, and died of the wounds he received in an engagement Sept. 1, 1781, in the West Indies, on board his majesty's ship the Resolution, of which he was captain. A monument, in honour of his memory, was erected in Westminster Abbey at the national expence, as also for his companions, captain Blair, and captain Bayne.

MANNERS (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, of whom honourable mention is made under *History*, was first ennobled in the person of George Manners, who had the title of lord Roos in 1487, after the decease of his mother. His son Thomas, the second lord Roos, was created earl of Rutland in 1585. John, the ninth earl, was created baron Manners, of Haddon, co. Derby, by writ of summons to Parliament in 1679; and in 1703 he was advanced to the dignities of marquis of Granby, and duke of Rutland. [Vide *Rutland*] Sir Thomas Sutton, fifth son of lord George Sutton, third son of John Manners, third duke of Rutland, was created in 1807, a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Manners, of Foston, in Lincolnshire. The arms, &c. of this branch are as follow:

Arms and *Crest.* The same as those of the duke of Rutland, with a crescent for difference.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a unicorn *argent*, horns, hoofs, and tufts *or*; on the sinister, the same, charged with a portcullis *sable*.

Motto. "Pour y parvenir."

MANNERS, a junior branch of this same family, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir William Manners, descended from the second son of the second duke of Rutland.

MANNI, *Dominic Maria* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1690, and died in 1788, leaving among other things, his Series of Florentine Senators, 2 vols. fol. 1722; 'De Florentinis inventis Commentarium;' 'Historical Illustrations of the Decamerone of Boccacio,' 4to. 1742; 'Osservazioni Istoriche sopra i Sigilli Antichi de' Secoli Bassi,' 18 vols. 4to. 1749; 'Method of studying the History of Florence,' 1755, and a number of other works to the number of 104, of which his friend, count Tomitano, published a catalogue in 1789.

MANNING, *Owen* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and topographer, was born at Orlingbury, in Northamptonshire, in 1721, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1801, leaving the Saxon Dictionary begun by the Rev. Edward Lye, which he completed and published in 2 vols. fol. 1775; and the 'History and Antiquities of Surrey,' which were published by William Bray, esq. in 3 vols. fol.; the first volume in 1804, and the two others subsequently.

MANNOZZI, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter, called *Giovanni da san Giovanni*, from his native village near Florence, who died in 1636, at the age of 46, excelled in painting in fresco.

MANNYNG (*Biog.*) vide *Brunne*.

MANSARD, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French architect, was born in 1598, and died in 1666, leaving, among the specimens of his architectural skill, the church of 'Les Filles de St. Marie,' in the street of S. Antoine; the gate of the church of the Feuillans, in the street of St. Honoré, &c.

MANSEL, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1711 on sir Thomas Mansel, of Glamorganshire, bart. which became extinct at the death of the fourth lord Mansel.

MANSEL, another branch of the same family, continues to enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1621 on sir Francis Mansel. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three maunches *sable*.

Crest. A cap of maintenance, enflamed on the top *proper*.

Motto. "Quod vult, valde vult."

MANSFIELD, *William, Earl of* (*Hist.*) fourth son of David Murray, fifth viscount Stormont, being bred to the profession of the law, was called to the bar in 1731; and, after passing through the legal gradations of office, he was nominated in 1756 Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, which post he held until 1788, and died in 1793, at the age of 80, leaving the reputation of a consummate judge. [Vide Plate XX]

MANSFIELD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Murray [vide *Murray*], which, with the arms, &c. are follow:

Titles. Murray, earl of Mansfield, and baron Murray, in England; and viscount Stormont and baron of Scoon and Balvaird, in Scotland.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three mullets within a double tressure counter-fleury with fleurs-de-lis *or*, for Murray; second and third *gules*, three crosses pattee *argent*, for Barclay, of Balvaird.

Crest. On a wreath a buck's head couped *proper*, with a cross pattee, between his antlers *argent*.

Supporters. Two lions *gules*.

Motto. "Spero meliora."

MANSI, *John Dominique* (*Ecc.*) an Italian prelate, was born at Lucca in 1692, promoted in 1765 to the archbishopric of Lucca by pope Clement XIII, and died in 1769, leaving, 1. 'Tractatus de Casibus et Excommunicationibus Episcopis reservatis, confectus ad Normam Tabellæ Lucanæ.' Luc. 1724. 2. A translation of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible into Latin. 3. An edition of Thomasini 'De Veteri et Nova Ecclesiæ Disciplina.' 3 vols. fol. 4. A Latin translation of Calmet's Commentaries on the Bible,' 7 vols. 1731. 5. An edition of Baronius' Annals, with great additions, in 30 vols. fol. 6. A new edition of the Councils, including Labbe, Cossart, &c. 30 vols. fol. 7. 'A new edition of Æneas Sylvius' Orations, with many hitherto unpublished pieces, 2 vols. 4to. 1755. 8. 'An edition of Fabricius' 'Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis,' 6 vols. 4to. Patav. 1754.

MANSTEIN, *Christopher Herman de* (*Hist.*) a Russian officer and writer, was born at Petersburgh in 1711, became a captain of grenadiers in the Russian service; and, at the death of the czarina Anne, was employed to arrest the Birons, who were then the regents and keepers of the young prince Iwan III. He was deprived of his regiment and lands on the accession of the czarina Elizabeth; and, entering into the Prussian service a second time, he fell in the field of battle, where he had signalized himself, in 1756. His 'Memoires de la Russie' were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. Lyons, 1772.

MANSUETUS (*Hist.*) a friend of Vitellius, whose son was engaged in the opposite cause in favour of Galba. A battle was fought, in which Mansuetus was wounded by his own son. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3.

MANTEGNA, *Andrea* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Padua in 1431, and died in 1505, leaving, among his works, a celebrated piece, 'The Triumphs of Cæsar,' which is now in the collection at Hampton Court.

MANTINEA (*Geog.*) a town of Arcadia, in Peloponnesus, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Athens, Elis, Achaia, and Arcadia. *Diod.* l. 15; *Strab.* l. 8; *C. Nep. in Epam.*; *Ptol.* l. 3.

MANTINEA (*Numis.*) this town is still remembered by some few medals, bearing the inscription MANTINЄΩN. *Pembroch. Mus.*; *Froel. Tent.*

MANTO (*Myth.*) Μαντώ, a daughter of the prophet Tiresias, who was also said to be gifted with the spirit of prophecy. She is frequently called *Daphne*. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mela*, l. 1; *Paus.* l. 9.

MANTON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, of Somersetshire, was born in 1620, ejected for his nonconformity in 1661, and died in 1677.

MANTUA (*Geog.*) a city of Austrian Italy formerly called Lombardy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, situated on islands formed by the river Mincio, 70 miles W. S. W. Venice, and 70 E. S. E. Milan. Lon. 10° 46′ E. lat. 45° 8′ N.

History of Mantua.

Mantua, which has retained its ancient name, is said to have been founded 300 years before the building of Rome by Bianor, or Ocnus, the son of Manto. It was the capital of Etruria, and suffered much during the civil wars on account of its adherence to the cause of Brutus, many of its inhabitants being deprived of their lands. The poet Virgil, who was a native of this place, and among the number of the sufferers, obtained a restitution of his lands in consequence of his poetic talent, which ever after secured him the favour of Augustus. On the fall of the Roman empire, Mantua, and its adjoining territory, experienced the vicissitudes to which all the states of Italy were subjected in the middle ages; but came at length, about 1327, into the hands of Louis de Gonzaga, whose successors took the title of captain until the emperor Sigismond conferred on them that of marquis in 1433. Charles V erected Mantua into a duchy in 1530; but the duke of Mantua having engaged with France in a war against the emperor of Germany, Mantua was taken and pillaged in 1630, when its public edifices suffered very much. From that period Mantua became annexed to the empire, and enjoyed an uninterrupted peace until the late revolutionary war, when it was twice besieged; first by the French in 1796, to whom it was surrended in 1797; and afterwards by the Austrians in 1799, from whom it was retaken in that year, but ceded to them in 1801, and remained in their hands until 1814. A council was held at Mantua in 1064 for the purpose of putting an end to the schism which had been occasioned by the election of an anti-pope in opposition to Alexander II. *Virg. Eclog.* l. 1, &c.; *Serv. ad Virg. loc. cit.*; *Strab.* l. 5; *Ovid. Am.* l. 3, el. 15; *Stat. Sylv.* l. 2; *Sil. Ital.* l. 8; *Anton. Possevin. in Mant. et Mant. Hist.*; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*; *Greg. Let. Ital. Regn. &c.*

MANTUAN, *Baptist* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, whose family name was *Spagnoli*, was born at Mantua in the 15th century, and was the author of several poetical pieces of different descriptions, which were first printed in folio without a date, and reprinted at Bologna in 1502, and again at Paris in 1513, in 3 vols. fol. usually bound in one. A more complete edition was published at Antwerp in 4 vols. 8vo. 1576, under the title of 'I. Baptisti Mantuani Carmelitæ, Theologi, Philosophi, Poetæ, et Oratoris clarissimi, Opera omnia pluribus Libris aucta et restituta.'

MANTURNA (*Myth.*) one of the deities, who presided over marriage among the Romans. *Aug. de Civ. D.* l. 6.

MANUEL (*Hist.*) or *Emanuel*, the name of two emperors of Constantinople.

MANUEL, or *Emanuel Comnenus*, son of John Comnenus, succeeded his father in 1143 to the prejudice of his eldest brother Isaac, whom the latter had disinherited, and died in 1180, after having waged war on the Dalmatians, Hungarians, and Egyptians, with but little success.

MANUEL PALÆOLOGUS, succeeded his father, John Palæologus, in 1384, took the monastic habit in 1419, and died in 1425.

MANVERS, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Pierrepont [vide *Pierrepont*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Pierrepont, earl Manvers, viscount Newark, and lord Pierrepont.

Arms. *Argent*, semé of cinquefoils *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion rampant *sable*, between two wings erect *argent*.

Supporters. Two lions *sable*, armed and langued *gules*.

Motto. "Pie repone te."

MANUTIUS, *Aldus* (*Biog.*) a learned printer and editor, and the most celebrated of his family, was born about 1447 at Bassiano, and died in 1515. He began the business of printing at Venice in 1488, with an edition of the Greek poem of Musæus in quarto, with a Latin translation, but without date; this was followed by the Greek Grammar in 1494; and in one collection in 1495, the Grammatical Treatises of Theodore Gaza, Apollonius, and Herodian; in 1498 a complete edition of Aristotle's works in five vols. fol.; about 1500 the Virgil, called after him the Aldine Virgil, in the type since known by the name of Italic, which he had cast on purpose; from 1501 to 1505 he printed in folio or octavo a considerable number of the best authors, Greek, Roman, and Italian, as Demosthenes, Lucian, Horace, Cicero's Epistles, Juvenal, Lucan, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Dante, Petrarch, &c. in which he was assisted by the most learned of his cotemporaries. He published likewise a Latin Grammar of his own composition; and in 1515, after his death, was published by his friend Marcus Musurus, a Greek Grammar which Aldus had compiled with great research and industry; besides many of the Latin translations of which he was the author, a treatise 'De Metris Horatianis,' which is reprinted by Dr. Combe in his edition of that poet; a Greek Dictionary printed by himself in 1497, and reprinted by Francis d'Asola in 1524.

MANUTIUS, *Paul*, son of the preceding, was born in 1512, and died in 1574, leaving, among his works as an author, an edition of Cicero's works, besides several treatises; namely, 'De Legibus Romanis;' 'De Dierum apud Romanos veteres Ratione;' 'De Senatu Romano;' 'De Civitate Romana;' 'De Comitiis Romanorum,' &c.

MANUTIUS, *Aldus, the Younger*, and son of the preceding,

was born in 1547, and died in 1597, leaving several works, the most considerable of which were his Commentaries on the Works of Cicero. [Vide Plate XXIII]

MAPES, *Walter* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the reign of Henry II, some of whose verses are still extant; besides which he wrote 'Compendium Topographiæ;' and 'Epitome Cambriæ.' The 'Descriptio Norfolciæ' is ascribed to him, and also a work under the assumed name of Valerius, entitled 'Valerius ad Rufinum de non ducenda Uxore.'

MAPLET, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in London in 1615, educated at Oxford, and died in 1670, leaving 'Epistolarum Medicarum Specimen de Thermarum Bathoniensium Effectis, ad Clariss. Medicos, D. Bate, Fraser, Wedderbourne,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1694. He is supposed to be a different person from the J. Maplet who wrote 'A Discourse of Metals, Stones, Herbs,' &c.

MAPLETOFT, *Robert*, (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at North Thoresby, in the county of Lincoln, in 1610, educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, driven from his fellowship at Pembroke Hall by the covenanters, and died master of Pembroke Hall in 1677, leaving many charitable and useful donations.

MAPLETOFT, *John*, a physician, descended from a good family in Huntingdonshire, was born in 1631, and died in 1721, leaving a Latin translation of Sydenham's 'Observationes Medicæ;' 'The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion,' &c.

MARACCI, *Louis* (*Biog.*) an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Lucca in 1612, and died in 1700, leaving an edition of the Koran, published at Padua, in 2 vols. fol. entitled 'Alcorani Textus Universus, Arabice et Latine. He had also a large share in the edition of the Arabic Bible printed at Rome in 3 vols. fol. 1671. Niceron gives a long list of his works.

MARALDI, *James Philip* (*Biog.*) an astronomer and mathematician, who was born in 1665 at Perinaldo, in the county of Nice, and died in 1729, was employed under his maternal uncle Cassini in prolonging the French meridian to the northern extremity of France, and afterwards by Clement XI in the reformation of the calendar. He left a catalogue of the fixed stars, and some other pieces printed in the Memoirs of the Academy.

MARANA, *John Paul* (*Biog.*) the author of the 'Turkish Spy,' was born at or near Genoa in 1642, and died in 1693. The 'Turkish Spy' was first published in 6 vols. 12mo.; to which a seventh was added in the last edition of 1742. He also wrote an Account of the Conspiracy formed by Raphael de la Torre to give up Genoa to the Duke of Savoy, in which he himself had had a part.

MARAT, *John Paul* (*Hist.*) one of the most prominent actors in the French revolution, was born of protestant parents in Neufchatel in 1744; and, being bred to the profession of physic, he became an empyric, and on the breaking out of the revolution, he was one of its most violent partisans, both by his writings and his conduct. After the deposition of Louis XVI, he was named a deputy of the department of Paris to the convention, where he went armed with pistols; and in 1793 publicly denounced the Brissotine faction. The downfal of this party was followed by the reign of terror, at which Robespierre and Marat presided; but the bloody career of the latter was stopt by the knife of an assassin in the person of Charlotte Cordé, who fancied she should rescue her country from the hands of barbarians by the assassination of one of their chiefs.

MARATHON (*Geog.*) Μαραθὼν, a village of Attica, 10 miles from Athens, celebrated for the victory which the 10,000 Athenians and 1000 Platæans under Miltiades gained over the Persian army, consisting of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, or still more, according to other accounts. In this battle, which was fought 490 years before Christ, the Athenians are said to have lost only 192 men, and the Persians upwards of 6000. *Herod.* l. 1, 6, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *C. Nep. in Milt.*; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Justin.* l. 2; *Plut. in Parall.*

MARATTI, *Carlo* (*Biog.*) a painter of the Italian school was born at Camerino, in the March of Ancona, in 1625, and died in 1713, after having acquired an extraordinary reputation in painting Madonnas, with which he adorned the churches and palaces of Rome. Of his other pieces, his 'Bathsheba viewed by David' is the most admired.

MARCA, *Peter de* (*Ecc.*) one of the most celebrated prelates of the Gallican church, was born at Gant, in Bearn, in 1594, of a noble and ancient family, was raised to the see of Conserans in 1641, translated to that of Toulouse in 1655, and died in 1662, leaving, 1. 'Histoire de Bearn,' &c. fol. Paris, 1640. 2. 'Libellus de Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii,' 4to. 1641. 3. 'Vigilii Papæ Epistola Decretalis,' &c. 8vo. 1642. 4. 'Dissertatio de Primatu Lugdunensi,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1644. 5. 'Histoire de Notre Dame,' &c. 8vo. Barcelona, 1648. 6. 'Marca Hispanica,' &c. fol. Paris. 1688.

MARC-ANTONIO (*Biog.*) vide *Raimondi.*

MARCELLA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Octavia, the sister of Augustus, by Marcellus. She married Agrippa.

MARCELLINUS (*Hist.*) a great general of Dalmatia, who, on the death of Aetius, entered into the service of the emperor Leo, and drove the Vandals from Sardinia.

MARCELLINUS, brother of the usurper Maximus, was defeated and killed by the emperor Theodosius in a battle fought near Padua.

MARCELLINUS, an officer of the empire, and a count of Illyria, wrote a Chronicle from the year 379 to 534, which has been published by Scaliger and other authors; but the edition of P. Sirmond, published in 1619, is reckoned the most correct.

MARCELLINUS, *Ammianus*, a warrior and historian, bore arms under Constantius, Julian, and Valens, and wrote a History of Rome, from the Reign of Domitian, where Suetonius stops, to the Emperor Valens. It was divided into 31 books, of which only the 18 last remain, beginning at the death of Magnentius. The best editions of Ammianus are those of Gronovius,' fol. & 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1693, and of Ernesti,' 8vo. Lips. 1773.

MARCELLINUS (*Ecc.*) a Roman by birth, succeeded Caius in the see of Rome in 296, and governed the church eight years, a month, and twenty-seven days, when he is said to have suffered martyrdom. He is vindicated by Augustine against the Donatists, who charged him with having sacrificed to idols. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7; *August. Cont. Petil.* c. 16.

MARCELLINUS, a Roman priest and a martyr, was beheaded in the persecution of the emperor Diocletian, and his body thrown into a ditch, together with that of St. Peter, the exorcist, who suffered with him.

MARCELLINUS, a tribune and secretary of state in Africa, was employed by the emperor Honorius to preside at a conference between the Catholic bishops and those of the Donatists; and, having given his judgment in favour of the former, the Donatists caused him to be put to death by the emperor on a charge of his favouring the usurper Heraclianus.

MARCELLINUS (*Biog.*) a Greek author, of whose writings there remains a Dissertation on the Life of Thucydides, on his Style, and also Commentaries on the Rhetoric of Hermogenes. Gesner supposes this writer to be the same as Ammianus Marcellinus.

MARCELLO, *Benedetto* (*Biog.*) an Italian nobleman, and musical professor, was born in 1680 at Venice, and died in 1739, or, according to some, in 1741. He was author of, 1. 'Teatro alla Moda.' 2. 'Estro Poetico-Armonico Para-

frasi sopri primi 50 Salmi,' &c. 8 vols. fol. Venice, 1724 and 1725. 3. 'Arato in Sparta,' a drama set to music by Ruggieri. 4. 'Giuditta,' an oratorio; the words of which he composed as well as the music.

MARCELLUS (*Hist.*) the surname of an illustrious but plebeian branch of the *gens Claudia*.

MARCELLUS, *M. Claudius*, was consul U. C. 423, A. C. 331, with C. Valerius Potitus, and afterwards dictator. He was deprived of this latter office through the influence of the patricians, because he was a plebeian.

MARCELLUS, *M. Claudius*, a Roman general, who, by gaining an advantage over Annibal, first taught his countrymen that the Carthaginian commander was not invincible. He was afterward sent into Sicily, where he rendered his name illustrious by the capture of Syracuse, notwithstanding all the mechanical skill of the mathematician Archimedes. He was then called upon a second time to encounter Annibal, by whom, after various success, he was killed in an ambuscade in the 60th year of his age, and in his fifth consulship U. C. 546, A. C. 208. [Vide Plate XIII] *Polyb.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 2; *Cor. Nep. in Annib.*; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Plut. in Vit.*

MARCELLUS, *M. Claudius*, son of the preceding, was caught in the ambuscade in which his father fell, but forced his way through the enemy, and afterwards received the ashes of the latter from the conqueror. He passed through all the offices of the state, triumphed in his consulship over the Insubres, and died pontifex. *Liv.* l. 27, &c.; *Plut. in Marcell.*

MARCELLUS, *M. Claudius*, grandson of the preceding, was three times consul; namely, U. C. 588, with Sulpitius Gallus; 599, with Scipio Nasica; U. C. 602, A. C. 152, with L. Valerius Flaccus. In his first consulship, he carried on a successful warfare against the Gauls, but was drowned in his passage to Africa on a public mission.

MARCELLUS, *M. Claudius*, son of the preceding, and the staunch adherent to Pompey, signalized himself in the civil wars between the rivals; for which he was banished by Cæsar, but was afterwards restored by the power of Cicero's eloquence displayed in his defence, in an oration still extant. He was assassinated at Athens by Magius Chilius. *Cic. pro Marcell. ad Div.* l. 4, ep. 12, &c.

MARCELLUS, *M. Claudius*, grandson of the preceding, and son of Marcellus by Octavia, the sister of Augustus, though early betrothed to Pompeia, the daughter of Sex. Pompey, nevertheless married Julia, the emperor's daughter, and was destined to be his successor if he had not been snatched away by an untimely death. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



MARCELLUS (*Ecc.*) the name of two popes.

MARCELLUS, *St.*, succeeded S. Marcellinus, and is said to have held the see of Rome from the year 308 to 310, although Eusebius and S. Jerome make no mention of him. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 309; *Tillemont. Mem.*

MARCELLUS II, formerly named *Marcellus Corvinus*, succeeded Julius III in 1555, and died 24 days after his election, not without suspicion of having been poisoned. *Panvin. in Vit.*; *Genebrard. in Chron.*; *Spondan. in Annal.*

MARCELLUS, *St.*, a martyr at Chalons sur Saone, was buried alive in the time of the first persecution of Marcus Aurelius. *Gregor. Tur. de Glor. Martyr.* c. 54, &c.

MARCELLUS, *S.*, a martyr in Africa, in the reign of Diocletian, and a captain in the legion of Trajan, resigned his commission on becoming a christian, and, having publicly declared his reasons for so doing, was beheaded in 298.

MARCELLUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the second pope of this name, bearing the inscriptions, MARCELLUS II. PONT. MAX. &c.

MARCH, *Roger, Earl of* (*Hist.*) vide *Mortimer*.

MARCH and DUNBAR, *Patrick, Earl of*, vide *Dunbar*.

MARCH and DUNBAR, *Earl of* (*Her.*) vide *Dunbar*.

MARCH, *Earl of*, this title was conferred by king James III in 1478 on his brother Alexander, duke of Albany, on whose forfeiture it reverted to the crown; and was conferred, with the additional title of earl of Dunbar, on Robert Stuart, grand uncle of king James VI, but on his death in 1586 these titles again reverted to the crown. Lord William Douglas, second son of William, first duke of Queensbury, was created earl of March in 1697, but the title became extinct in 1810, at the death of the fourth duke of Queensbury.

MARCH, *Earl of*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Richmond.

MARCHAND, *Prosper* (*Biog.*) a French writer, and a native of Paris, who died in 1756, was the editor of 'Satyre Menippée,' 3 vols. 8vo. Ratisbonne, 1714. 2. 'Cymbalum Mundi,' 12mo. by Bonaventure de Perrières, Amst. 1732. 3. Fenelon's 'Direction pour la Conscience d'un Roi,' 8vo. and 12mo. Hague, 1747. 4. The Abbé Brenner's 'Histoire des Revolutions de Hongrie,' 2 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo. ibid. 1739. 5. 'Lettres, Memoires, et Negociations du Comte d'Estrades,' 9 vols. 12mo. London, 1743. 6. 'Histoire de Fenelon,' 12mo. Hague, 1747. 7. 'Œuvres de Brantôme,' 15 vols. 12mo. &c. He was the author of 'Histoire de l'Imprimerie,' 4to. Hague. 1740; to which a supplement was published by Mercier, the Abbé of St. Leger, in 1775; and 'Dictionnaire Historique, ou Memoires Critiques et Litteraires,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1758-9; besides other works.

MARCHE, *Oliver de la* (*Biog.*) a French courtier, who died in 1501, was the author of 1. 'Memoires,' &c. 4to. Lyons, 1562, and Brussels, 1616. 2. 'Le Parement et le Triomphe des Dames d'Honneur,' &c.

MARCHETTI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a physician, mathematician, and poet, was born in 1633 at Pontormo, between Pisa and Florence, and died in 1714, leaving several poems, of which an edition was printed in 4to. Venice, 1755, with his life prefixed; besides which he translated Lucretius into Italian verse, published in 4to. London, 1717, and wrote a free translation of Anacreon, together with several treatises on Philosophy.

MARCHETTI, or *Marchettis, Peter de*, a physician and anatomist of Padua, who died in 1673, at the age of 80, was the author of 'Anatomia,' 4to. Venet. 1654; 'Sylloge Observationum Medico-Chirurgicarum,' &c. Patav. 1664; and several times reprinted since.

MARCHIN, *Ferdinand, Count* (*Hist.*) a native of Liege, and a general in the French armies, who signalized himself at the battles of Fleurus and Nerwinde, and at the siege of Charleroi, was sent in 1701 as ambassador from Louis XIV to Spain; commanded afterwards the retreat at the fatal battle of Hochstet; and died of the wounds he received at the battle of Turin in 1706.

MARCHMONT, *Sir Patrick Home, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) vide *Home*.

MARCHMONT, *Alexander, second Earl of*, assisted government on the invasion of the Chevalier de St. James in 1715, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Denmark in the same year, and first Ambassador to the congress at Cambray in 1721. He was sworn a Privy Counsellor in 1726, and died in 1740.

MARCHMONT, *Hugh, third Earl of*, third son of the preceding, distinguished himself at first as a leader in the opposition to sir Robert Walpole's ministry, but was still more known in the literary world by his talents and acquirements, which he continued to improve by constant reading until his death in 1794. It is to him that the public are indebted for the publication of the Records of Parliament from the earliest period, and also the printing of Domesday Book.

MARCIA (*Hist.*) vide *Martia.*

Marcia, *gens*, a family, partly patrician and partly plebeian, which deduced its origin from Ancus Marcius. It was distinguished by the surnames of Coriolanus, Censorinus, Figulus, Libo, Philippus, and Rex.

Marcia, *Proba*, a queen of the Ancient Britons, who is said to have reigned before the birth of Christ, and to have promulgated some laws, known by the name of *Leges Marcianæ*, which Gildas translated into Latin, and king Alfred into the Saxon. *Bed. de Reb. Angl.; Polydor. Verg. &c.*

Marcia, *gens* (*Numis.*) the medals of this family bear, as a memorial of their origin, the heads of Ancus Marcius and Numa Pompilius, and the inscriptions, M. MARCI M. F.; i. e. *Marcus Marcius, Marci Filius.*—L. CENSOR.—C. MARCI. CENSO.—C. MARCI. L. F. CENSORIN. AUGUR. III VIR. A. A. A. F. F.—C. MARCI. C. F. Q. N. FIGULUS; i. e. *Caius Marcius, Caii Filius, Quinti Nepos Figulus.*—Q. MARCIUS LIBO.—L. MARCI. Q. F. Q. N. PHILIPPUS.—Q. MARC. REX. *Vaillant. Fam.; Morell. Famil. &c.*

Marcia Aqua (*Topog.*) an aqueduct, built or repaired, as is said, by Q. Marcius Rex in the Via Appia, of which mention is made in inscriptions, as, AQUAM MARCIAM VARIIS CASIBUS IMPEDITAM PURGATO FONTE EXCISIS ET PERFORATIS. Ruins of this are still to be seen without the Esquiline gate. *Plin.* l. 31; *Plut. in Coriolan.; Frontin. de Aquæd.; Fabret. de Aquæd. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq.*

MARCIANA (*Hist.*) a sister of the emperor Trajan, who, for her public and private virtues, was declared Augusta by her brother. She died A. D. 113. *Plin. Pan. Trajan.; Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 27; *Jornand. de Reb. Get.*

Marciana (*Numis.*) many medals are extant bearing the effigy of this princess, as in the annexed figure: inscriptions, MARCIANA AUGUSTA SOROR IMPERATORIS TRAJANI.—DIVA AUGUSTA MARCIANA: and in the Greek, ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ; on the reverse, CAE. AUG. GERMA. DAC. COS. V. P. P.—CAES. AUG. GERMA. DAC. COS. VI. P. P.—CONSECRATIO FAELICITAS SAECULI S. C.—LIBERTAS PUBLICA.—PLOTINA ET MARCIANA. The towns of Sardis, Perinthus, and Marcianopolis struck medals in honour of her.



MARCIANOPOLIS (*Geog.*) Μαρκιανόπολις, a town of Lower Mœsia, now *Preslau*, which was so called by Trajan in honour of his sister Marciana. *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 27; *Trebell. Poll. in Claud. II; Jornand. de Reb. Get.* c. 16; *Zozim.* l. 1, &c.

Marcianopolis (*Numis.*) this town struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Marciana, M. Aurelius, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Julia Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, Philip sen., Philip jun. They are commonly inscribed ΜΑΚΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, with the names of their chief magistrate, as, Υ. ΦΛ. ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΟΥ; i. e. *Sub Flavio Vulpiano.*—ΕΠΙ ΓΕΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ; *Sub Gentiano, &c.* They honoured Jupiter, Bacchus, Hercules, &c. upon their medals. *Vaill. Gr.; Harduin. Numm. Ust. &c.; Froel. Tent. &c.*

MARCIANUS, *Flavius Valerius* (*Hist.*) a Thracian, of obscure birth, rose by his military talent from the condition of a common soldier to the highest rank in the army, and, marrying Ælia Pulcheria, the daughter of Arcadius, he attained to the empire of Theodosius A. D. 450, and died after a reign of six years, not without suspicion of poison, as he was making warlike preparations against the barbarians that had invaded Africa. *Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Procop. de Bell. Vandal.; Mar. in Chron.; Niceph. Hist. Eccles.*

Marcianus, son of Anthemius, and son-in-law of the emperor Leo, raised a sedition at Constantinople in 486 in order to get the empire from Zeno, but, being taken prisoner in a church, he was banished to Cæsarea, and afterwards to Tarsus, where he became a priest. *Evag.* l. 3.

Marcianus, a king of the Germans, who, joining the Romans, rendered himself formidable to his neighbours, the French, but was killed about 374. *Ammian. Marcell.*

Marcianus, a general, and relation of Justin the Younger, was sent against the Persians in 572, but, not being successful, was removed from his command, which caused great disorders in the army. *Evag.* l. 5.

Marcianus (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Arles in the third century, who introduced the sect of the Novatians into Gaul.

Marcianus, a patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who signalized himself by an extraordinary piety and austerity of life.

Marcianus (*Numis.*) the medals of the emperor of this name above-mentioned, bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure: inscriptions, D. N. MARCIANUS P. F. AUG. vel AU.—D. N. FL. JUL. MARCIANUS P. P. AUG.; on the reverse, VICTORIA AUGG.—GLORIA ORBIS TERRAR.



Marcianus (*Biog.*) of Heraclea, an author of a Periplus of the External Sea, of whose age nothing certain is known, but he is supposed to have flourished after Ptolemy, and before the reign of Constantine the Great. This Periplus was published by Morell in Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Paris. 1606, and inserted, with Hudson's Latin translation, in the first volume of the 'Geographi Antiqui Minores,' 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1698—1703.

Marcianus, *Capella*, vide *Capella.*

MARCILIUS, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) a German critic, was born at Arnheim, a town of Gueldres, in 1548, leaving notes upon many of the ancient authors, as, Persius, Horace, Martial, Catullus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, &c. He was also the author of some Latin Poems, &c.

MARCION (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch of the second century, was born at Sinope, a town of Paphlagonia, upon the Euxine, and being excommunicated by his father, the bishop of that city, for an act of immorality, he joined the heretic Cerdon during the pontificate of Pius I, about A. D. 143; after whom he taught that there were two principles, a good one and an evil one, denied the incarnation and resurrection of our Saviour, and rejected all the Old Testament; besides a number of other notions, many of which he held in common with the Manichæans. *S. Iren.* l. 1, 3; *Tertullian. de Præsc. et in Marcion.; Origen.* c. 4; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 3; *S. August. Hær.* 22; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 42; *Philast. de Hær.* c. 40; *Theodoret.* l. 2, &c.

MARCIUS, *Ancus* (*Hist.*) the founder of the Gens Marcia, and king of Rome. [Vide *Ancus*]

Marcius, *Coriolanus*, vide *Coriolanus.*

Marcius, surnamed *Rutilius*, a consul with C. Manlius Imperiosus, U. C. 397, A. C. 357, defeated the Privernates, and afterwards, as dictator, he defeated the Tusci, when he obtained a triumph in opposition to the wishes of the senate. He was four times consul, and the first of the plebeians who was made dictator. *Livy*, l. 1.

Marcius, *C. Rutilius*, surnamed *Censorinus*, because he was twice censor, was consul with Q. Fabius Rullianus, U. C. 444, A. C. 310, and after having taken Allifas from the Samnites, he was worsted in a battle with them, in which he himself was wounded. *Liv.* l. 9.

Marcius, Q. surnamed *Tremulus*, was consul with P. Cornelius Aruina, U. C. 448, A. C. 306, and triumphed over the Hernici. A statue was erected in honour of this Marcius by order of the senate. *Liv.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 34.

Marcius, *L. Figulus*, a Roman knight, who, after the death of the two Scipios, so animated the soldiers by his valour,

that they attacked the camp of Asdrubal and took it, after which the affairs of the Romans began to recover in Spain. He was afterwards saluted proprætor by the army, which gave offence to the senate. *Cic. Balb.* c. 17; *Liv.* l. 25, 26.

MARCIUS, *Q. Rex*, one of the same family, who is said to have built the largest and most handsome aqueduct in Rome, called after him Aqua Marcia, although, according to some, it was built by Ancus Marcius, and repaired by Q. Marcius. *Plin.* l. 31; *Plut. in Coriolan.*; *Frontin. in Aq.*

MARCIUS, a soothsayer, who is said to have foretold the defeat at Cannæ. *Liv.* l. 25.

MARCIUS *L.* or *Q. Philippus*, twice consul, namely, with Posthumus Albinus, U. C. 568, A. C. 186, and with Cn. Servilius Cæpio, U. C. 585, A. C. 169. In his first consulship he pursued the Ligurians into a defile, from which he extricated himself, not without great loss. He was afterwards more successfully employed against Perseus. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 20; *Liv.* l. 38.

MARCK (*Biog.*) or *Marckius, John de*, a Protestant divine, was born at Sneek, in Friesland, in 1655, and died in 1731, leaving 'De Augmento Scientiæ Theologicæ,' 1676; 'Disputationes duodecim de Sibyllinis Carminibus,' 8vo. Franck. 1682; 'Compendium Theologiæ,' 4to. Amst. 1712; 'Exercitationes Biblicæ,' 8 vols. published at different times; 'Exercitationes Miscellaneæ.'

MARCOMANNI (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube, and were for some time formidable enemies to the Romans, until subdued by the emperors Antoninus and Trajan. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2.

MARCUS (*Hist.*) a prænomen common to many of the Romans. [Vide *Æmilius*, *Lepidus*, *&c.*]

MARDI (*Geog.*) a people of Persia, on the confines of Media, whose descendants, a plundering tribe, were destroyed by Hulaku, the grandson of Genghiz Khan.

MARDONIUS (*Hist.*) Μαρδόνιος, the son of Gobryas, a general who commanded the armies of Xerxes, and after the defeat of his master at Thermopylæ and Salamis, he remained in Greece with 300,000 men. He was defeated, and left among the slain at the battle of Platæa. *Herod.* l. 6, &c.; *Diod.* l. 2; *Plut. in Arist.*

MARE, *William de la* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the 16th century, who wrote 'Chimæra,' a poem, 4to. 1514; and another, 'De tribus Fugientibus, Venere, Ventre, et Pluma,' 4to.

MARE, *Philibert de la*, a counsellor in the parliament of Dijon, and a Latin writer, who died in 1687, was the author of 'Commentarius de Bello Burgundico,' which forms a part of his 'Historicorum Burgundiæ Conspectus,' 4to. 1689; and 'Huberti Langueti Vita,' 12mo Hall. 1700.

MARE, *Nicholas de la*, a magistrate of Chatelet, in the reign of Louis XIV, who died in 1723, at the age of 82, was the author of 'Traité de la Police,' &c. 3 vols. fol. 1705-19.

MARE *Mortuum* (*Geog.*) or *Dead Sea*, another name for the *Mare Asphaltitis*.

MAREOTIS (*Geog.*) now *Siwah*, a lake in Egypt, near Alexandria, the neighbourhood of which was famous for its vines.

Virg. Georg. l. 2, v. 91.

Sunt Thasiæ vites, sunt et Mareotides albæ.

Horat. l. 1, od. 37.

Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
Redegit in veros timores
Cæsar ab Italiá volantem.

Lucan. l. 10, v. 161.

—— gemmæque capaces
Excepére merum, sed non Mareotidos uvæ,
Nobile sed paucis senium cui contulit annis
Indomitum Meroë cogens spumare Falernum.

Strab. l. 17; *Ptol.* l. 6; *Serv. in Loc.*

MARECHAL, *Peter Sylvanus* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous French writer, was born in 1750, and died in 1805, leaving 'Des Bergeries,' 12mo. 1770; 'Le Temple de Hymen,' 12mo. 1771; 'Bibliotheque des Amans;' 'Recueil des Poetes Moralistes Français,' 2 vols. 18mo. 1784; 'Coutumes Civils actuels de tous les Peuples,' &c.

MARENGO (*Geog.*) a village of Milanese, in Italy, seated in a plain, three miles S. E. Alexandria, famous for a decisive victory gained by the French over the Austrians in 1800, by which the former became masters of Italy.

MARETS, *John des* (*Biog.*) a Frenchman, who from a debauchee became a fanatic and a visionary, and died in 1676, at the age of 81, was the author of some dramatic pieces, as 'Les Visionnaires;' 'Roxane;' 'Scipion,' &c.; besides some poems and religious works.

MARETS, *Samuel des*, a French Protestant divine, was born at Oismond, in Picardy, in 1599, and died in 1663, leaving a vast number of polemical works.

MARGARET (*Hist.*) the name of several queens and princesses.

Queens of England.

MARGARET *of France*, daughter of Louis VII, was married to Henry, son of Henry II of England, in 1170, and at his death to Bela II, king of Hungary; and being soon after a second time a widow, she undertook a voyage to the Holy Land, and died at Acre in 1196.

MARGARET *of France*, daughter of Philip III, was married in 1299 to Edward I, and died in 1317.

MARGARET *of Anjou*, daughter of René, king of Sicily, married Henry VI in 1443, levied an army in 1455 to rescue her husband from the hands of his enemies, by whom he had been made a prisoner; and after defending his cause in 12 battles, and experiencing many vicissitudes of fortune, she retired to France, where she died in 1482, at the age of 59. [Vide Plate VI]

Queens of France.

MARGARET *of Provence*, daughter of Raymond Berenger II, was married to S. Louis, at Sens, in 1234, and after accompanying him on his expedition to the Holy Land, in which she took an active part, she died at Paris in 1285.

MARGARET *of Burgundy*, daughter of Robert II, duke of Burgundy, was married in 1305 to Louis X; but being convicted of adultery, her lover was flead alive, and she was strangled in 1314.

MARGARET *of Scotland*, daughter of James I, king of Scotland, was married to Louis XI in 1436, and died in 1444, at the age of 26.

MARGARET *of France*, daughter of Henry II, and wife of Henry IV, was divorced from him in 1599, on account of her gallantries, and died in 1613, at the age of 65, leaving some poetical pieces and 'Memoires.'

Queens of Scotland, Denmark, and Spain.

MARGARET *of England*, grand-daughter of Edmund II, king of England, was married to Malcolm III, king of Scotland, in 1070, and died in 1093, of grief at the death of her husband in battle, by whom she was greatly beloved and esteemed. She was canonized by Innocent IV in 1251. Her three sons Edgar, Alexander, and David, successively filled the throne of Scotland, and her daughter Matilda was married to Henry I of England.

MARGARET, daughter of Waldemar III, king of Denmark, and wife of Hacquin, king of Norway, governed the kingdoms of Norway and Denmark, after the death of her husband, with much wisdom, and died after a reign of 36 years in 1412, at the age of 59, after having rendered the kingdom of Denmark very flourishing.

MARGARET, daughter of Charles of Austria, was born in 1584,

married to Philip III of Spain, and died in 1611, after having endowed many pious foundations.

Queens of Navarre.

MARGARET *of Orleans*, or *Valois*, duchess of Alençon, and sister of Francis I; celebrated for her wit and beauty, was born in 1492; married to Charles, last duke of Alençon, in 1509; and at the death of her husband was re-married in 1527 to Henry d'Albret, and died in 1549, at the age of 59, of a catarrh, which, it is said, she caught while making observations on a comet. She was the mother of Joan d'Albret, who, by Anthony of Bourbon, had Henry IV of France. This princess, who cultivated letters, wrote, among other things, 1. 'Miroir de l'Ame Pecheresse,' a work savouring of Protestantism, which was published in 1533, and condemned by the Sorbonne in the same year as heretical. 2. 'Eptameron,' known by the name of 'Nouvelles de la Reine de Navarre,' 4to. 1559, 1560, and several times since reprinted. Several editions have been printed with cuts, of which the most valued are that of Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1698; also in 3 vols. 8vo. Berne, 1780-81. 3. 'Les Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesse.' A collection of her productions, formed by John de la Haye, her valet de chambre, and published in 8vo. Lyons, 1547, and 1554.

MARGARET *of France*, another queen of Navarre, was also wife of Henry IV, and queen of France as above-mentioned.

Other Princesses of this Name.

MARGARET *of France*, daughter of Philip V, was married in 1320 to Louis II, count of Flanders, and died in 1382, leaving a high reputation for piety and virtue.

MARGARET *of Austria*, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I, was betrothed to the dauphin of France, afterwards Charles VIII; but not marrying him, she became the wife of the Infant of Spain, and after his death was married to Philibert, duke of Savoy. She died in 1530, at the age of 50, after having displayed her zeal against the Lutherans.

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Bletsoe, was born in Bedfordshire in 1441, and married Edmund, earl of Richmond, half-brother to Henry VI, by whom she had Henry VII. After her husband's death she married sir Henry Stafford; and for her third husband took Thomas Stanley, created earl of Derby, whom she survived four years, dying in in 1509. She has rendered her name illustrious by her noble foundations at Cambridge and Oxford; in the former of which Universities she founded the two Colleges of St. John's and Christ's, besides a divinity professorship in both the Universities, now well known by the name of the Lady Margaret's Professorships. She is described by Fisher, who preached her funeral sermon, as allied to 30 kings and queens. Her will, which is very curious, is preserved in the 'Collection of Royal and Noble Wills,' 4to. 1780; besides which she published 'The Mirroure of Golde for the Sinful Soule,' translated from the French; the translation of a book called 'Speculum Aureum Peccatorum.' She also translated out of the French into English the fourth book of Gerson's treatise 'Of the Imitation and following the Blessed Life of our most merciful Saviour Christ,' printed at the end of Dr. William Atkinson's English translation of the first three books, 1504. A Letter to her son is printed in Howard's 'Collection of Letters." She also made, by her son's command and authority, the orders yet extant for great estates of ladies and noble women, for their precedence, &c. [Vide Plate XII]

MARGARET *of York*, sister of Edward IV, and wife of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, distinguished herself by her opposition to the elevation of Henry VII, and the encouragement which she gave to the impostors Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, who disturbed the government of this monarch.

MARGARET *of York*, countess of Salisbury, and daughter of George, duke of Clarence, as also niece to Edward IV, and the last of the line of the Plantagenets, was beheaded in 1541, at the age of 70, by order of Henry VIII, on account of the intrigues which she was suspected of carrying on with her son cardinal Pole, against the government.

MARGARET *of France*, daughter of Francis I, was born in 1523, married to Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, in 1559, and died in 1574, after having acquired great reputation for her encouragement of learning.

MARGARET, duchess of Florence, and natural daughter of Charles V, was married by the emperor, her father, to Alexander de Medicis, duke of Florence, and after his assassination in 1537, to Octavius Farnese, nephew to the pope Paul III, at whose death she was entrusted by her brother Philip II with the administration of the government of the Low Countries, where she rendered herself extremely beloved by her prudence, and prevented those excesses into which the inhabitants were afterwards driven by the severity of the duke of Alba.

MARGARET, countess of Cumberland, daughter of the second earl of Bedford, wife of George, earl of Cumberland, and mother of Anne, duchess of Dorset, was also distinguished in her day by the spirit with which she brought to light and established the title of her family to several baronies that had for some centuries lain dormant. These, with the rest of the property, became the inheritance of the forementioned lady Anne Clifford, her only daughter. [Vide Plate VI] The Letters of this countess, as also her Diary, are extant in MS.

MARGARITONE (*Biog.*) a painter of Arezzo, who died in 1275, at the age of 77, is said to have invented the mode of gilding with leaf gold on Armenian bole.

MARGON, *William Plantavit de la Pause de* (*Biog.*) a French writer of Languedoc, who died in 1760, was the author of 'Memoires du Mareschal Villars,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Memoires du Duc de Berwick,' 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

MARGRAAF, *Andrew Sigismond* (*Biog.*) a chemist, was born at Berlin in 1709, and died in 1782, leaving several papers, published in the Memoirs of the Literary Society of Berlin, a number of processes and discoveries, which have been since collected and published both in German and French. Among these, the most important are what relates to phosphorus and its acid; to the reduction of zinc from calamine; to the fixed and volatile alcalies.

MARIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which was rendered celebrated by C. Marius. [Vide *Maria, gens*, under *Numismatics* and *Marius*]

MARIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the coins of this family are distinguished by the inscriptions C. MARIUS C. F.—C. MARIUS C. F. C. N.; also with the addition of the surnames of Capito and Trogus, C. MARI C. F. CAPIT.—C. MARIUS C. F. TRO. III VIR.

MARIA *Theresa* (*Hist.*) daughter of the emperor Charles VI, ascended the throne on the death of her father in 1736, and died in 1780, at the age of 63, after a long and vigourous reign, checkered by prosperity and adversity. By her husband, Francis Stephen of Lorraine, she had Joseph, king of the Romans and Hungary; Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany; Ferdinand, governor of Lombardy; Maximilian, grand master of the Teutonic Order; Maria Antoinette, the unfortunate queen of France; Charlotte, queen of Naples; Mary Amelia, allied to the duke of Parma; and Maria Christina, wife of the duke of Saxe-Teschen. [Vide Plate II]

MARIA, *Antoinette*, eldest daughter of the preceding. [Vide *Antoinette*]

MARIALES, *Xantes* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, descended of a

noble family, was born at Venice about 1580, and died in 1660, leaving many theological works, among others, 'Bibliotheca Interpretum ad Universam Summam D. Thomæ,' 4 vols. fol. 1669.

MARIAMNE (*Hist.*) daughter of Alexander, son of king Aristobulus, and of Alexandra, daughter of Hyrcanus, high-priest of the Jews, who was the most beautiful princess of her age, was married to Herod the Great; but falling under the suspicion of infidelity, she was put to death by his order, notwithstanding he was passionately fond of her. She was the mother of Alexander and Aristobulus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14.

MARIAMNE, daughter of Simon, and another wife of Herod the Great, was the mother of Herod Philip, who married the famous Herodias. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17.

MARIAMNE, the first wife of the ethnarch Archelaus, was repudiated by her that he might marry Glaphyra, daughter of king Archelaus.

MARIAMNE, daughter of the great Agrippa, married Archelaus, son of Chalcias, and afterwards Demetrius, the alabarch of Alexandria. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20.

MARIAMNE, daughter of Joseph, brother of Herod the Great, who was killed at the commencement of the civil wars, was married first to Herod, king of Chalcis, by whom she had a son named Aristobulus.

MARIANA, *John* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, and historian, was born at Talavera, in Castille, in 1537, and died in 1624, leaving among his works 'Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ,' the first 20 books of which he published in 1592, and afterwards 10 others. It has been frequently translated into French; the last of these translations was by P. Charenton, a Jesuit, in 5 vols. 4to. 1733. After his death P. Ferdinand Camargoy Salcedo, of the Order of St. Augustin. carried on this history from 1621, where Mariana left off, to 1649, and T. Basil Voren de Soto continued it to 1669. There is an edition printed at the Hague with the continuations, in 4 vols. fol. done up in two; but the best Spanish editions are that of Madrid, 2 vols. fol. 1780; and that with Mariana's continuations in 10 vols. 8vo. 1794. An English translation by capt. Stevens was published in folio, 1699. Besides this history, Mariana wrote 'De Rege et Regis Institutione, Lib. III,' Tolet. 1598, Mogunt. 1612; 'De Ponderibus et Mensuris;' 'Tractatus VII Theologici et Historici,' &c.

MARIANUS, *Scotus* (*Biog.*) a Scotch monk, related to the venerable Bede, and author of a Chronicle from the birth of Jesus to 1083, died in 1086, at the age of 58.

MARIETTE, *Peter John* (*Biog.*) secretary to the French king, who died in 1774, wrote 'Traité des Pierres Gravées,' 2 vols. fol.; 'Lettres sur la Fontaine de la Rue Grenelle;' 'Lettres a Caylus,' &c.

MARIGNAN, *John James Medichino, Marquis de* (*Hist.*) a native of Milan, recommended himself by his valour to the favour of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, from whose service he passed to that of the emperor, and after distinguishing himself against the French, he died in 1555, at the age of 60.

MARIGNI, *Enguerran de* (*Hist.*) of a very ancient family of Normandy, was the prime minister to Philip the Fair; but having provoked the hatred of many of the courtiers by his pride, he was accused, tried, and found guilty of several high crimes and misdemeanours; for which he was condemned to be gibbetted, and suffered this sentence in 1315.

MARILLAC, *Louis de* (*Hist.*) a marchal of France, of the noble family of Marillac, in Auvergne, was early engaged in arms, and distinguished himself at the siege of Montauban, as also at the battle of the Isle of Rhé, and the siege of Rochelle; but having incurred the displeasure of the cardinal Richelieu, he was arrested, and after being carried from one prison to another was finally beheaded as a criminal, by the commissaries who had sat in judgement upon him.

MARILLAC, *Charles de* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, was born in 1510, in Auvergne, attended his cousin John de la Foret, at the age of 22, in his embassy to Constantinople, where he himself acted in that capacity for four years; after which he was sent ambassador into England in 1538; was raised to the see of Vannes, in Brittany, in 1551; translated to the archbishopric of Vienne in 1557; and died in 1560; after having been employed in many important concerns both in church and state.

MARIN, *Michael Angelo* (*Biog.*) a novelist, was born at Marseilles in 1697, and died in 1767, leaving several Novels, as well as religious books, which were much esteemed in his day.

MARINARI, *Honorio* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, who died in 1715, at the age of 88, was a happy imitator of Carlo Dolce.

MARINI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born at Naples in 1569, and died in 1625, leaving numerous works; among others, 'Adone,' an heroic poem, the best edition of which is the Elzevir, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1678.

MARINIANA (*Hist.*) a wife of Valerian senior, by whom he had Valerian junior; little is known of her but by her medals, mentioned in the next article.



MARINIANA (*Numis.*) the medals of this empress bear her effigy, as in the annexed figure: inscription—DIVAE MARIANINAE; on the reverse, CONSECRATIO, which alludes to her death. *Beg. Thes. Brand.; Mediob. Imp. Rom.*

MARINUS, *Publius Carvilius* (*Hist.*) a general, who was sent by Philip against the Scythians, was saluted emperor by the soldiers, but killed in a sedition.

MARINUS, a count, who was made governor of Africa, put to death the tribune Marcellinus unjustly, for which he was deprived of his office, and reduced to a private condition.

MARINUS (*Ecc.*) the name of two popes.

MARINUS I, sometimes called *Martin*, was elected in 882, and died in 884.

MARINUS II, succeeded Stephen VIII in 943, and died in 946.

MARINUS, *St.* a martyr of Cilicia, was beheaded about 290. The Greeks observe his festival on the 8th of August.

MARINUS, a martyr in the third century, distinguished by his birth and his wealth, was beheaded about 261.

MARIO, *Nuzzi* (*Biog.*) or *Mario de Fiori*, a painter, who died at Rome in 1673, at the age of 70, was highly esteemed for his flowers and landscapes.

MARIOTTE, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a French philosopher and mathematician, was born at Dijon in 1666, and died in 1684, leaving several works, which were collected and published in 2 vols. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1717.

MARIVAUX, *Peter Carlet de Chambellain de* (*Biog.*) a French writer of dramas and romances, was born at Paris in 1688, and died in 1763, leaving, 1. 'Pieces de Theatre,' 5 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Homère Travesti,' 12mo. 3. 'Le Spectateur François,' 2 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Le Philosophe Indigent,' 12mo. 5. 'Vie de Marianne,' 4 vols. 12mo. 6. 'Le Paysan Parvenu,' 12mo. 7. 'Pharsamon,' &c. &c.

MARIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman peasant of Arpinum, rose by his military talents to the rank of consul, when he succeeded in defeating Jugurtha, and thus bringing the Jugurthan war to a successful termination. His subsequent victories procured him an election to the consulship five several successive times, when he begun to raise seditions, and, under pretence of opposing the power of Sylla, aimed at the sovereignty for himself. He died, however, in the midst of this struggle, A. C. 86, but not until he had deluged Rome with the blood of his enemies. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Flor.* l. 3.

MARIUS, son of the preceding, who shared in his father's good

and bad fortune, also followed his career of cruelty and ambition. He made himself consul at 25, but was defeated by Sylla, and fled to Præneste, where he was slain in attempting to escape. *Cic. Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Plut. in Mar.; Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1.

Marius, *M. Gratidianus*, a pretor, who was scourged and put to a cruel death by Catiline, or, according to others, by Sylla, was brother or uncle to the first Marius. *Cic. de Pet. Cons.* 3; *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Plut. in Syll.*

Marius, *M. Aurelius*, a native of Gaul, from the mean employment of a blacksmith, became one of the generals of Gallienus, and at length caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, but was killed by one of the common soldiers whom he offended three days after, according to Trebellius Pollio, which is scarcely credible from the number of medals struck of him. [Vide *Marius* under *Numismatics*]

Marius (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Avenche, who was present at the council of Maçon, held in 585, wrote a chronicle, which was first published by P. Chiflet, under the title of 'Marii Aventicensis seu Lausannensis Episcopi Chronicon,' &c. which is inserted in Duchêsne's collection of French historians.

Marius (*Numis.*) medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure: inscriptions—IMP. C. MARIUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. C. M. AUR. MARIUS P. F. AUG.; on the reverse, CONCORD. MILIT.—FELICITAS AUG.—PACATOR ORBIS.—SAC. FELICITAS.—VICTORIA AUG. *Vaill. Præst.; Harduin. Oper.; Mediob. Imp. Rom.*



Marius, *Maximus* (*Biog.*) a Latin writer, who published an account of the Roman emperors from Trajan to Alexander, which is now lost. *Capitolinus; Vopiscus.*

MARK (*Bibl.*) Μάρκος, the Evangelist, was, according to the accounts of both ancients and moderns, the disciple and interpreter of St. Peter, whom some have confounded with John Mark, mentioned *Acts* xii. &c.; but this opinion is pretty generally discarded. Whether he wrote his Gospel in Greek or in Latin is a matter of dispute; but, as he wrote it at Rome, it is most generally supposed to have been written in the latter language. *Iren.* l. 3, c. 1; *Tertullian. cont. Mar.* l. 4; *Papias. et Clem. Alex. apud. Euseb. Hist.* l. 2; *Hieron. de Vir. Illust.; Gregor. Nazian. Orat.* 25, &c.; *Epiphan. Hær.* 51; *Niceph. Callist. Hist.* l. 3, c. 43; *Du Pin, Bibl. &c. &c.*

Mark, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Roman by birth, succeeded Sylvester I in the papal chair in 336, but did not hold the pontificate more than eight months and twenty-two days, when he was succeeded by Julius I. *Baronius; Bellarmin, &c.*

Mark, bishop of Alexandria, succeeded Eumenes about 144, and governed this church until 154, when he was succeeded by Celadion. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 4; *et in Chron.*

Mark, a bishop of Jerusalem, and the first who governed this church not being a Jew. He was chosen after the persecution about 135, and held his charge until 156, when Publius succeeded him. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 4; *et in Chron.; Adon. in Chron.*

Mark, a heretic, and disciple of Valentin, used magic in order to make the wine in the chalice appear like blood. He also made four persons in the Godhead, and denied that our Saviour suffered actually in the body. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 4.

Mark, a bishop of Arethusa in the fourth century, was raised to the episcopal dignity in the reign of Constantine, and is said to have countenanced for some time the party of the Eusebians; but Gregory Nazianzene passes great eulogiums on this prelate for his steady adherence to the faith in the midst of all the sufferings which the Pagans made him endure.

Mark, a deacon of the church of Gaza, was sent by Porphyry, his diocesan, in 398 to Constantinople, in order to induce the emperor to have an idol temple pulled down, where the inhabitants of Gaza worshipped their god Marnas. He was supported in his appeal by S. John Chrysostom, if the accounts given of this transaction under the name of Mark be correct.

MARKHAM, *Gervase* (*Biog.*) an English author in the reigns of James I and Charles I, was the author of 'Herod and Antipater,' a tragedy, printed in 1622; 'The English Husbandman,' &c.; 'Pleasures of Princes in the Art of Angling;' 'The whole Art of Angling;' 'Hunger's Prevention, or the whole Art of Fowling;' 'The Soldier's Accidence and Grammar;' 'Devereux's Vertues Tears for the Loss of the most Christian King Henry Third,' &c. a translation from a French poem; 'England's Arcadia;' 'England's Parnassus;' and many other pieces in verse and prose.

MARKLAND, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) an English divine and poet, was born in London in 1645, educated at Oxford, and died about 1720, leaving a Poem on the Restoration; another on the Art of Shooting Flying; and a volume of Sermons.

Markland, *Jeremiah*, an English critic and divine, was born in 1693, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1776, leaving, 1. 'Epistola Critica ad Eruditissimum virum Franciscum Hare,' 8vo. Cantab. 1723. 2. An edition of Statius, of which the 'Sylvæ,' was published in 4to. 1728. 3. 'Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero, in a Letter to a Friend,' 1745, which gave rise to a controversy in the learned world respecting the genuineness of these letters. 4. 'De Græcorum quintâ Declinatione Imparisyllabica, &c. Quæstio Grammatica,' 4to. 1760, which was afterwards annexed to his edition of the 'Supplices Mulieres,' of Euripides, 4to. 1763. 5. An edition of the two Iphigeniæ, published under the title of 'Euripidis Dramata Iphigenia in Aulide et Iphigenia in Tauride; ad codd. MSS. Recensuit et Notulas adjecit Jer. Markland, Coll. D. Petri Cant. Socius,' 8vo. 1768 and 1771. Of this, as also of the 'Supplices Mulieres,' and the 'Quæstio Grammatica,' &c. an edition both in 8vo. and 4to. has since been published at Oxford, by Mr. Gainsford.

MARLBOROUGH, *John, Duke of* (*Hist.*) the second, but eldest surviving son of sir Winstan Churchill, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1650, became page of honour to James duke of York, in his youth; served in 1671 against the Moors at Tangiers, signalized himself the next year at the siege of Maestrecht, under the duke of Monmouth; was nominated ambassador to the court of France in 1681, assisted in defeating the duke of Monmouth at Sedgemore in 1685; was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to king William in 1689, when he was sent to command the English forces in the Netherlands, under prince Waldeck, general of the Dutch troops; in 1692 was imprisoned and divested of his offices in consequence of king William's displeasure, but being soon after reinstated in his favour, was readmitted of his Council, and to his other offices, which he retained until the accession of queen Anne, when, in the capacity of captain-general of all her majesty's forces in England, and of those employed abroad, in conjunction with her allies, he performed a series of brilliant exploits which were never before equalled, and have only been exceeded by those of the present age. His grace also acted as a negotiator as well as a warrior, and died in 1722, after having some time survived his mental faculties. [Vide Plate XIV]

Marlborough, *Sarah, Duchess of*, wife of the illustrious commander above-mentioned, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, esq. died in 1744, after having acted a conspicuous part at the court of queen Anne, where, for many years, she was the prime mover of every thing that passed in the political world. Previous to her death she employed Hooke, the Roman historian, at the price of 5000*l.* to write

a defence of her, which was published in 1742, under the title of 'An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, from her first coming to Court to the Year 1710; in a Letter from Herself to my Lord.' A selection of her papers was made in the way of diary, by sir David Dalrymple, lord Hailes, under the title of 'The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, published from the Original MSS,' 12mo. 1788.

MARLBOROUGH, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Spencer, [vide *Spencer* and *Churchill*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Spencer, duke of Marlborough, marquis of Blandford, earl of Sunderland, and of Marlborough, baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, and baron Churchill, of Sandridge.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth quarterly *argent* and *gules;* in the second and third a fret *or,* over all on a bend *sable,* three escallops of the first for Spencer; second and third *sable,* a lion rampant *argent,* on a canton of the last a cross *gules,* for Churchill.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or,* a gryphon's head between two wings erect *argent,* gorged with two plain collars *gules.*

Supporters. The dexter, a gryphon party per fess *argent* and *or;* sinister, a wyvern *argent,* their wings expanded, each collared and chained *sable,* and each collar charged with three escallops *argent.*

Motto. "Dieu defend le droit."

MARLBOROUGH, *Earl of,* a title conferred in 1626 on James Ley, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord High Treasurer of England, which title became extinct at the death of William, the fourth earl of Marlborough, in 1679.

MARLOE (*Biog.*) or *Marlow, Christopher,* a tragic poet of the 16th century, wrote, among other dramatic pieces, 'Tamerlane, the Great Scythian Emperor,' &c.; 'The rich Jew of Maltha;' 'The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Dr. John Faustus;' 'Lust's Dominion;' 'The Tragedy of King Edward II;' 'The Tragedy of Dido, Queen of Carthage,' besides which, he translated Coluthus' 'Rape of Helen,' into English rhyme; the 'Elegies of Ovid;' 'Loves of Hero and Leander,' &c.

MARLORAT, *Augustine* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine of the 16th century, and native of Lorraine, wrote Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, most of which were translated into English, in the age of Elizabeth.

MARMARICA (*Geog.*) a region of Africa, which formed one part of Libya, and is now comprehended under the kingdom of Barca. *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 4.

MARMION, *Shakerley* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, was born of an ancient family at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, in 1602, and died in 1639, leaving 'Holland's Leaguer,' &c. a comedy, 4to. 1632; 'A fine Companion acted before the King and Queen at Whitehall,' 4to. 1633; 'The Antiquary,' a comedy, 4to. 1641; this is also printed in Dodsley's collection of Old Plays, vol. x. second edition, to which the Biographia Dramatica, and other books, add 'The Crafty Merchant,' &c. He also published 'Cupid and Psyche, or an epic Poem of Cupid and his Mistress,' &c. besides other poems, scattered in different publications.

MARMOL, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a Spaniard, and native of Grenada, in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'La Descripcion General de Africa,' published in two parts, fol. Granada, 1573-99, translated into French, in three parts, by Nicholas Perrot d'Ablancourt, 4to. Paris, 1667. 2. 'Historia del Rebellion y Castigo de los Mariscos,' Malaca, 1600, besides some theological works.

MARMONTEL, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a modern writer of some distinction, was born in 1723 at Bost, a small town in Limosin, and died in 1799, leaving 'Denys le Tyran,' a tragedy; his well known 'Tales,' 'Belisarius,' 'Les Incas,' 'Epitre aux Poetes,' and a Life of himself, most of which are familiar to the English reader. His works have been frequently reprinted in French, but the best edition is that in 32 vols. 8vo. 1787. [Vide Plate XL]

MARMORA (*Geog.*) an island on the coast of Natolia, properly called by the ancients *Proconnesus,* which lies in a small sea, called after it the Sea of Marmora. This sea or gulf, called by the ancients *Propontis,* communicates with the Archipelago by the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the canal of Constantinople.

MARNAS (*Myth.*) a deity worshipped by the natives of Gaza, answering to the Jupiter of the Greeks.

MARNE (*Geog.*) a river of France, called by the ancients *Matrona,* has its source near Langres, and after a course of 220 miles, falls into the Seine at Charenton, a few miles above Paris.

MARNEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred on sir Henry Marney, of an ancient family in Essex, in 1523, which became extinct at the death of the second lord in 1525.

MARNIX, *Philip de* (*Biog.*) a disciple of Calvin, otherwise called Saint Aldegonde, was born at Brussels in 1538, and died in 1598, leaving several works written after the fashion of his sect.

MARO (*Biog.*) vide *Virgilius.*

MAROLLES, *Michael de* (*Biog.*) a French translator, was born in 1600, and died in 1681, leaving translations of Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, &c.

MARONEA (*Geog.*) a city of the Cicones, in Thrace, near the Hebrus, of which Bacchus was the chief deity. The wine has always been reckoned excellent. *Tibull.* l. 4; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 14, &c.

MAROT, *John* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born near Caen, in Normandy, in 1463, and died in 1523, leaving several works, which are mostly printed with those of his son Clement.

MAROT, *Clement,* son of the preceding, and also a poet of some celebrity, was born at Cahors, in Querce, in 1496, and died in 1544, leaving the reputation of being the poet of princes, and the prince of poets, in his time. His works have been collected and printed several times; the editions of the Hague, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1700, and 4 vols. 4to. 1731, are reckoned the best.

MARPESIA (*Hist.*) a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a successful war against the inhabitants of Mount Caucasus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Justin.* l. 2.

MARPESSA (*Myth.*) Μάρπησσα, a daughter of Evenus, and wife of Idas, who was carried away by Apollo, and rescued by her husband, who pursued her ravisher with bows and arrows. *Hom. Il.* l. 9; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 4.

MARR, *Donald, twelfth Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the first family which enjoyed this title under *Heraldry,* was carried prisoner to England in 1306, after the defeat of his uncle king Robert Bruce, and released after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314. Upon the death of Randolph, earl of Moray, regent of Scotland, the earl of Marr was elected to fill his place in 1332, when he assumed the command of the Scotch army, but from his inexperience in military concerns, was totally defeated by an inferior force under Edward Baliol, and was stifled to death in the rout.

MARR, *Thomas, thirteenth Earl of,* was much concerned in public transactions during the reign of king David II, to treat of whose release he was one of the ambassadors sent into England in 1351. He was constituted great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1358, named ambassador to treat with England in 1362, and died in 1377, after having been employed on other public business.

MARR, *Alexander Stewart, Earl of,* natural son of Alexander, earl of Buchan, fourth son of king Robert II, was one of the ambassadors sent to England to treat of peace in 1406,

distinguished himself in 1408 in the service of the duke of Burgundy; commanded the royal army in 1411 against the Lord of the Isles, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to England in 1416, and died in 1435.

MARR, *John, Earl of,* third son of king James II, being obnoxious to the favourites of James III, was in 1479 seized by his majesty's command, and confined in the castle of Craigmiller, and being condemned to die by the king's domestic council, he was put to death by having a vein opened.

MARR, *John, Earl of,* of the family of Erskine, mentioned under *Heraldry,* succeeded his father as governor of Edinburgh castle, and steering clear of all the party feuds which disturbed the nation at that time, he upheld the authority of the queen regent. On the return of queen Mary from France in 1561, he was appointed one of her Privy Council, and on the birth of king James VI in 1566, the queen committed the young prince to the custody of the earl of Marr. After the death of the regent Lennox in 1571, he was chosen regent in his stead, and died in 1572, leaving the reputation of unblemished integrity, a reputation which, in those days of faction and misrule, he enjoyed almost exclusively by himself.

MARR, *John, Earl of,* son of the preceding, was one of the accomplices in the Ruthven conspiracy, for seizing the king's person in 1582, with the view, as they declared, of removing from the king's presence his unworthy minion Arran, for which he was obliged to fly to England, and was attainted in the Parliament of 1584. On the removal of Arran he was restored to his honours and estates, and entrusted in 1595 by the king, with the keeping of prince Henry. He was sent Ambassador to England in 1601, where he entered into negociations for securing the succession of king James to the throne of England, and accompanied the king to England in 1603; he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and continued to enjoy the confidence of his sovereign, and to serve him in the most important affairs, until his death in 1634.

MARR, *John, Earl of,* son of the preceding, was sworn a Privy Councillor in Scotland, and appointed governor of the castle of Edinburgh in 1615, constituted one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session in 1620, and died in 1654, after having suffered for his loyalty.

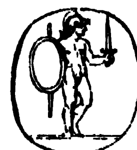
MARR, *John, Earl of,* and son of the preceding, commanded the Stirlingshire regiment in the Scotch army that marched to England in 1640, but joined the association at Cumbernauld in 1641, in favour of the king, continued a steady loyalist during the struggle for the rights of the crown and the kingdom, lived during the usurpation in a cottage at the gate of his house at Alloa, on account of the heavy fines imposed on his property, and died in 1668.

MARR, *John, last Earl of,* grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Charles, in 1689, and after having held several high offices in the reigns of Charles II, James II, and Anne, he was attainted in 1716, for the part which he took in favour of prince Charles, whom he accompanied to Rome, and after remaining for some years in his service, he died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1732.

MARR, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a Scotch title, the origin of which is lost in its antiquity. The first mention of it is as early as 1065, when Martacus, earl of Marr, was witness to a charter of donation by Malcolm Canmore to the Culdees of Lochleven. On the death of Thomas, thirteenth earl of Marr above-mentioned under *History,* he was succeeded by his sister Margaret, after which it reverted to the crown in 1426; but was restored in 1561 to John, lord Erskine, on making his claim good as the descendant, in the female line, from the eleventh earl of Marr, and consequently as heir to Isabel, the last countess of Marr. This claim had already been preferred in 1435 by sir Robert Erskine, and subsequently by his son Thomas, lord Erskine, who was dispossessed of the earldom of Marr in 1457 by the assise of error; but on the recognition of this claim to John, lord Erskine, the fourth in descent from him, the earls of Marr always protested that they ought to be called first on the roll of earls, as possessing the most ancient earldom in the kingdom.

MARS (*Myth.*) Ἄρης, the god of war, and the son of Jupiter and Juno, according to the Greek accounts, is distinguished by Homer by the epithet βροτολοιγὸς, the homicide, had the surnames of *Mavors, Gradivus, Quirinus,* and *Salisubsulus,* among the Romans; and was called *Enyalus* by the Sabines, *Camulus* by the Gauls, and *Mamers* by the Carthaginians. *Hom. Passim.; Hesiod. Theog.; Pind. Pyth. &c.; Apollod.* l. 1; *Varro de Ling. Lat.; Hygin. Fab.; Ovid, Fast. &c.*

MARS (*Numis.*) this deity is easily known by his attributes, namely, his helmet, his spear, or his sword, with which he is represented in every attitude or situation, as in the subjoined figures.


He is also frequently mentioned in inscriptions by the epithets of Victor, Propugnator, Conservator, &c.

MARSAIS, *Cæsar Chesneau du* (*Biog.*) a French grammarian, was born at Marseilles in 1676, and died in 1756, leaving, 1. 'Exposition d'une Methode Raisonnée pour apprendre la Langue Latine,' 12mo. 1722. 2. 'Les Veritables Principes de la Grammaire,' &c. 4to. 1729. 3. 'Histoire des Tropes,' 8vo. 1730, and 12mo. 1731. 4. An Abridgment of P. Jouvanci's 'Fable.' 5. 'Logique,' &c. reprinted in 12mo. 1762, with the articles which he furnished for the Encyclopedie. 6. 'Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Eglise Gallicane,' &c. published after his death. His whole works were collected by Duchosal and Millon, and published at Paris in 7 vols. 8vo. 1797.

MARSEILLES (*Geog.*) a large commercial city in the south of France, in the ancient province of Provence, and capital of the modern departments of the Mouths of the Rhone, situated on the Mediterranean, 180 miles S. by E. Lyons, 300 E. N. E. Bourdeaux, and 450 S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 5° 22′ E. lat. 43° 17′ N.

History of Marseilles.

Marseilles, which was a distinguished city in the time of the Romans, and well known by the name of *Massilia* [vide *Massilia*], became subject to the Goths in the decline of the Roman empire, from whom it passed to the Burgundians and the French. It had then princes of its own with the title of viscount, and became in 1243 a part of the county of Provence, which was united to the crown of France in 1481. Alphonsus, king of Arragon, took it by surprize in 1423; but the constable, Charles of Bourbon, and the emperor, Charles V, besieged it in vain in 1524, and again in 1536. In 1720 the plague broke out here, and carried off 60,000 of its inhabitants; and on the breaking out of the revolution, it was exposed to the fury of the convention, by whom the most respectable of its inhabitants were put to death, and the town being declared in a state of rebellion its name was ordered to be changed. This contest between the Jacobins and the loyal part of the community continued, with little intermission, until the assumption of power by Bonaparte in 1799. Marseilles is an episcopal city, of which St. Lazarus is said to have been its first prelate. It was formerly suffragan of Vienne, but afterwards of Arles.

MARSH, *Narcissus* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, descended from a Saxon family formerly seated in Kent, was born at

Hannington, in Wiltshire, in 1638, educated at Oxford, presented to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns in 1683, translated to the archbishopric of Cashell in 1690, thence to Dublin in 1699, and thence to Armagh in 1703, and died in 1713, leaving, besides many endowments for charitable purposes in England as well as Ireland, a great number of oriental MSS. to the Bodleian. Among his works, as an author, are, 1. 'Manuductio ad Logicam,' with which he printed Gassendus' small tract 'De Demonstratione,' Oxon. 1678. 2. 'Institutiones Logicæ in usum Juventutis Academicæ,' Dublin, 1681. 3. 'An Introductory Essay to the Doctrine of Sounds,' &c. published in the Philosophical Transactions.' 4. 'A Charge to his Clergy;' besides a letter published in 'Letters written by eminent Persons,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1813.

MARSHAL, *Walter* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, educated at Winchester and New College, was ejected from his living of Hursley, in Hampshire, in 1662, and died in 1690, leaving some religious works.

MARSHALL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Barkly, in Leicestershire, in 1621, educated at Oxford, and died in 1685, leaving, 1. 'Observationes in Evangeliorum Versiones perantiquas duas, Gothicas scilicet et Anglo-Saxonicas,' Dordrac. 1665. 2. 'An Epistle for the English Reader, prefixed to Dr. Thomas Hyde's Translation into the Malayan Language of the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles,' Oxford, 1677. 3. 'The Catechism set forth in the Common Prayer,' Oxford, 1679.

MARSHALL, *Nathaniel*, an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1729, published the genuine works of St. Cyprian, fol. 1717; and wrote a Defence of our Constitution in Church and State.

MARSHAM, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) an English writer and loyalist, was born in 1602, educated at Oxford, and in the Middle Temple, deprived of his office as clerk in the chancery on the breaking out of the rebellion, and died in 1685, after having suffered much in his estate for his principles. He wrote, 1. 'Diatriba Chronologica,' 4to. 1649. 2. 'Canon Chronicus Ægyptiacus,' &c. fol. Lond. 1672, reprinted at Leipzic in 4to. 1676, and at Franeker in 1696.

MARSHAM (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Romney, whose ancestor, sir Robert, the fifth baronet, was created in 1716 baron Romney. Charles, the third lord, was farther advanced in 1801 to the dignities of viscount Marsham and earl of Romney.

MARSHAM, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Romney.

MARSI (*Geog.*) a nation of Germany, who settled near the lake Fucinus, in Italy, and for some time carried on a successful war against the Romans; but being finally subjugated were allowed to enjoy the privileges of Roman citizens. *Cic. pro Balb.; Vel. Pat.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Plut. in Mar. &c.; Tacit. Annal.* l. 1.

MARSIGLI, *Lewis Ferdinand, Count* (*Hist.*) an Italian soldier and writer, was born at Bologna in 1658, and taken prisoner while serving the emperor Leopold I against the Turks in Hungary in 1683. Being soon after ransomed, he served in 1701 under count d'Arco in the war of the Spanish succession, when, in consequence of the surrender of the fortress of Brisac to the duke of Burgundy in 1703, the count lost his head; and Marsigli, who was at that time a marshal, was stripped of all his honours and commissions, and had his sword broken over him. He then withdrew from public life, and applying himself to literary pursuits, died in 1730, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Histoire Physique de la Mer,' fol. Amst. 1725. 2. 'Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus,' 6 vols. Atlas. fol. 1726. 3. 'Stato Militare dell' Imperio Ottomanno,' &c. fol. Hague, 1733.

MARSOLLIER, *James* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born in 1647, and died in 1724, leaving, 1. 'L'Histoire du Cardinal Ximenes,' 1693, and reprinted several times since. 2. 'Histoire de Henri VII Roi d'Angleterre,' &c. 1697. 3. 'Histoire de l'Inquisition et son Origine,' 1693. 4. 'Entretiens sur les Devoirs de la Vie Civile,' &c. 12mo. 1714, &c. &c.

MARSTON, *John* (*Biog.*) an English dramatic author in the time of James I, wrote 'Catiline and Sejanus,' a tragedy; 'Sophonisba,' another tragedy; besides other pieces, six of which were published together in a volume in 1633. He also wrote three books of satires, entitled 'The Scourge of Villainy.'

MARSUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Syria in the reign of the emperor Claudius, gave notice to the latter of the fortifications which Agrippa was making at Rome, who, in consequence, was forbidden to proceed in the work. From this period Marsus and Agrippa were sworn enemies. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 19.

MARSUS, *Domitius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the reign of Augustus, of whom four verses are extant on the death of Tibullus.

MARSY, *Francis Maria de* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris, and died in 1763, leaving 'L'Histoire de Marie Stuart,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1742; 'Memoires de Melvill,' 3 vols. 12mo. translated from the English; 'Dictionnaire abrégé de la Peinture et de l'Architecture;' 'Le Rabelais Moderne;' and 'L'Histoire Moderne,' 26 vols. 12mo.; besides his Latin poem, entitled 'Pictura,' 12mo. 1756, and another on tragedy.

MARSYAS (*Myth.*) Μαρσύας, a celebrated piper of Celenæ, in Phrygia, who had the temerity to challenge Apollo to a trial of musical skill on condition that whoever should be pronounced victor by the inhabitants of Nyssa should flea his antagonist alive. The victory being adjudged to Apollo, the god immediately tied his antagonist to a tree, and flead him alive. The fate of the musician was deplored by the Fauns, Satyrs, and Dryads, whose tears flowed so plentifully as to give rise to a river of Phrygia, which received the name of *Marsyas* after him.

Ovid. Met. l. 6.

Illum ruricolæ, sylvarum numina, Fauni,
Et Satyri fratres, et tunc quoque clarus Olympus,
Et Nymphæ flérunt: et quisquis montibus illis
Lanigerosque greges, armentaque bucera pavit.
Fertilis immaduit, madefactaque terra caducas
Concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis.
Quas ubi fecit aquam, vacuas emisit in auras;
Inde petens rapidum ripis declivibus æquor,
Marsya nomen habet, Phrygiæ liquidissimus amnis.

The unfortunate Marsyas is often represented on monuments tied to a tree with his hands behind him. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 165; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6; *Plut. de Ir.; Lucian. Dial.; Palæph. Incred.; Serv. in Virg. Æn.* l. 3, &c.

MARSYAS (*Biog.*) a Macedonian, son of Periander, a Greek historian, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, about 420, U. C., A. C. 335. He was the brother of Antigonus, who reigned after Alexander, and was brought up with him. Suidas has given an account of his works.

MARSYAS (*Geog.*) a river of Phrygia, the sources of which were near those of the Mæander. [Vide *Marsyas* under *Mythology*] These two rivers had their confluence a little below the town of Celenæ.

Lucan. l. 3, v. 206.

Lugent damnatæ Phœbo victore Celenæ:
Quà celer erectis descendens Marsya ripis
Errantem Mæandron adit, mistusque refertur.

Liv. l. 38.

MARTEL, *Charles* (*Hist.*) vide *Charles*.

MARTEL, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French surgeon, who was made chief surgeon to Henry IV, was the author of 'L'Apologie pour les Chirurgiens,' &c. and other things, which were

published with the surgery of Philip de Flesselle at Paris, 12mo. 1635.

MARTELLI, *Hugolin* (*Ecc.*) a Florentine, and bishop of Glandeve, accompanied the queen Catherine de Medicis into France, was raised to the see of Glandeve in 1572, and died in 1600, leaving, 1. 'De Anni in Integrum Restitutione,' Florent. 1578, and Lugd. 1582; to which was added 'Sacrorum Temporum Assertio.' 2. 'Chiavel del Calen dario Gregoriano.'

MARTELLI, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a Florentine poet, was born about 1500, and died in 1527, leaving some verses, serious and grotesque; the former of which were published in 8vo. at Florence in 1548; and the latter in the second volume of 'Poesie Bernesche.'

MARTELLI, *Vincent*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1556, left some 'Rime,' which appeared with his letters in 1607.

MARTELLI, *Peter James*, an Italian poet, was born at Bologna in 1665, and died in 1727, leaving several works; the principal of which were published under the title of 'Versi et Prose,' 7 vols. 8vo. 1729.

MARTENNE, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, was born in 1654 at St. Jean-de-Losne, in the diocese of Langres, and died in 1739, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Commentarius in Regulam Sancti Benedicti Literalis, Moralis, Historicus,' 4to. Paris. 1690. 2. 'De Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus,' 2 vols. 4to. 3. 'De Antiquis Ecclesiæ Ritibus circa Sacramenta,' 3 vols. 4to. 1700-2. 4. 'De Antiqua Ecclesiæ Disciplina in celebrandis Divinis Officiis,' 4to. 5. 'Thesaurus novus Anecdotorum,' 5 vols. fol. 1717. 6. 'Voyage Literaire de deux Benedictins,' 4to. Paris, 1717. 7. 'Veterum Scriptorum et Monumentorum Ecclesiasticorum,' &c. 9 vols. fol. 1724.

MARTENS (*Biog.*) or *Martinus*, *Thierry* or *Theodore*, a printer, who was born at Alost, in Flanders, in 1454, and died in 1534, is celebrated as the person who introduced printing into the Netherlands. He employed the double anchor as the sign of the books he printed.

MARTHA (*Bibl.*) Μάρθα, sister of Lazarus and Mary, and mistress of the house where our Saviour was entertained, in the village of Bethany. *Luke* x.; *John* xi. &c.

MARTHE (*Biog.*) vide *St. Marthe.*

MARTIA (*Hist.*) the wife of Cato Uticensis, whom he yielded to his friend Hortensius, and took back again at the death of the latter. *Plut. in Vit. Caton.*

MARTIAL, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Limoges, who came into France in the reign of Decius.

MARTIAL, an heretical bishop of Merida, in Spain, was driven from his see in the third century on a charge of favouring the Libellatics. *S. Cyprian. Epist.* 52.

MARTIAL, *d'Auvergne* (*Biog.*) a French poet of the 15th century, who died in 1508, wrote 'Arrêts d'Amour;' 'Vigiles de la Mort du Roi,' an historical poem on the death of Charles VII; 'L'Amant rendu Cordelier de l'Observance d'Amour;' 'Devotes Louanges à la Vierge Marie.'

MARTIALIS, *Cornelius* (*Hist.*) a Roman captain, whose valour is celebrated by Tacitus. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15; *Hist.* l. 3, &c.

MARTIALIS, *Marcus Valerius*, a poet, and native of Bilbilis, in Spain, went to Rome when he was 20 years of age, and recommending himself to the emperor's favour by his panegyrics, he was raised to the tribuneship by Domitian, and died in the 75th year of his age, A. C. 104. The best editions of Martial are those of Rader, fol. Mogunt. 1627; of Schriverius, 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1619; the Bipont edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 1784; and that of Smid, 8vo. Amst. 1701. His works were first printed at Venice, as is supposed, in 1470; then at Ferrara in 1471; Rome, 1473; and Venice, 1475.

MARTIANAY, *John* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, was born at St. Sever, a village of Gascony, in 1647, and died in 1717, leaving, among other things, an edition of the works of St. Jerome, in 5 vols. fol.; the first of which was published in 1693, the second in 1699, the third in 1704, the fourth in 1705, and the fifth in 1706.

MARTIANUS (*Hist.*) vide *Marcianus.*

MARTIGNAC, *Stephen Algai Sieur de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, who died in 1698, at the age of 70; translated Terence, Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Virgil, and Ovid, into prose, in 9 vols. 12mo.; besides which he wrote the Lives of the Archbishops.

MARTIN (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes.

MARTIN, *S.* I, a native of Todi, in the duchy of Spoleto, succeeded Theodore in 649, was banished in 653 by order of Constantius on account of his opposition to the heretics of his day, and died in 655 in consequence of the hardships he had to undergo. Eugene I was elected in his place by order of Constantius. *Anastas. in Vit. Pontif.*; *Baron. Annal.* &c.

MARTIN II, otherwise called IV by those who place Marinus I and II among the number of the popes of this name; a native of Andrecelles, in the province of Brie, was elected after Nicholas III in 1281, and died in 1285, after having excommunicated Peter of Arragon, the author of the Sicilian Vespers, and Michael Palæologus, emperor of Constantinople, who was in alliance with this king.

MARTIN III or V, a Roman named Otho, or Eudes Colonna, was elected in 417, after the abdication of Gregory XII, by which an end was put to the schism that had for 40 years disturbed the peace of the church. He received the submissive homage of the emperor and the elector Palatine, exercised considerable severity against the Hussites in Bohemia, and died in 1431, aged 63.

MARTIN, *S.* bishop of Tours in the fourth century, a Hungarian by birth, was born about 316 at Sabaria, a town of Pannonia, was elevated to the see of Tours in 371, and died about 397, after having founded the abby of Marmoutier, and other religious houses, and led a very austere life. He is regarded by some as the apostle of Gaul.

MARTIN (*Numis.*) vide *Martinus.*

MARTIN (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Long-Melford, in Suffolk, which claimed an alliance in the time of the heptarchy with the royal family. Their ancient seat was Admiston Hall, co. Dorset, whose last possessor was Nicholas Martin. From Richard Martin, a younger branch of this family, who settled at Long-Melford in the time of Richard II, descended sir Roger Martin, who was created a baronet in 1667. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three mascles *sable*, all within a bordure engrailed *gules*.

Crest. A cockatrice's head between two wings; another, a martin passant *proper*.

Motto. "Initium sapientiæ est timor Domini."

MARTIN, the name of another family of Lockynge, co. Berks, which, in the female line, is descended from sir William Thomas, of Yapton-place, co. Sussex; and enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir Henry William Martin. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, on a chevron between three crescents *argent*, an anchor with a cable-bit *proper*.

Crest. On a wreath, a dexter hand brandishing a sabre trunchant *proper*, hilt and pommel *or*.

Motto. "Auxilio ab alto." *Motto to the crest.* "Pro Patriâ."

MARTIN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a civilian, was born at Cerne, in Dorsetshire, admitted fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1539, and died in 1584, leaving two works against the Marriage of Priests, and also a Life of William of Wyckham. This Martin is mentioned in Fox's 'Acts and Monuments' as an assistant to Gardiner in the trial and condemnation of the Protestants.

Martin, *Gregory*, a writer of the Romish church, who was admitted one of the original scholars of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1557, by sir Thomas White, the founder, and died in 1582 at Rheims, is now remembered as the translator of the Bible into English from the Vulgate; the New Testament of which appeared first at Rheims and Antwerp, and the Old Testament several years after. He likewise published some other works, of which Wood has given a list.

Martin, *David*, a Protestant, was born at Revel, in Languedoc, in 1639, and died in 1721, leaving 'A History of the Old and New Testament,' in 2 vols. fol. Amsterdam, 1707; besides some other religious works.

Martin, *James*, a Benedictine, was born at Tanjaux, in Upper Languedoc, in 1694, and died in 1751, leaving a 'Treatise on the Religion of the Ancient Gauls,' in 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1727; 'History of the Gauls,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1754; besides other things.

Martin, *Thomas*, an English antiquary, was born at Thetford in 1697, and died in 1771, leaving a history of his native place, which was published after his death by Mr. Gough in 4to. 1779; he also took a part in Le Neve's 'Monumenta Anglicana.'

Martin, *Benjamin*, an optician and mathematical writer, was born at Worplesdon, in Surry, in 1704, and died in 1782, leaving, 1. 'The Philosophical Grammar,' 8vo. Lond. 1735. 2. 'Description and Use of the Globes,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1736. 3. 'Elements of Geometry,' 8vo. 1739. 4. 'System of the Newtonian Philosophy,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1759. 5. 'New Elements of Optics,' 1759. 6. 'Mathematical Institutions,' &c. 1759. 7. 'Biographia Philosophica,' &c. 8vo. 1765. 8. 'Philosophia Britannica,' 3 vols. 1778.

MARTINE, *George* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Scotland, was born in 1702, and died in 1743, leaving, 1. 'Tractatus de Similibus Animalibus,' &c. 2. 'Essays, Medical and Philosophical,' 8vo. 1740. 3. 'Georgii Martinii M. D. in Bartholomœi Eustachii Tabulas Anatomicas Commentaria,' 8vo. 1755.

MARTINEAU, *Bernard* (*Ecc.*) an apostolical missionary at Siam, and bishop *in partibus*, was born at Angers in 1654, and died in 1695, after having performed his office with extraordinary zeal. He was named by Innocent XII to the see of Sabula, and shortly after made coadjutor to the bishop of Metillopolis.

MARTINI, *Martin* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit and native of Trent, who resided many years as a missionary in China, and died there at the age of 74, was the author of, 1. 'China Illustrata,' fol. Amst. 1649. 2. 'De Bello inter Tartaros et Sinenses,' Antv. 1654. 3. 'Sinicæ Historiæ Decas prima,' &c. 4to. and 8vo. 1658.

Martini, *Raymond* (*Biog.*) a Dominican and orientalist of the 13th century, studied the Hebrew and Arabic in order to furnish himself with arguments against the Jews and Infidels on the subject of christianity, for which purpose he wrote his 'Pugio Fidei,' in 1278, which was not published until 1651; he is also said to have written 'Capistrum Judæorum,' and some other things.

Martini, or *Martinez Martin*, a professor of theology at Salamanca in the 16th century, wrote 'Institutiones Linguarum Hebraicæ et Chaldaicæ,' &c.

Martini, *John Baptist*, otherwise called *Padre Martini*, a monk of the order of the Friars Minor, who died in 1783, was the author of 'Storia Musica,' 3 vols. 4to. 1757-83; also 'Essemplare o sia Saggio di Contrappunto,' 2 vols. fol. Bologna, 1774; and 'Compendio della Theoria de Numere per Uso del Musico di F. Giambatista Martini Minor Conventuale.'

MARTINIANUS, *Marcus* (*Hist.*) an officer, was made Cæsar by Licinius to oppose Constantine, but was put to death by order of the latter, after having usurped the government not more than two months.

Martinianus, *S.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the persecution of Genseric, when he and four others, who were all slaves to a Vandal master, refused to embrace the Arian heresy, and were torn in pieces by horses. *Vict. Utic.* l. 1.

Martinianus (*Numis.*) medals of this usurper are inscribed D. N. MARTINIANUS P. F. AUG.—D. N. M. MARTINIANO P. F. AUG; on the reverse, JOVI CONSERVATORI.—CONSECRATIO. *Strad. Imp. Rom.; Mediob. Imp. Rom.; Bandur. Imp. Rom.*

MARTINICO (*Geog.*) an island in the West Indies, and one of the largest of the Caribbees, became first a French settlement in 1635; was taken by the English in 1794; restored to the French by the treaty of Amiens in 1802; but taken by the English in 1809; and finally restored to the French in 1815. The principal towns are Port Royal and St. Pierre.

MARTINIERE, *Anthony Augustin Brugen de la* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Dieppe in 1684, and died in 1749, leaving, 1. An edition of Puffendorf's 'Introduction à l'Histoire de l'Europe,' 1719, and frequently reprinted since. 2. 'Dictionnaire Geographique, Historique, et Critique,' 10 vols. fol. 1726-30; and reprinted at Dijon in 6 vols. fol.; at Venice and at Paris in 1768. 3. A continuation of Puffendorf's history, entitled, 'L'Histoire de L'Asie,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1735, and reprinted with the former work in 1743. 4. 'Essais sur l'Origine et les Progrès de la Géographie,' &c. which were printed in Camusat's 'Memoires Historiques.' 5. 'Traités Geographiques et Historiques,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Hague, 1730. 6. 'Essai d'une Traduction d'Horace en Vers.' 7. 'Nouveau Recueil des Epigrammatistes François Anciens et Modernes,' 2 vols. 12mo. 8. 'Introduction Generale à l'Etude des Sciences,' &c. 12mo. Hague, 1731, and reprinted in 1756 at the end of 'Conseils pour former une Bibliotheque peu Nombreuse mais choisie.' 9. An edition of M. Simon's 'Lettres Choisies,' with a life of the author, 4 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam. 10. 'Continuation de l'Histoire de France sous le Regne de Louis XIV, commencée par M. de Larrey.' 11. 'Nouveau Porte-feuille Historique et Littéraire, Ouvrage Posthume de M. Brugen de la Martiniére,' &c.

MARTINIUS, *Matthias* (*Biog.*) a German Protestant, was born in 1572, and died in 1630, leaving 'Lexicon Philologicum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Ultraj. 1697, and Amst. 1701; besides several theological works.

MARTINUS (*Numis.*) or *Martin V*, the first among the popes in honour of whom medals were struck, or whose medals have been preserved, is known by his effigy, as given in Plate X, and the inscriptions MARTINUS V, COLUMNA PONT. MAX.; ANNO PRIMO PONT. MCDXVII; QUEM CREANT ADORANT; all on the occasion of his coronation.—OPTIMO PONTIFICI ROMAE, in testimony of his virtues.—DIRUTAS AC LABANTES URBIS RESTAUR. ECCLES. COLUMNAE HUJUS FIRMA PETRA, on the occasion of his rebuilding the porch of the Lateran, &c.

MARTYN, *William* (*Biog.*) recorder of Exeter, was born in 1562, educated at Oxford, and died in 1617, leaving 'The History and Lives of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to King Henry VIII,' fol. Lond. 1616. An appendix was published in 1638 by B. K. M. A., including the history of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. He also wrote 'Youths' Instruction,' 4to. Lond. 1612.

Martyn, *John*, professor of botany at Cambridge, was born in 1699, and died in 1768, leaving, 1. A translation of 'Tournefort's History of Plants growing about Paris,' &c. 1720; but printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1732. 2. 'Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium,' 12mo. Lond. 1727. 3. 'Historia Plantarum Rariorum,' fol. 1728. 4. An Abridgement of the 'Philosophical Transactions,' 2 vols. 4to. 1734, as a continuation of the previous abridge-

ment in 5 vols. 5. An edition of Virgil's Georgics, 4to. 1741, with an English translation and notes; this was followed in 1749 by the Bucolics on the same plan. 6. 'Dissertations and Critical Remarks upon the Æneid of Virgil, by the late John Martyn,' &c. 12mo. with some account of the author, published in 1770 by his son, Thomas Martyn, the late botanical professor at Cambridge, and editor of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

MARTYR, *Justin* (*Ecc.*) vide *Justinus.*

MARTYR, *Peter* (*Biog.*) one of the first reformers, was born at Florence in 1500, and died in 1562, leaving several controversial works.

MARVELL, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull in 1620, and died in 1678, leaving, among other pieces, 'An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England,' &c. a violent attack on government. His Poems and Letters were published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1726, with an account of his life, by Mr. Cooke; and a handsome edition, in 3 vols. 4to. has since been published.

MARULLUS, *Epidius* (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people, who tore the garlands which had been placed on Cæsar's statues. *Cic. Phil.* 13, c. 15; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Suet. in Cæs.* c. 79.

MARULLUS, a governor of Judæa, who was appointed by Caligula until the arrival of Agrippa, surnamed the *Great. Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18.

MARULLUS (*Biog.*) a rhetorician, who had Seneca for a disciple. *Senec. Controv.* 1.

MARULLUS, *Marcus*, a poet in the reign of M. Aurelius, whose satires on the emperor were treated with deserved contempt. *S. Hieron. in Rufin.*

MARULLUS, *Tacitus*, a poet of Calabria in the fifth century, who wrote a poem in praise of Attalus, whom he styled a god. The king was, however, so offended with his impious flattery, that he ordered him to be burnt, but, upon more serious reflection, he mitigated his sentence. *Callimach. Exper. in Vit. Attil.*

MARULLUS, *Michael Tarchianota*, one of the Greek refugees, who, on the capture of Constantinople, his native city, retired into Italy, and was drowned accidentally in 1502 in a river of Tuscany. He wrote four books of Epigrams in Latin, and as many of Hymns, which were published at Florence in 4to. 1497.

MARUS (*Geog.*) the *Morava*, a river of Germany, which separates modern Hungary and Moravia.

MARY (*Bibl.*) Μαρια, the Blessed Virgin, and the mother of Jesus, was the daughter of Joachim and Anna, of the tribe of Judah, and the espoused wife of Joseph. *Matth.* i; *Luke* i. &c. Mary, who had attended our Saviour to the cross, was with the Apostles at his ascension, and continued with them at Jerusalem, waiting the descent of the Holy Ghost; after which she is said to have dwelt with the Evangelist St. John, and to have died in an extreme old age at Ephesus. *Euseb. in Chron.; Cyril. Alex. in Johan.* l. xii; *Nazian. Trag.; Epiphan. Hæres.* 78; *Concil. Ephes. Homil. III; Cedren. in Compend.*

MARY, the mother of James and John, is called by Mark, Salome, and by Matthew, the mother of the sons of Zebedee. *Matth.* xx; *Mark* xv.

MARY, the mother of John, surnamed *Mark*, to whose house Peter went when released from prison by an angel. *Acts* xii.

MARY *of Cleophas*, who is called in Scripture the sister of the mother of Jesus, *John* xix, is generally supposed to have been the wife of Cleophas, and mother of James the Less and Simon, the brethren of our Lord. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 3; *S. Chrysostom. Hom.* 89; *Hieron. Comment. in Matth.; Greg. Nyss.* Serm. 2; *Epiphan. Hæres.* 66, &c.

MARY, the sister of Lazarus and Martha, who is said by our Saviour to have chosen the better part. *Luke* x.

MARY MAGDALEN, from whom our Lord cast out seven devils, followed Christ in his last journey from Galilee to Jerusalem, and was at the foot of the cross with the Holy Virgin. She continued on Mount Calvary until our Saviour's death, and saw him placed in his tomb, after which she returned to Jerusalem to prepare for embalming him after the Sabbath was over; and the next day early in the morning she went to the sepulchre with Mary, the mother of James and Salome. *Matth.* xxvi; *Mark* xvi; *Luke* vii. viii. and xvi.

MARY, a christian convert, whom S. Paul salutes in his Epistle to the Romans. *Epist. Rom.* xvi.

MARY (*Hist.*) a Jewish lady, daughter of Eleazer, who, being reduced to the extremity of hunger, killed her own infant, and, having cooked the flesh, ate a part of it. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 6.

MARY, the name of several empresses and queens, &c.

Empresses.

MARY *of Arragon*, wife of the emperor Otho III, who reigned in the 10th century, rendered herself notorious by her debaucheries, and, having caused the death of a count, whom she had falsely accused of assaulting her, because he had refused her solicitations, she was convicted of the crime, and condemned to the flames by her injured husband. *Krantz. et Cuspin. in Otho.*

MARY *of Austria*, daughter of Charles V and Isabella of Portugal, was born in 1528, married to her cousin-german Maximilian, afterwards emperor, at the age of 20, and died in 1603 in a monastery, whither she had retired on the death of her husband. Her effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



Queens of France.

MARY *of Brabant*, daughter of Henry III, and sister of John, duke of Brabant, was married to Philip, surnamed the *Bold*, in 1274, and died in 1321 in retirement.

MARY *of Luxembourg*, daughter of the emperor Henry VII, was married in 1322 to Charles IV after his divorce from his first wife, Blanche of Burgundy, and died in child-bed in 1324.

MARY *of Anjou*, or *Provence*, daughter of Louis II, king of Naples, was married to Charles VII in 1422, and died in 1463, after having animated the French to make a vigorous resistance to the English. *Mezer. Hist.; Monstrelet. Chron.; Sainte Marthe, &c.*

MARY *of England*, daughter of Henry VII and sister of Henry VIII, was married to Louis XII in 1514, and at the death of the latter, which happened shortly after, she was married a second time to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had several children, and died in 1533, at the age of 37.

MARY *de Medicis*, daughter of Francis de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, was married in 1600 to Henry IV, after the dissolution of marriage between him and Margaret of Valois, was declared queen-regent by the king in 1610, previously to his intended departure, which was prevented by his assassination; after which the regency was confirmed to the queen, who governed until 1631, when she retired to the Low Countries, and died in 1642. *Thuan. Hist.; Dupleix. Mezerai, &c.*

MARY, or *Maria Theresa of Austria*, infanta of Spain, and daughter of Philip IV of Spain, was born at Madrid in 1638, married to Louis XIV in 1659, and died in 1683 universally regretted.

MARY, or *Maria Christina Victoria of Bavaria*, daughter of Ferdinand-Maria elector of Bavaria, was born at Munich in 1660, married in 1680 to Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV, and died in 1690.

Queens of England.

Mary, daughter of Henry VIII and Catharine of Arragon, was born in 1517, and, although set aside in the succession in favour of lady Jane Grey, nevertheless at the death of her brother Edward she was proclaimed queen, and, by the death of her rival, together with that of her husband and her father, she was left in peaceable possession of the throne. In 1554 she was married to Philip IV of Spain, and died in 1558, after an unhappy reign, in which she fruitlessly endeavoured to put down Protestantism by the most violent measures towards its adherents. Three books of devotion are ascribed to her. [Vide Plate IV]

Mary, daughter of James II, by the daughter of lord Clarendon, and wife of William III, was married at the age of 15 to William, prince of Orange, was crowned queen of England at the revolution, and died in 1694, at the age of 32, leaving no issue. [Vide Plate IV]

Queens of Scotland.

Mary *of Lorraine*, daughter of Claude of Lorraine, was married in 1534 to Louis of Orleans, and after his death was remarried in 1538 to James V of Scotland, by whom she had a daughter Mary, so celebrated for her beauty and misfortunes.

Mary *Stuart*, daughter of James V, and Mary of Lorraine above-mentioned, was born in 1542, and educated in France, where she was married in 1558 to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II. On the death of this monarch in 1560 she was obliged to return to Scotland, to take possession of a throne which she inherited from her father; was married in 1565 to her cousin Henry, lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, by whom she had one son, afterwards James VI of Scotland. In 1567 Darnley, whom she had caused to be proclaimed king, was murdered by the contrivance of the earl of Murray, the queen's illegitimate brother, who caused the house in which Henry resided to be blown up at night by gunpowder. This foul deed was charged upon Bothwell, the favourite of the queen, who also fell under the violent suspicion of being a partner in his guilt. Bothwell was tried and acquitted in 1567; but, triumphing in his iniquity, he presumed to seize the person of the queen, and oblige her to marry him: an outrage which excited such indignation among the nobility, that Bothwell was obliged to fly the kingdom, and Mary, falling into the hands of her enemies, was compelled by the regent, Murray, to resign the crown in favour of her infant son James VI. But escaping from her imprisonment, she revoked all the acts that had been extorted from her, and rallying her adherents, who did not amount to more than 6000 men, she made an effort to regain her rights. She was however defeated by the forces which the regent Murray brought against her, and in an evil hour, when she knew not where to fly, she was compelled to seek protection from her rival Elizabeth, who, contrary to all her expectations, detained her a prisoner, and after 18 years' imprisonment signed a warrant for her death, which was, as the latter affected, contrary to her orders put into execution in Fotheringay Castle, Mary's prison, in 1587. The royal sufferer maintained her dignity, her composure, and her faith, amidst all the provocations which were offered her by those who impertinently urged her in that trying moment to change her religion. [Vide Plate V]

Queens of Hungary and Bohemia.

Mary *of Austria*, daughter of Philip, archduke of Austria, was born in 1503, married in 1521 to Louis Jagellon, king of Hungary, who was killed at the battle of Mohatz in 1526. Her brother the emperor, Charles V, in 1531 gave her the government of the Low Countries, when, during the war between the emperor and the kings of France, she took an active part against the latter, and died in 1558, a few days after her brother, and after having governed her states with the greatest wisdom. [Vide Plate VI]

Mary, or *Maria Isabella*, queen of Hungary, sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, married in 1539 John Zapolvaivod, of Transylvania, who had been elected king of Hungary in 1526, and died in 1540, leaving a son by his queen, who successfully exerted herself to keep the crown of Hungary against Ferdinand of Austria. She died in 1558, leaving the throne to her son John Sigismund. *Strad. Decad.* l. 9.

Queen of Naples.

Mary *de Chastillon*, daughter of Charles de Chastillon, married in 1360 Louis of France, duke of Anjou, who was afterwards king of Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily. At the death of her husband in 1384 she governed the kingdom of Sicily during the minority of her son, and maintained his rights against Ladislaus, son of Charles de Duras, who disputed the crown with him. She died in 1404, after a wise and vigorous administration of the kingdom.

Princesses of this Name.

Mary *of Burgundy*, daughter of Charles, surnamed the Rash Duke, of Burgundy, was only 20 when her father was killed in 1477, at the siege of Burgundy, and made her heir of his estate. She chose Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederic, for her spouse, whom she married in the same year, and died in 1482.

Mary *of France*, eldest daughter of Louis VII, was married to Henry I, count of Champagne, surnamed the *Rich*, and died in 1198, at the age of 69.

Mary *of Luxembourg*, daughter of Peter II of Luxembourg, married first Louis of Savoy, and secondly Francis of Bourbon, count of Vendome, and died in 1546, after having been a widow for 51 years, and distinguished herself for her piety and her virtues.

Mary *Adelaide, of Savoy*, dauphiness, and daughter of Victor Amadeus II, duke of Savoy, was born at Turin in 1685; carried into France in 1696; married to Louis of France, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards dauphin, in 1697; and died in 1712.

Mary *of France* (*Biog.*) a French poetess, but not of the blood royal, who flourished about 1260, and resided for some time in England, translated from the English into French verse the Fables of Esop. Her poems on Chivalry, &c. are still preserved in the British Museum.

MARYBOROUGH, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred in 1821 on William Wellesley Pole, brother to the duke of Wellington and the marquis of Wellesley.

MASACCIO, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) or *Tomaso da San Giovanni*, an Italian painter, who died in 1443, at the age of 26, was considered as the chief artist of the second age of modern painting.

MASCARDI, *Augustin* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Sarzane, in the duchy of Genoa, in 1591, and died in 1640, leaving among his numerous works 'Dell' Arte Istorica;' 'La Congiura del Conte Giovanni Luigi Fieschi;' 'Dissertationes Ethicæ,' &c.

MASCARON, *Julius* (*Ecc.*) a French prelate, was born in 1634 at Marseilles; appointed to the bishopric of Tulles in 1671; translated to that of Agen in 1678; and died in 1703. None of his compositions have been printed, except a 'Collection of his Funeral Orations.'

MASCEZEL (*Hist.*) or *Mazczil*, an African by birth, and a general in the army of Honorius, opposed the designs of his brother Gildon, an African prince, against his master, and defeated him; but on his return to Italy was precipitated from a bridge into the river by the soldiers of Stilicho, who was jealous of the success of this general. *Jornand. de Regn. Success.*; *Marcellin. in Chron.*; *Zosim. Hist.*; *Oros. Hist.*

MASCLEF, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French theologian, and native of Amiens, who died in 1728, at the age of 66, was the author of 'Les Conferences Ecclesiastiques du Diocese d'Amiens,' &c. 12mo.; 'Grammaire Hébraïque,' &c. 12mo. 1716; 'Instruction familière sur la Soumission due à la Bulle Unigenitus,' 12mo. &c.

MASCON (*Geog.*) vide *Maçon*.

MASCRIER, *John Baptist de* (*Biog.*) a French abbé, was born in 1697 at Caen, and died in 1760, leaving 'Description de l'Egypte,' &c. 4to. 1735; 'Une Idee de Gouvernement Ancien et Moderne de l'Egypte,' 12mo. 1745; 'Histoire de la derniere Revolution dans les Indes,' &c.

MASENIUS (*Biog.*) or *Masen, James*, a Jesuit, and writer of Latin poetry, was born at Dalen, in the duchy of Juliers, in 1606, and died in 1681, leaving 'Sarcotis,' a Latin poem; besides 'Anima Historiæ, seu Vita Caroli V et Ferdinandi,' 4to.; 'Palæstra Eloquentiæ legatæ,' 4 vols. 12mo.; 'Palæstra Styli Romani,' &c.

MASERES, *Francis* (*Hist.*) Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, and a mathematician, descended from a French refugee family, was born in London in 1731, educated at Cambridge, studied law at the Inner Temple, and after being called to the bar, was in 1773 raised to the post of Cursitor Baron, which he held until his death in 1824. Among his works as an author are 'A Dissertation on the Negative Sign in Algebra, containing a Demonstration of the Rules concerning it,' written while fellow of his college in 1758; 'The Elements of Plane Trigonometry,' &c.; 'The Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities,' 4to. 1783; 'Enquiry into the Extent of the Power of Juries,' &c. 8vo. 1792; 'Scriptores Logarithmici,' 6 vols. 4to. 1791—1807; 'Historiæ Anglicanæ Monumenta,' 4to.; 'Occasional Essays,' &c. 8vo. 1809; and 'Select Tracts,' &c.

MASHAM, *Lady Damaris* (*Biog.*) a lady of distinguished accomplishments, daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and wife of sir Francis Masham, bart. was born in 1658, and died in 1708, leaving 'A Discourse concerning the Love of God;' 'Occasional Thoughts in reference to a Virtuous and Christian Life.'

MASINISSA (*Hist.*) a son of Gala, king of a small part of Africa, who assisted the Carthaginians in their wars against Rome, was, by an act of generosity on the part of the former, converted into an active ally, in consequence of their releasing his nephew, who had been a prisoner in the service of Asdrubal. He contributed on several occasions to the successes of the Romans, particularly at the battle of Zama against the great Annibal. At his death, which happened A. C. 149, in the 90th year of his age, Masinissa entrusted the care of his kingdom to Scipio Æmilianus, empowering him to divide it among his three sons. Scipio faithfully executed his will; but the death of the two youngest, Gulussa and Manastabel, left Micipsa sole possessor of his dominions. *Polyb.* l. 3, &c.; *Cic. de Senect.* c. 10; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Sallust. in Jugurth.*; *Liv.* l. 25; *Strab.* l. 17; *Justin.* l. 33; *Appian. in Lybic.*

MASIUS, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Dumas*, was born in 1516 at Linnich, near Brussels, and died in 1573, leaving 'Syrorum Peculium,' 1571; 'Grammatica Linguæ Syriacæ,' fol. 1571; besides other things.

MASKELYNE, *Nevil* (*Biog.*) an astronomer and mathematician, was born in 1732 in London, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1811, leaving a Collection of his Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory, which were printed in 1774, by command of his majesty; also a Catalogue of the right Ascensions and Declinations of 36 principal fixed Stars, with Tables for their Correction, distinguished by the appellation of "Dr. Maskelyne's 36 Stars;" besides which he was the projector of the 'Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris,' the first volume of which was published under his direction for 1767, and has since been continued annually. In 1767 he published an auxiliary work, entitled, 'Tables requisite to be used with the Nautical Almanac, in order to find the Latitude and Longitude at Sea;' and some time after he published Mayer's Tables, with both Latin and English explanations, under the title of 'Tabulæ Motuum Solis et Lunæ,' &c. It was published like the foregoing, by order of the commissioners of longitude.

MASO, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Finiguerra*, a goldsmith of Florence, who flourished about 1480, is said to have invented by accident the art of taking impressions from engravings on copper.

MASON, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a statesman in the reigns of Henry VIII, and his successors Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1566, after having been employed on several embassies by Henry, and filled, among other offices, that of Privy Councillor to this king and his successors. He was a munificent benefactor to his native town of Abingdon, and left a handsome estate for the endowment of an hospital.

Mason, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Durham, was born in 1566, educated at Oxford, and died in 1621, leaving, 1. 'The Authority of the Church in making Canons and Constitutions concerning Things indifferent,' a sermon, 4to. Lond. 1607; Oxford, 1634. 2. 'Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' fol. Lond. 1613; which has been translated by Lindsay, with valuable notes.

Mason, *Henry*, a brother of the preceding, who was deprived of his living in the time of the rebellion, and died in 1647, was the author of some pious tracts, mentioned by Wood.

Mason, *John*, a nonconformist, descended from a family that had been for several generations beneficed clergymen, who died in 1763, is now remembered as the author of a little work entitled 'Self-Knowledge;' and also of some volumes of sermons, entitled 'Christian Morals,' &c.

Mason, *William*, an English poet, the friend and biographer of Gray, was born in 1725, in St. Trinity Hall, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, of which his father was vicar, and died in 1797, leaving 'Isis,' a poem, printed in 1748, and directed against the supposed Jacobitism of Oxford, which was answered by Mr. Thomas Warton, in his 'Triumph of Isis;' 'Elfrida,' a dramatic poem, in 1752, 'Odes on Memory,' &c. 1756; 'Caractacus,' another dramatic poem, in 1759, which was translated into Greek by the Rev. G. H. Glasse; 'Three Elegies,' in 1762; all which, except the 'Isis,' were collected into one volume, and republished in 1764. In 1772 appeared the first book of his 'English Garden,' which was followed by three others in 1777, 1779, and 1782; in 1775, 'Memoirs of Gray,' 4to.; in 1779, 'Ode to the Naval Officers of Great Britain;' in 1783, translation of Du Fresnoy's 'Art of Painting;' in 1788, 'Secular Ode in Commemoration of the glorious Revolution;' and also 'The Poems of William Whitehead, Esq.' to which he prefixed Memoirs of him; in 1795, 'Essay Historical and Critical on English Church Music. In all the earlier editions of his poems he omitted some of his pieces for various reasons; but in 1796 he determined to collect the whole into an additional or third volume, which appeared after his death in 1797. Among his works, in the late edition of the English Poets, was inserted a series of poems, entitled 'Heroic Epistle,' which is now generally ascribed to him by unanimous consent, although he never avowed himself as the author. It is a piece of party spleen, of which he might with justice be ashamed. [Vide Plate XXIX]

MASSAC (*Biog.*) or *Masse, John Baptist*, a French miniature-painter, who was born at Paris in 1687, and died in 1767, copied, from the original paintings of Le Brun, the collection of prints from the great gallery, and other apartments, at Versailles, which were engraved by the best artists under his inspection.

MASSAGETÆ (*Geog.*) Μασσαγέται, a people of Scythia, who put their parents to death after they came to a certain age, and ate their flesh mixed with that of their cattle. *Dionys Perieg.* v. 737.

> Τὺς δὲ μετ' ἀντολίην δὲ πέρην κελάδοντος 'Αράξυ
> Μασσαγέται ναίυσι, θοῶν ρυτῆρες ὀϊςῶν
> 'Ανέρες, οἷς μήτ' αυτὸς ἐγω, μηθ' ὅςις ἑταιρος
> Εμπελάσαι.

Herod. l. 1; *Stab.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 1; *Lucan.* l. 2; *Justin.* l. 1.

MASSANIELLO (*Biog.*) vide *Anello.*

MASSANISSA (*Hist.*) vide *Masinissa.*

MASSEREENE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred on sir Clotworthy Skeffington, fourth viscount Massereene, in 1719, which became extinct at the death of Chichester, the fourth earl, in 1816; but the viscounty of Massereene, and the barony of Loughneah, devolved on Harriet Skeffington, his only daughter, and sole heir. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three bulls' heads erased *sable*, armed *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a mermaid with comb and mirror, all *proper*.

Supporters. Two stags *sable*, attired and unguled *or*, each gorged with a chaplet of white roses barbed and seeded *proper*.

Motto. "Per angusta ad augusta."

MASSICUS (*Geog.*) now *Monte Marso*, the name of a mountain in Campania famous for its vines.

Horat. l. 1, od. 1.

> *Veteris pocula Massici.*

Virg. Georg. l. 2.

> —— *Et Bacchi Massicus humor.*

Mart. l. 1, ep. 27.

> *Egerit et nigros Massica cella cados.*

Plin. l. 14; *Columel.* l. 3.

MASSIEU, *William* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Caen in 1665, and died in 1722, leaving a number of dissertations, which are inserted in the 'Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.'

MASSILIA (*Geog.*) called by the Greeks Μασσαλια, and now *Marseilles*; a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, was founded, A.C. 539, by a people of Phocæa, in Asia, who quitted their country to avoid the tyranny of the Persians. It was celebrated among the Romans as one of the earliest seats of literature, and was of sufficient consequence to wage war with the Carthaginians, the Gauls, the Ligurians, and other neighbouring states. By becoming the ally of the Romans its power was established; but having provoked the resentment of Cæsar by the part which it took in favour of Pompey, it was so reduced by his oppressions that it never afterwards recovered its independence. [Vide *Marseilles*] *Herod.* l. 1; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Cic. pro Flac.* c. 26; *Liv.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 1; *Mela*, l. 2; *Senec. ad Helv.*; *Flor.* l. 4; *Tacit. Annal* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 37.

MASSILLON, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a distinguished French preacher, was born at Hieres, in Provence, in 1663, and died in 1742, leaving a number of sermons and other works, which were published complete by his nephew in 14 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1745.

MASSINGER, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, was born in 1584 at Salisbury, and died in 1640, leaving a number of dramatic pieces, of which only eighteen have reached us. These have been frequently reprinted; but the edition by Mr. Gifford, in 4 vols 8vo. 1805, and reprinted in 1813, is considered as the most correct, not only of Massinger's works, but of any of our ancient poets. [Vide Plate XXX]

MASSON, *Papirius* (*Biog.*) or *Papire Masson*, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Germain-Laval in 1544, and died in 1611, leaving 'Des Annales de la France,' the best edition of which is that in 4to. 1598; 'Des Eloges des Hommes illustres,' 8vo. 1638 and 1656; 'Description de la France par les Rivieres,' 8vo. 1685; 'Une Histoire des Papes,' &c.

MASSON, *John*, a French refugee, who died in England about 1740, wrote 'Jani Templum Christo nascente reseratum,' 4to. 'Histoire Critique de la Republique des Lettres,' 15 vols.; 'Vitæ Horatii, Ovidii, et Plinii Jun.' 3 vols. &c.

MASSON, *Francis*, a botanist, was born at Aberdeen in 1741, and died in 1805, leaving, among other things, a work on the genus Stapelia in thin folio.

MASSUET, *René* (*Biog.*) or *Renatus*, a Benedictine, was born at S. Ouen de Macelles in 1665, and died in 1716, after having completed an edition of the works of St. Irenæus, fol. Gr. et Lat. 1710, which is esteemed to be the best.

MASSY (*Her.*) the name of a family which is derived from Massy, a lordship in Normandy, where they resided at the time that Normandy was conquered by Rollo in 876, when they were styled lords of Massy. Hugh Massy, a descendant of this family, was created in 1776 baron Massy, of Duntrileague, co. Limerick. A junior branch of the same family, also enjoys the peerage conferred in 1800 on Eyre Massy, a general, and younger brother of Hugh, lord Massy, who, for his distinguished services in America and elsewhere, was created a peer by the title of lord Clarina.

MASSYLA (*Geog.*) an inland part of Mauritania. *Liv.* l. 24, &c.; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Lucan.* l. 4.

MASTELLATA (*Biog.*) vide *Donducci.*

MASTER (*Biog.*) or perhaps *Masters, Thomas*, a poet and historian, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1643, was the author of, 1. 'Mensa Lubrica,' 4to. Oxon. 1658, a second edition. 2. *Μονοςροφικα εις την τη Χριςη Σταυρωσιν*, a Greek poem on the passion of Christ, which was translated into Latin by Mr. Jacob of Merton College, and into English by Cowley, and published at Oxford in 4to. 1658. His other Latin productions were 'Iter Boreale,' 'Carolus Redux,' 'Ad Regem Carolum,' &c.; besides which he rendered great assistance to Herbert in his 'Life of Henry VIII,' and collected a great mass of historical information, which is said to be in the library of Jesus College, Oxford.

MASTERS, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a divine and antiquary, was born in 1713, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1798, leaving a 'History of the College of Corpus Christi,' &c. 4to. 1753; besides his communications to the Archæologia.

MATAPAN *Cape* (*Geog.*) the *Tænarium Promontorium* of the ancients, the most southern point of Morea, in Greece, between the Gulf of Coron and of Colochina. Lon. 22° 40'. lat. 36° 34' N.

MATERNUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Triers, and disciple of S. Thierri, who was sent, with Eucharius and Valerius, to preach the Gospel in those parts. Maternus died bishop of Triers about A.D. 130, after having governed the church for 40 years.

MATERNUS, bishop of Cologne at the commencement of the fourth century, assisted at the council of Rome in 313, when Donatus was condemned, and afterwards at a council held at Arles in 314 on the same subject.

MATHER, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born at Lowton, in Lancashire, in 1596, educated at Oxford, and died in 1699, after having left his country to establish a church for himself in New England. He had four sons, who all imbibed his principles, and exposed themselves to trouble for publishing them. Samuel Mather, the eldest, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1671, wrote various controversial tracts. Increase Mather, the youngest, who died in 1723, was an active partisan in his day; and,

besides several controversial tracts, he wrote 'A Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England;' 'An Essay for recording illustrious Providences,' &c.; 'A Discourse on Comets;' 'A Discourse concerning Earthquakes,' &c.

MATHER, *Cotton*, son of Increase Mather before-mentioned, was born at Boston in 1663, and died in 1728, leaving no less than 382 productions of his pen; among which were 'Magnalia Christi Americana, or an Ecclesiastical History of New England, from its first Planting in 1620 to 1698,' fol.; 'The Christian Philosopher;' 'Ratio Disciplinæ Fratrum Nov-Anglorum;' 'Psalterium Americanum;' 'The Wonders of the Invisible World,' &c.

MATHEW (*Her.*) or *Ap-Mathew*, the name of a noble family which have possessed considerable property at Rader, in the county of Glamorganshire, from time immemorial, and are descended from David Mathew, the great standard bearer of king Edward IV, whose monument is still to be seen in the cathedral of Landaff. Francis Mathew, esq. the first of this family who was ennobled, was created in 1783 baron Landaff, in 1793 viscount Landaff, and in 1797 earl of Landaff.

MATHIAS (*Bibl.*) vide *Matthias*.

MATIDIA (*Numis.*) daughter of Marciana, the sister of Trajan, was honoured by her uncle with the title of Augusta, as we learn from medals bearing the inscription MATIDIA AUGUSTA.—MATIDIA AUG. DIVAE MARCIANAE F.—DIVA AUGUSTA MATIDIA.—DIVAE MATIDIAE SOCRUI.

MATILDA (*Hist.*) or *Maude*, queen of Germany, and mother of the emperor Otho, was married to Henry, surnamed the *Fowler*, at whose death in 936 she assisted her son in the government of his dominions, and died in 968, after having built many religious houses.

MATILDA, or *Maude*, daughter of Baldwin V, count of Flanders, was married to William the Conqueror, and died in 1083.

MATILDA, daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, and niece to Edgar Atheling, was married in 1100 to Henry I, who thereby greatly obliged his English subjects from the relationship she held with their ancient line of Saxon kings.

MATILDA, daughter of Henry I and the above-mentioned Matilda, was first betrothed to the emperor Henry V at the age of eight, and on the death of Henry was married to Geoffry, son of Fulk, count of Anjou, in 1127. She was left heir of all her father's dominions, which were contested with her by Stephen, count of Blois; and after a struggle carried on with alternate success by both parties, an accommodation was entered into that Stephen should possess the crown during his life-time, and at his death Henry, the son of Matilda, should succeed to the kingdom.

MATIUS, *Cn.* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the age of Augustus, who wrote farces that were highly applauded for their wit and humour. He also wrote a poem in heroic verse, which he called the Iliad; but of all his compositions only 14 lines are extant, which have been preserved in the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.' *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 15, ep. 2; *Colum.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 15; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12; *Gell.* l. 6; *Sueton. in Cæs.* c. 52.

MATRONA (*Myth.*) one of the surnames of Juno, because she presided over marriage and child-birth.

MATRONA (*Geog.*) a river of Gaul, now called the *Marne*, which falls into the Seine. *Auson. Mon.* 462.

MATSYS (*Biog.*) or *Messis*, *Quintin*, an artist of Antwerp, was born in 1460, and died in 1529, leaving a Descent from the Cross, which has been admired for the spirit, skill, and delicacy of the whole; and 'The two Misers,' in the gallery of Windsor, which is reckoned his master-piece.

MATSYS, *John*, son of the preceding, was also a painter, and imitated his father's style, but is not reckoned his equal.

MATRED (*Bibl.*) מטרד, daughter of Mezahab, mother of Mehetabel, and wife of Hadar. *Gen.* xxxvi.

MATTAN (*Bibl.*) מתן, or *Mathan*, son of Eleazar, father of Jacob, and grandfather of Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary. *Matth.* i.; *Luke* iii.

MATTAN, priest of Baal, killed before the altar of his false god by order of the high-priest Jehoiada. 2 *Kings* xi.

MATTANIAH (*Bibl.*) מתניה, chief of the ninth family of the Levites. 1 *Chron.* xxv.

MATTATHA (*Bibl.*) מתתה, son of Nathan, and father of Menan, ancestor of Jesus Christ.

MATTATHA, son of Hashum, one who, at the return of the Babylonish captivity, put away his strange wife. *Ezr.* x.

MATTATHIAS (*Hist.*) מתתיה, son of John, of the family of Joarib, and of the race of the priests, who, with his five sons, refused to abandon the law of God according to the order of Antiochus; and, retiring into the mountains, was followed by many Israelites, with whose assistance he was enabled to make head against the troops. This was the commencement of the war which was afterwards so successfully prosecuted by his son Judas Maccabæus and his brothers, who after him were called the *Maccabees*. [Vide *Maccabæus*]

MATTATHIAS, son of Simon Maccabæus, and grandson of Mattathias, was treacherously killed, with his father and one of his brethren, by Ptolemy, son-in-law of Simon, in the castle of Docus. 1 *Mac.* xvi.

MATTHEW (*Bibl.*) Ματθαῖος, an apostle and Evangelist, was son of Alpheus, a Galilean by birth, a Jew by religion, and a publican by profession. *Mark* ii.; *Luke* v.; *Matth.* ix.; *Clemens. Alexand. Pæd.* l. 2, c. 1; *Origin. in Matt.*; *Chrysost. in Matt.*; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5; *S. Hieron. Præf. in Evang. Matt.*; *S. Epiphan. Hæres.* 29; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* &c.

MATTHEW (*Hist.*) the name of two dukes of Lorraine in the 12th century.

MATTHEW I, surnamed the *Great*, of the family of Visconti, lord of Milan, was created Vicar-General of Lombardy, by the emperor Adolphus in 1294, and died in 1322, after having made himself master of different places, and been at open warfare with the pope John XXII.

MATTHEW II, of the same family, having rendered himself contemptible by his vices, was killed by his two brothers in 1355. *Spondanus, Bzovius, &c.*

MATTHEW, *Cantacuzene*, son of John, emperor of the east, was made a partner in the empire in 1355, and being compelled by John Palæologus to share the fortunes of his father, retired to a monastery on Mount Athos, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of letters.

MATTHEW (*Ecc.*) a cardinal of a noble family of Rheims, was created a cardinal by pope Honorius in 1125, and after being nominated to the see of Albano, he was sent a legate into France in 1128, and died in 1135. He executed several important missions for the popes Honorius II, and Innocent II, and left among his works as an author, 'De Perfectione Monachorum;' 'De Vanitate Mundi;' 'De Votis Monasticis,' &c.

MATTHEW *of Vendosme*, abbot of St. Denys, in France, was regent of the kingdom in 1270, during the absence of S. Louis on the crusade, and died in 1286, after having enjoyed the esteem of the popes Clement IV, Nicholas III, and Martin II. A poem in elegiac verse, containing the history of Tobias, is ascribed to him, which was printed at Lyons in 1542.

MATTHEW *of Cracovia*, a Polonese, and bishop of Worms, was sent by the emperor Robert III, on an embassy to Rome; and nominated cardinal by pope Gregory XII in 1408, but declined the honour for fear that the diocese of

Worms might then object to him for their bishop, after which he returned to his see, and died in 1410, leaving some theological works.

MATTHEW, a patriarch of Constantinople in the 16th century, succeeded Macarius, but was deposed by a faction, whose interest prevailed at the court of the Grand Seignor, and after having had Gabriel, Theophanes, and Meletius, for his successors, he was re-established two several times.

MATTHEW, *Tobias*, an English prelate, was born at Bristol in 1546, educated at Oxford, and after various preferments, was in 1595 consecrated bishop of Durham, and translated in 1606 to the archiepiscopal see of York, which dignity he enjoyed until his death in 1628. He was a political partizan, and extravagantly fond of preaching. Of his lady, whose maiden name was Barlow, it is said, in the inscription on her tomb, that she was the daughter of a bishop; her father-in-law was an archbishop, four of her brothers were bishops, and her husband an archbishop.

MATTHEW (*Her.*) vide *Mathew*.

MATTHEW *of Ghent* (*Biog.*) an ancient French poet, who flourished about 1260, and wrote different pieces of poetry mentioned by Fauchet, in his 'Poetes François.'

MATTHEW, *Paris*, vide *Paris*.

MATTHEW *of Westminster*, an English historian, who flourished, according to some, in 1377; but according to others, much earlier, wrote a history from the foundation of the world, which he entitled 'Flores Historiarum,' &c. published at London in 1567, and at Franckfort in 1601, both in folio.

MATTHEW, *Tobias*, eldest son of the archbishop Matthew above-mentioned, was born at Oxford in 1578, and died in 1655, after having attached himself to the Romish church, and entered the society of the Jesuits at Ghent. He wrote, 1. 'The Life of St. Teresa,' 8vo. 1623. 2. 'S. Augustine's Confessions,' translated, 8vo. 1624. 3. 'The Penitent Banditto,' &c. 4. 'A Collection of Letters, made by Sir Tobie Matthews, Knt. with a Character of Lucy, Countess of Carlisle,' 8vo. Lond. 1660, &c.

MATTHIAS (*Bibl.*) Μαθθίας, the apostle, one of the first of our Saviour's disciples, and one of those who continued with him from his baptism to his ascension, was chosen by lot to supply the place of the traitor Judas. *Acts* i. The Greeks place his festival on August 9, and the Latins Feb. 24; but of his life and death nothing authentic is mentioned in history.

MATTHIAS (*Hist.*) or *Matathias*, a Jew, of the party of the Macedonians, or of the Syrians, was sent to Judas Maccabæus, with proposals of peace. 2 *Macc.* xiv. 19.

MATTHIAS, son of Theophilus, high-priest of the Jews, succeeded Simon, son of Boethus, A. M. 3999, and was high-priest but one year. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17, c. 8.

MATTHIAS, son of Ananus, high-priest of the Jews, succeeded Simon Cantharus A. M. 4044, and was succeeded the next year by Ælioneus.

MATTHIAS, son of Theophilus, high-priest of the Jews, succeeded Jesus, son of Gamaliel, A. M. 4068, and was deposed three years after, to make way for Phannias, son of Samuel, the last high-priest of this nation. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 5.

MATTHIAS, son of the emperor Maximilian, succeeded his brother Rodolphus II in 1612, and died in 1619, at the age of 62, when he was succeeded by Ferdinand II. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



MATTHIAS, *Corvinus*, son of the famous Huniades, was elected king of Hungary in 1458, and died in 1487, after having obtained great advantages over the emperor, who disputed the crown of Hungary with him.

MATTHIEU, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born at Porentrui, in the diocese of Basle, in 1583, and died in 1621, leaving, 1. 'Histoire des Choses Memorables &c. sous le Regne de Henri le Grand,' fol. 1611, 8vo. 1612. 2. 'Histoire de S. Louis,' 1618. 3. 'Histoire des Rois François I, Henri II, François II, Charles IX, et Henri III,' 2 vols. fol. 1631, &c.

MATTHIEU, *John Baptist*, son of the preceding, published a History of Louis XIII.

MATTHIOLUS (*Biog.*) or *Matthioli, Peter Andrew*, a physician and botanist, was born at Sienna, in Tuscany, in 1501, and died of the plague at Trent in 1577, leaving, 1. 'Commentarii in sex Libros P. Dioscoridis,' &c. fol. Venet. 1554, of which an Italian edition had been published in 1548, and numerous editions in Latin and Italian, were afterwards published. 2. 'Dialogus de Morbi Gallici Curatione,' printed in the collection of Luisinus. 3. 'Apologia versus Amatum Lusitanum,' Venet. 1558. 4. 'Epistolarum Medicinalium Lib. V,' Prag. 1561. 5. 'Disputatio adversus Viginti Problemata Melchioris Guilandi,' &c. An edition of all his works was published by Caspar Bauhin, in fol. Basil. 1598.

MATTI, *Don Emanuel* (*Biog.*) a Spanish poet, was born at Oropesa, in New Castille, in 1663, and died in 1737, leaving some letters and Latin poetry, which were published at Madrid in 2 vols. 12mo. in 1735.

MATTIACI (*Geog.*) a tribe of Germans, who inhabited the country round the modern Marpurg. The Mattiacæ Aquæ was a small town which is now called Wisbaden, opposite Mentz.

MATURINO (*Biog.*) a painter of Florence, and disciple of Raphael, who died in 1527, at the age of 37, assisted his master in his designs.

MATUTA (*Myth.*) a deity among the Romans, the same as the Leucothoe of the Greeks. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 2.

MATY, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a physician and scholar, was born in Holland in 1718, and died in 1767, leaving 'Journal Britannique,' a periodical paper, printed at the Hague, and giving an account of English publications; and 'Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield,' which were completed and published by his son-in-law Justamond, in 2 vols. 4to. 1777.

MATY, *Paul Henry*, son of the preceding, was born in 1745, educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and died in 1787, leaving a translation of Riesbeck's Travels through Germany, and a translation into French of the account of the gems in the 'Gemmæ Marlburienses,' besides a review of new publications.

MAVORS (*Myth.*) a name of Mars.

MAUBERT, *de Gouvert, John Henry* (*Biog.*) a political adventurer, well known as the editor of the Brussels Gazette, was born at Rouen in 1721, and died in 1767, at Altona, after having been driven from place to place under suspicion of his being a spy. He wrote likewise 'Testament Politique du Cardinal Alberoni;' 'Histoire Politique de Siecle,' 2 vols. 4to. 1757.

MAUBEUGE (*Geog.*) a town of the Low Countries, in the former province of Hainault, and in the modern department of the north on the Sambre, 13 miles S. Mons, was called in the Latin of the middle ages *Malbodium*, or *Malobodium*. This town, which was well fortified by Louis XIV, was one of the strong places occupied by the allies from 1815 to 1818.

MAUCROIX, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) a French translator, was born at Noyon in 1619, and died in 1708, leaving several translations, as of, 1. 'Homilies de Saint Jean Chrysostôme au Peuple d'Antioche,' Paris, 1671, and again in 1689. 2. 'L'Histoire du Schisme d'Angleterre,' written in Latin by Sanders, and published at Paris in 1675, and in Holland in 1683. 3. 'Les Vies des Cardinaux Polus et Campege,' Paris, 1677, translated from the Latin of Becatelli, and Sigonius. 4. 'Le Traité de Lactance de la Mort des Persecuteurs de l'Eglise,' Paris, 1680; Lyons, 1699. 5. 'L'Abregé

Chronologique de l'Histoire Universelle, faite en Latin par le Père Petau,' Paris, 1683, and Brussels, 1690. 6. 'Des Ouvrages de Prose et Poesie, des Sieurs Maucroix et de la Fontaine,' 2 vols. Paris, 1685, and Holland, 1688. 7. 'Les Nouvelles Œuvres de Maucroix,' 12mo. Paris, 1726.

MAUD (*Hist.*) vide *Matilda*.

MAUDE (*Her.*) the name of a family, otherwise written *Monte-Alto, Montalto, Moald* or *Monthaut, Montalta, Monthault, Munthalt, Mawde* or *Maude*, who derive their descent from Eustace de Montalto, a descendant from the lords of Monte-Alto, in Italy, who came over with the Conqueror, and obtained considerable grants of lands. Sir Robert de Montalt was created a baronet of Ireland in 1718, and sir Thomas de Montalt, the second baronet, was advanced to the peerage in 1776, by the title of baron de Montalt, of Hovenden, which becoming extinct at his death, was revived in the person of his brother sir Cornwallis, in 1785, who was farther advanced in 1792, to the dignity of viscount Hawarden, of Hawarden. [Vide *Hawarden*]

MAUDUIT, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a French divine, was born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1634, and died in 1709, leaving 1. 'Mélanges dediverses Poésies,' &c. 12mo. Lyons, 1681. 2. 'Traité de la Religion,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1677, and 1698. 3. 'Analyse de l'Evangile,' &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 1694, which was followed by similar works, consisting of 31 dissertations in 12mo. 1694. 4. 'Meditations pour une Retraite Ecclésiastique de dix Jours,' &c.

MAUDUIT, *Israel*, a political writer, and a dissenter, was born at Bermondsey in 1708, and died in 1787, leaving 'Short View of the History of the New England Colonies,' 1769; 'Letters of Governor Hutchinson,' 1774, &c.

MAUPERTIUS, *Peter Lewis Moreau de* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was born at St. Malo in 1698, and died in 1759, leaving a number of works on mathematical and physical subjects, &c. which were collected and published in 4 vols. 8vo. Lyons, 1756, where they were reprinted in 1768; besides which, he was the author of a great many papers, printed in the Memoirs of Paris and Berlin Academies.

MAURA, *Santa* (*Geog.*) the ancient *Leucadia*, an island in the Ionian Sea, on the west coast of Greece, nearly opposite to the Gulf of Arta, 15 m. N. the island Cephalonia. Its capital of the same name is lon. 20° 46′ E. lat. 38° 40′ N. This island was conquered by the Turks, but retaken by the Venetians, ceded to France in 1797, and incorporated into the Ionian republic in 1799, which is now under the protection of Great Britain.

MAUREGATUS (*Hist.*) seventh king of Leo and Oviedo, and natural son of Alphonsus I, usurped the throne in 783, from his nephew Alphonsus, and called in the aid of the Moors to support him in his usurpation. He died in 788, and his effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



MAUREPAS, *John Frederic Phelypaux, Count of* (*Biog.*) grandson of the count de Pontchartrain, minister under Louis XIV, was born in 1701, and died in 1781, leaving some 'Memoires,' of which three editions were published in 4 vols. 8vo. 1790—1792.

MAURETANIA (*Geog.*) now commonly written *Mauritania*, a country on the western part of Africa, so called from its inhabitants, *Mauri*, from the Greek *μαυρὸς*, *black*; or from the Hebrew מעוריכ; which signifies the same. It was divided into *Mauretania Cæsariensis*, and *Tingatana*, which were reduced by the emperor Claudius to a Roman province, and now form the modern kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Fez*. *Sallust. Jug.*; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mel.* l. 1.

MAURETANIA (*Numis.*) this country struck some medals in the reign of Adrian, commemorative of his arrival there, and benefits conferred upon it, bearing the inscriptions ADVENTU AUG. MAURETANIAE. — RESTITUTORI MAURETANIAE, &c.

MAURICE *of Nassau* (*Hist.*) prince of Orange, and one of the greatest warriors of his age, was made governor of the United Provinces after the assassination of his father, by Balthazer Gerard in 1584, and died in 1625, after having spent his life in obtaining a series of victories, interrupted by very few reverses. His views of obtaining the sovereignty of the states were opposed by the pensionary Barnevelt, who suffered for his opposition.

MAURICE, *Count de Saxe*, vide *Saxe*.

MAURICE (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Rouen, who died in 1234, laid his diocese under an interdict, because S. Louis, the king, had caused the revenues of the archbishopric to be seized. Five letters of his are preserved in the Spicilegium of P. D. Acheri, the three last of which relate to this subject.

MAURICE, *Regan* (*Biog.*) an officer of Dermot, king of Leinster, in Ireland, who flourished about 1171, wrote a history of the events of his time, which was translated into French verse by one of Maurice's friends, and into English by George Carew, president of the province of Munster, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

MAURICE, *Thomas*, an English divine, and miscellaneous writer, of an ancient Cambrian family, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1824, at the age of 70; published 'Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces,' 8vo. 1779, and reprinted with additions in 1800; 'Indian Antiquities,' &c. the two first volumes of which appeared in 1791, the seventh and last in 1796, parts of this work were reprinted in 1800, under the title of 'A Dissertation on the Oriental Trinities;' also 'History of Hindostan,' 1795, of which a new edition was printed in 1821; 'Sanscrit Fragments,' &c. 1798; 'Modern History of Hindostan,' first volume in 1802, and the second volume in 1804, to which a Supplement was added in 1810; 'Brahminical Fraud detected, in a Series of Letters to the Episcopal Bench,' 1812; 'Observations connected with Astronomy and Ancient History,' &c. 1816; 'Observations on the Remains of Ancient Egyptian Grandeur and Superstition,' &c. 1818, besides his 'Memoirs,' written by himself, and some other pieces.

MAURICEAU, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French accoucheur, was born at Paris, and died in 1709 at an advanced age, leaving, 1. 'Traité des Maladies des Femmes Grosses,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1688, which was often reprinted, and translated into Latin, as well as the modern languages. 2. 'Aphorismes touchant l'Accouchement,' &c. ibid. 1694. 3. 'Observations sur la Grossesse,' &c. 4to. 1695. 4. 'Dernieres Observations sur les Maladies des Femmes Grosses,' &c. 4to. 1708.

MAURICIUS, *Tiberius* (*Hist.*) or *Mauritius*, emperor of the East, although a native of Cappadocia, was a Roman by extraction. He was appointed by Tiberius, the commander of his armies, received his daughter Constantina in marriage, and being chosen by him as his successor, he ascended the throne at his death in 582, and was killed by the usurper Phocas, at the age of 63, after a reign of 20 years, during which he was successful against the Persians, and particularly strenuous in support of the Catholic faith.

MAURICIUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, DN. FL. MAURIT. —DN. MAURICII.—DN. MAURITIUS P. F. AUG.—DN. MAURIT. TIB. P. P. AUG. &c. *Vaill. Præst.*; *Ducang. Fam. Byzant.*; *Bandur. Imp. Rom.*



MAURICIUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) commander of a legion of soldiers, composed altogether of Christians, distinguished by the name of *the Theban Legion*, probably because it had been raised in Thebais; which refused, in the time of Diocletian, to offer sacrifice to idols, in consequence of which the emperor Maximianus, ordered it to be decimated, and on finding

that the remainder persisted in their refusal, he had the whole put to death. This martyrdom is said to have happened about 286, at a place then named Agaunum, in Chablais, in the diocese where a famous monastery was erected by Sigismund, king of Burgundy, in 900, called the Monastery of St. Mauricius.

MAURITANIA (*Geog.*) vide *Mauretania.*

MAURITIUS (*Geog.*) or the *Isle of France*, an island in the Indian Sea, situated about 600 miles E. Madagascar, lying in the 57th degree of east longitude, and 19 and 20 south latitude. It was first discovered in 1505, by the Portuguese captain Don Pedro Mascarenhas, but was not formed into a settlement before the year 1644, when the Dutch made use of it as a landing place for their Indian ships. They abandoned it, however, at the commencement of the 18th century, when the French having taken possession of it, made it their chief naval station in the Indian Sea, until the English, provoked by the injury done to their shipping during the war, sent an expedition against it in 1810, to which it surrendered without much resistance, since which period it has remained in their hands.

MAURO-CORDATO, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) a Greek by birth, and minister at the Ottoman court, was sent by Solomon III, in 1688, on an embassy to Vienna, and died in 1716, after having, in the character of plenipotentiary, had a share in concluding the peace of Carlowitz. In 1675, he translated into the Turkish language by order of the grand sultan, the Atlas of the edition of Holland, in 12 vols. fol.

MAURO-CORDATO, *John Nicholas* (*Biog.*) son of the preceding, published in Greek, a treatise 'De Officiis,' &c. 4to. 1719, and 1722.

MAUROLICO (*Biog.*) or *Maurolicus, Francis*, an Italian mathematician, was born in 1494, at Messina, and died in 1575, leaving, 1. An edition of the 'Sphericæ,' of Theodosius, fol. 1558. 2. 'Emendatio et Restitutio Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi,' fol. 1654. 3. 'Archimedis Monumenta omnia,' fol. 1585. 4. 'Euclidis Phænomena,' 4to. Rom. 1591. 5. 'Martyrologicum,' 4to. 6. 'Sinacarum Rerum Compendium.' 7. 'Rimes,' 8vo. 8. 'Opuscula Mathematica,' 4to. 9. 'Arithmeticorum Libri duo.'

MAURUS, *Terentianus* (*Hist.*) governor of Syene, in Upper Egypt, under Trajan, or, according to some, under the two Antonines, was the author of a Latin poem on the rules of poetry and versification, which is still extant, and was first published by G. Merula, at Milan, in 1497, afterwards by Janus Parrhasius, and N. Brisæus, then by Jacobus Micyllus, at Francfort, 8vo. 1584. It is also inserted in the 'Grammatici Veteres,' of Putschius, 4to. Hanov. 1605, and in the 'Corpus omnium Veterum Poetarum Romanorum,' 2 vols. 4to. Genev. 1611.

MAURUSIA (*Geog.*) another name for Mauretania.

MAURY, *Jean Seffrein* (*Ecc.*) a French cardinal, was born at Vabees, the former county of Venaisson, in 1746, and after taking part for some time in the French revolution, he retired to Italy, where he was created a cardinal, and nominated bishop of Nicæa. In 1807 he made his submission to Bonaparte, by whom in 1810 he was made archbishop of Paris, but on the downfal of the usurper, he was obliged to withdraw from France, and died at Rome in 1817, leaving among his works, an Essay on Eloquence, &c.

MAUSOLUS (*Hist.*) Μαυσωλὸς, a king of Caria, whose wife, Artemesia, was so disconsolate at his death, which happened A. C. 353, that she drank his ashes, and ordered one of the grandest and noblest monuments of antiquity to be erected in memory of him. This monument, which was one of the seven wonders of the world, and called after him Mausoleum, has given its name to monuments or tombs of any particular magnificence and grandeur.

Mart. l. 10, ep. 63.

Marmora parva quidem, sed non cessura, viator,
Mausoli saxis Pyramidumque leges.

Propert. l. 3, el. 2.

Nec Mausolei dives fortuna sepulcri,
Mortis ab extremâ conditione vacat.

Herodot. l. 7; *Plin.* l. 36; *Gell.* l. 10.

MAUSOLUS, another king of Caria, who joined the league of the Byzantines, Rhodians, &c. against the Athenians. *Diodor.* l. 16.

MAUSSAC, *Philip James* (*Biog.*) a counsellor in the parliament of Toulouse, was born there in 1580, and died in 1650, leaving some notes on Harpocration, published in 1614; and some 'Opuscula,' which contained various articles of criticism.

MAUTOUR, *Philibert Bernard Moreau de* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born at Beaume, in 1654, and died in 1737. His poems are scattered in the 'Mercure,' and other publications, besides which he published a translation of Petavius' 'Rationarium Temporum.'

MAUVIA (*Hist.*) a queen of the Ishmaelites, or Saracens, who desolated Palestine and Arabia in the fourth century, and in the reign of the emperor Valens, but after a long warfare, she made an alliance with the emperor, and became a convert to the Christian faith. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Ammian. Marcel.* l. 14; *Baron. Annal.*

MAXENTIUS, *Marcus Aurelius Valerius* (*Hist.*) son of Valerius Maximianus, surnamed *Herculius*, declared himself emperor after the abdication of Diocletian and his father in 306, but was defeated by his adversary and rival Constantine the Great, and, falling into the river Tibur, was drowned in 312. *Euseb. Hist. et Vit. Const.*; *Aurel. Vit. de Cæs.*; *Eutrop.* l. 10; *Idat. in Chron.*; *Zosim.* l. 2.

MAXENTIUS, an officer who enjoyed great honours at the court of Constantinople in the fourth century, was deprived of them on account of his haughtiness, in consequence of which he embraced the monastic life. *Gregor. Nazian. Epigram.*

MAXENTIUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure: inscriptions — MAXENTIUS NOB. C. — M. AUR. MAXENTIUS NOB. CAES.—M. VAL. MAXENTIUS NOB. CAESAR.—MAXENTIUS P. F. AUGUSTUS.—MAXENTIUS PRINC. INVICT.—IMP. MAXENTIUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. C. MAXENTIUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. C. M. VAL. MAXENTIUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. MAXENTIUS DIVO MAXIMIANO PATRI.—IMP. MAXENTIUS DIVO CONSTANTIO ADFINI. &c.; on the reverse—ADLOCUTIO AUG.—AETERNA FELICITAS AUG. N.—CONSERVATOR AFRICAE.—CONSERVATOR URBIS SUAE, &c. — FEL. PROCESS. CONSUL. AUG. — FELIX CARTHAGO. — FIDES MILITUM AUG.—HERCULI COMITI AUG.—JOVI CONSERVATORI AUG. N.—MARTI. PROPU. IMP. AUG.—SECULI FELICIT. AUG. N.—SALUS AUGG. &c. — TEMPORUM FEL. VICTORIA AETERNA AUG.



MAXIMIANUS (*Hist.*) the name of two emperors.

MAXIMIANUS, *Marcus Aurelius Valerius*, surnamed also *Herculius*, a native of Sirmium, in Pannonia, of mean parentage, rose from the condition of a common soldier to have a share in the empire with his fellow-soldier Diocletian. On the abdication of the latter, Maximianus was induced to follow his example in 302, but reassumed the imperial dignity in order to oppose his son Maxentius; and on the desertion of his troops he fled to the court of Constantine, to whom he gave his daughter Faustina in marriage. He was, however, afterwards detected in an attempt on the life of his son-in-law, and was sentenced to die; but, being left to choose his own death, he strangled himself at Marseilles in 310, in the 60th year of his age. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 8: *Ammian. Mar-*

cellin. l. 16; *Aurel. Vict. de Cæsar. Eutrop.* l. 9; *Socrat.* l. 1; *Theodoret.* l. 5; *Zosim.* l. 2; *Oros.* l. 7.

Maximianus, *Galerius Valerius*, a native of Dacia, and originally a shepherd, on entering the army attracted the notice of Diocletian, who raised him to the dignity of Cæsar, and gave him his daughter Valeria. He afterwards increased his influence still more by gaining a signal victory over the Persians; and as soon as Diocletian abdicated he was proclaimed Augustus in 304, but, his cruelty soon rendering him odious, he found himself attacked by his rival Maxentius, and obliged to fly. He died in 311, in the greatest agonies, which the Christian writers of that day considered as the infliction of divine providence for his cruelties towards the Christians. *Euseb.* l. 3; *Lactant. de Mort. Persecut.*; *Aurelius Victor*, *Zosimus*, *&c.*

Maximianus (*Numis.*) medals are extant of both the emperors above-mentioned.

Maximianus, the colleague of Diocletian, is distinguished by his effigy as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions—VAL. MAXIMIANUS NOB. CAES.—IMP. C. VAL. MAXIMIANUS AUG.—IMP. C. M. AUREL. VAL. MAXIMIANUS.—IMP. MAXIMIANUS SEN. AUG.—BEATISSIMO SEN. AUG.—IMP. FELICISSIMO SEN. AUG.—DIOCLETIANUS ET MAXIMIANUS.—DIVO MAXIMIANO SEN. OPTIMO FORT. IMP.—DIVO MAXIMIANO PATRI MAXENTIUS AUG.; on the reverse, ABUNDANT AUGG.—ADVENTUS AUGG.—AEQUITAS AUGG.—AETERNITAS AUGG.—AUSPIC. FEL.—CLARITAS AUGG.—CONCORD. MILIT.—HERCULI COMITI AUGG. NN. &c. &c.



Maximianus, *Galerius*, whose effigy is given as in the annexed figure, is distinguished also by the inscriptions—MAXIMIANUS CAES.—MAXIMIANUS NOB. CAESAR ET CONSUL.—C. GAL. MAXIMIANUS NOB.—G. VAL. MAXIMIANUS C.—IMP. MAXIMIANUS JUN. AUG.—IMP. GAL. MAXIMIANUS P. F. AUG.—DIVO GAL. MAXIMIANO AUG.; on the reverse, AETERNA MEMORIA FORTI FORTUNAE.—FORTUNAE REDUCI AUGG. N. N.—MARTI PROPUGNATORI.—PRINCIPI JUVENT.—SACRA MONET. AUGG. ET CAES. N. N.; besides many others similar to those given above.



MAXIMILIAN (*Hist.*) the name of two emperors and several princes.

Maximilian I, archduke of Austria, son of Frederic IV, was born in 145.; elected king of the Romans in 1486; in 1493 he was elected emperor, and died in 1519. He was author of some Poems, and of Memoirs of his own life. His effigy, and that of the subsequent emperor are given as in the annexed figures.



Maximilian II, son of Ferdinand I, was elected king of the Romans in 1562, succeeded his father as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany two years after, and died in 1576, at the age of 50, after having suffered from the inroads of the Turks into his dominions.



Maximilian, archduke of Austria, and son of the preceding, was elected by one party to the throne of Poland, and attempted to assert his claim by force, but was defeated by his rival Sigismund, and taken prisoner. He was afterwards unsuccessfully engaged in the war with the Turks, and died in 1618.

Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, was so distinguished in the 17th century by his valour that he acquired the title of *Defender of Germany*; and, in gratitude for his services, he was named Elector of the empire in 1623, and died in 1651, at the age of 70.

Maximilian, *Emanuel*, elector of Bavaria, distinguished himself also by his services in the cause of the emperor Leopold. He was successively at the sieges of Neuheusel and Buda, and at the battle of Mohatz. He took Belgrade from the Turks in 1689, and commanded the imperial troops at the siege of Mentz, and on the banks of the Rhine; but when, as governor of the Low Countries, he sided with France, the emperor deprived him of his electoral dignity, which was restored at the general peace. He died at Munich in 1726.

Maximilian, *Leopold*, elector of Bavaria, son of the emperor Charles VII, succeeded to the electorate of Bavaria in 1746, and died in 1777, but, leaving no issue, the succession to his dominions occasioned a war between the empire and Prussia, which was terminated by the peace of Teschen in 1779.

MAXIMINUS (*Hist.*) the name of two emperors.

Maximinus, *Caius Julius Verus*, the son of a Thracian peasant, who, entering the Roman armies, rose to the highest rank; and, on the death of Alexander Severus, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in 235, but was slain by his own soldiers the next year. *Jul. Capit. in Vit.*, *Aurelius Victor*, *Herodian*, *Zosimus*, *&c.*

Maximinus, *C. Gal. Valerius*, nephew to Galerius, and surnamed *Daza* before his elevation, was created Cæsar with C. Severus, entrusted with the government of the Eastern provinces in 1059, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in opposition to Licinius, but, being defeated by his rival, he fled to Tarsus, where he died a miserable death. *Capitolin. in Vit. &c.*

Maximinus (*Numis.*) medals are extant of both the emperors above-mentioned. The medals of Maximinus the Thracian, which bear his effigy as in the annexed figure, are inscribed—IMP. CAES. MAXIMINUS AUG.—MAXIMINUS PIUS AUG. GERM.—MAXIMINUS ET MAXIMUS AUGUSTI GERMANICI; and in the Greek ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟϹ ΕΥϹΕΒ ΑΥΓ.—ΑΥΓ. ΜΑΞΙΜΙΝΟϹ ΕΥϹΕΒ.—Α. Κ. Γ. Ι. ΟΥΗ. ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟϹ Κ. Γ. Ι. ΟΥΗ ΜΑΞΙΜΝΟϹ ΚΑΙ. ϹΕΒ. Β.; i. e. *Imp. Cæsar Caius Julius Verus Maximinus et Caius Jul. Verus Maximus Cæsar Augusti*; on the reverse, AEQUITAS AUG. INDULGENTIA AUG.—FIDES MILITUM.—PIETAS AUG.—PROVIDENTIA AUG.—SALUS AUG.—VICTORIA.—P. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. P. P.; or P. M. TR. P. III et IIII. COS. &c.



Maximinus, *Daza*, is known by his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions, MAXIMINUS CAESAR NOB. C. vel NOBILISSIMUS CAES.—GAL. VAL. MAXIMINUS N. C.—IMP. MAXIMINUS AUG.—IMP. GAL. VAL. MAXIMINUS.—IMP. C. GAL. VAL. MAXIMINO P. F. INV. AUG.; on the reverse, BONO GENIO PII IMPERATORIS.—COMITI AUGG.—CONCORDIA MILITUM.—GAUDIUM ROMANORUM.—GENIO AUGG. ET CAESARUM N. N.—GENIO AUGUSTI PII.—JOVI CONSERVATORI.—MONETA AUGG. ET CAESS.—PRINCIPI JUVENTUT.—SOLI INVICTO AUG.—S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.—VIRTUS AUGG. ET CAESS. N. N. *Vaill. Præst. Strada. Impp.*; *Spanh. Dissert.*; *Tristan. Commenct. Hist.*; *Patin. Impp. Med. Imp. Rom.*; *Beg. Thes. Brandeb.*



MAXIMUS (*Myth.*) an epithet applied to Jupiter as being the greatest and most powerful of the gods.

Maximus (*Hist.*) the name of several emperors or usurpers, and other distinguished persons.

Maximus, *Pupienus*, vide *Papienus*.

Maximus, *Flavius Magnus*, a native of Spain, proclaimed himself emperor in opposition to Gratian, and on the latter being killed in battle, succeeded him A. D. 383; but was slain with his son Victor by his own soldiers.

Maximus, *C. Julius Verus*, son of Maximus the Thracian, was made a partner in his father's throne, and slain with him at the age of eighteen. *Capitolin. in Max.*

Maximus, one of the usurpers, who appeared in the time of Honorius, assumed the purple in 409, but resigned it soon after, and sought refuge among the barbarians. He ventured, however, to resume it in 417; and, being taken by the generals of Honorius three years after, he was condemned to death. *Prosper. et Marcellin. in Chron.*

Maximus, *Petronius*, a Roman senator, twice consul, and a patrician, of the same family as the preceding, caused the emperor Valentinian III to be murdered, and ascended the throne, but was stoned to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber by his soldiers in 455, after a reign of only 77 days. *Procop. de Bell. Vandal.; Evag.* l. 2; *Sidon. Apollinar.* l. 1, ep. 23; *Niceph. Hist. Eccles.*

Maximus (*Ecc.*) the name of three bishops of Jerusalem.

Maximus I, the nineteenth prelate who governed this church, was elected after Publius in the second century, and had Julianus for his successor. *Euseb. in Chron.*

Maximus II, the twenty-sixth prelate that governed this church, was elected A. D. 185, and was succeeded by Antoninus. *Euseb. in Chron.*

Maximus III, succeeded S. Macarius in 331, assisted at the council of Tyre in 335, and at the council of Sardis in 347. He held a council at Jerusalem in 349, and died in 351, after having governed the church 20 years. *S. Hieron. in Chron.; S. Athanas. Apolog.; Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 1; *Theodoret.* l. 2; *Rufin.* l. 1; *Philostorg*, l. 3.

Maximus, bishop of Alexandria in the third century, succeeded S. Dionysius in 264, and had for his successor Theonas, after having governed the church for 18 years. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 7; *Baron. Annal.*

Maximus, a bishop of Naples in the fourth century, was banished by the Arians, who put Zosimus in his place. *Baron.*

Maximus, a Cynic philosopher of Alexandria, and afterwards a Christian, endeavoured to dispossess S. Gregory of the see of Constantinople, and formed a party in his own favour, by whom he was set up as bishop; but his intrigues and seditious behaviour soon exposed him to such general obloquy that he became an outcast, and died miserably. *Gregor. Nazianz. in Vit.; Theodor.* l. 5; *Cassiodor.* l. 9; *Niceph.* l. 22; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 379.

Maximus, *St.* the first bishop of Salzburg who, after its erection into a bishop's see in 474, was hanged some time after by the Goths, who took the city and sacked it.

Maximus, bishop of Antioch, was put in the place of Domnus in 449, assisted at the general council of Chalcedon in 451, and died in 456, having Basil for a successor.

Maximus, bishop of Ries, in Provence, was nominated to this see in 433, assisted at the council of Arles, and divers provincial councils at that period, subscribed to that of Riez in 439, assisted at that of Orange in 441, and died in 460, after having been actively employed in the service of the church in various ways. *Sidon. Apollinar.*

Maximus, bishop of Toulouse, succeeded S. Exuperus about 420, and had Heraclianus for one of his successors, who was at the council of Agde in 506.

Maximus, bishop of Turin in the fifth century, was a prelate distinguished for learning and piety, of whose writings there are still some homilies extant.

Maximus *of Saragossa*, a bishop of that city in the seventh century, was at the councils of Barcelona in 599, of Toledo in 610, of Egara in 615, and was living in 620. He wrote 'Insigne Volumen et Opus Amoenum de Gest. Goth. in Hispan.' *Vas. in Chron. Rer. Hispan.; Voss. de Hist. Lat.; Possevin. in Appar. Sacr.*

Maximus, *St.* an abbot of the seventh century, of an ancient family of Constantinople, opposed the errors of the Monothelites with so much zeal that the emperor Constantius, who was a favourer of their notions, caused his hands to be cut off, and his tongue cut out, after which he died in prison in 662. He left several works which were published in 2 vols. by P. Combefis. *Anastas. Biblioth.; Theophan. Chron.; Phot. Cod.; Baron. Annal. &c.*



Maximus (*Numis.*) the prince above-mentioned is distinguished on medals by his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and by the inscriptions—MAXIMUS CAESAR PRINC. JUVENT. GERM.—CAIUS JULIUS VERUS MAX. NOBILISSIMUS CAESAR.—IMP. CAES. CAIUS JUL. &c.

Maximus, *Magnus*, the usurper above-mentioned, is distinguished on medals by effigy, and the inscription D. N. MAG. MAXIMUS, &c.

Maximus *of Tyre* (*Biog.*) or *Maximus Tyrius*, a platonic philosopher in the second century, who flourished, according to Suidas, in the reign of Commodus, or, according to others, in that of Antoninus Pius, was the author of 41 dissertations on various subjects, a MS. copy of which was first brought out of Greece into Italy by John Lascaris. from which a Latin translation was made, and published by Cosmus Paccius, archbishop of Florence in 1519. The work was then published by Henry Stephens, 1557; in Gr. et Lat. by Daniel Heinsius, 1607; by J. Davies of Cambridge in 1703; by Markland, 4to. 1740; by Reiske, 8vo. 1774. The French have two good translations by Formey in 1764, and by Dounous in 1802.

Maximus *Valerius*, vide *Valerius*.

Maximus *of Ephesus*, an idolater and magician, who was high in favour with Julian the Apostate, and his successor Jovian, suffered death in the reign of Valens for his magical practices. He wrote a poem on astrology, entitled Περὶ Καταρχῶν, which was published by Fabricius with a Latin version by another hand in his 'Bibliotheca Græca,' vol. v. c. 25. His death happened in 366. *Socrat. Hist.* l. 4; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 22; *Zosim.* l. 4; *Eunap. in Vit. Philosoph.*

Maximus, a Greek author, who wrote an account of Apollonius, is quoted by Philostratus. *Philost. de Vit. Apollon.*

Maximus, a grammarian of Madaura, whose correspondence with S. Augustin is among the epistles of that father.

Maximus, *Planudes*, vide *Planudes*.

MAXWELL, *Sir Eustace* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the patriots who adhered to Robert I in all his vicissitudes of fortune. He was besieged in his castle by the English, and forced them to raise the siege; but fearing lest it should afterwards fall into their hands, he dismantled and threw it down. He was also one of those who signed the letter to the pope asserting the independency of Scotland in 1320.

Maxwell, *John de*, was one of the Scotch nobles who was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1316, and died soon after.

Maxwell, *Herbert, first Lord*, was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English in 1430, and one of the conservators of a truce with England in 1451, and died in 1453.

Maxwell, *John, third Lord*, was one of the commissioners

to treat with England in 1494, and fell at the battle of Flodden in 1513.

Maxwell, *Robert fourth Lord,* was employed on various state occasions, particularly to go on an embassy into Scotland to negociate the marriage of James V with Mary of Lorrain in 1537. He afterwards promoted the marriage between queen Mary and prince Edward, and died in 1546.

Maxwell, *Robert, eighth Lord,* vide *Nithsdale.*

Maxwell, *John, Lord Herries,* vide *Herries.*

Maxwell (*Her.*) an ancient Scotch family, of which mention is made under *History,* derives its descent from Maccus, the son of Unwin, who obtained from earl David, afterwards David I of Scotland, a grant of lands on the Tweed, which from him were called *Maccusville,* now contracted into Maxwell. The first of this family that was ennobled was Herbert Maxwell, of Caerlaverock, who was designated lord Maxwell in 1430; Robert, the eighth lord, was created in 1620 earl of Nithsdale, which titles were forfeited by William, fifth earl of Nithsdale. [Vide *Nithsdale*]

Maxwell, the name of a family of great antiquity of Calderswood, in North Britain, the descendant of which, sir David Maxwell, was created a baronet in 1804. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first *argent,* an eagle displayed with two heads *sable;* second *azure,* the gable-end of an antique chapel with three windows *proper;* third *argent,* a saltire, *sable,* within a bordure checky of the first and last; fourth *argent,* a bend *azure,* all within a bordure embattled *gules.*

Crest. A savage's head affrontee *proper,* within two branches of laurel in orle.

Motto above the crest. "Think on."

Supporters. Dexter, a lion rampant *proper,* sinister a stag *proper.*

Maxwell, *Viscount,* the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Farnham.

MAY, *Louis du* (*Biog.*) a French historian, who died in 1681, was the author of 'Etat de l'Empire;' 'Science des Princes,' &c.

May, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet and historian of an ancient family, in Sussex, was born at Mayfield about 1594, and died in 1650, leaving several dramatic pieces; as 'The Heir,' a comedy, acted in 1620, and printed in 1633; 'Cleopatra,' a tragedy, acted in 1626, and printed in 1639; 'Antigone,' &c. a tragedy, printed in 1631; 'Agrippina,' &c. 1639; 'The Old Couple,' &c. 1651; the second and last of which pieces were reprinted in Dodsley's Collection. 'The Old Wives' Tale' and 'Orlando Furioso' are ascribed to him, but, as is said, falsely. Besides these plays, he left several translations; as of 'Virgil's Georgics,' 1622; 'Lucan's Pharsalia,' 1627, with his own continuation of it in English in 1630; the Latin continuation in 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1640, and afterwards several times reprinted abroad with good editions of Lucan; also of the 'Argenis' and 'Icon Animarum' of Barclay. Among his original compositions are his 'Reign of Henry II,' written in seven books, &c. a poem, 8vo. 1633; 'The victorious Reign of Edward III,' an historical poem in seven books, 1635; 'The History of the Parliament of England, which began Nov. 3, 1640,' &c. fol. which he afterwards published in Latin with a continuation of it to the death of king Charles I in 1649, and an English translation in 8vo. 1650 under the title of 'A Breviary of the History of the Parliament,' &c.

MAYENNE, *Charles of Lorraine, Duke of* (*Hist.*) son of Francis, duke of Guise, was born in 1554, distinguished himself as an heroic soldier at the sieges of Poictiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour, and defeated the Protestants in Guienne, Dauphiné, and Saintonge. When his brothers were assassinated at the council of Blois, he declared himself at the head of the league, proclaimed cardinal Bourbon king under the name of Charles X; but being defeated by Henry IV on several occasions, he was at last reconciled to his enemy, appointed by him governor of the Isle of France, and died at Soissons in 1611. His family became extinct at the death of his son in 1621.

Mayenne (*Geog.*) a town of France, in the former province of the Maine, and in the modern department of Mayenne, 165 miles W. by S. Paris. Lon. 37° W. lat. 48° 10′ N. It is called in the Latin of the middle ages *Meduana,* when it bore the title of a marquisate, and afterwards that of a dukedom. After the death of Henry of Lorraine, the last duke of Mayenne, cardinal Mazarin bought Mayenne, which he gave in 1661 to Armand Charles de la Porte, duke de Mazarin.

MAYER, *John Frederick* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born at Leipsic in 1650, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'De Fide Baronii,' &c. 8vo. Amst. 1697. 2. 'Bibliotheca Biblica,' the best edition of which is said to be that printed in 4to. Rost. 1713. 3. A treatise 'De Osculo Pedum Pontificis Romani,' 4to. Lips. 1714; besides some other treatises.

Mayer, *Tobias,* an astronomer and mechanic, who was born at Maspach, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1723, and died in 1762, was the author of several pieces inserted in the 'Memoirs of the University of Gottingen;' besides his 'Tables of Refractions,' &c. which were published by the Board of Longitude in 1770; also a New and General Method of Resolving all Geometrical Problems, &c.; a Mathematical Atlas, &c.; and some other things written in German.

MAYERNE, *Louis de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, and native of Lyons, who was obliged to leave his native country on account of his adherence to Protestantism, was the author of 'Histoire générale d'Espagne,' 2 vols. fol. dedicated to Henry III, king of Navarre; and 'La Monarchie Aristo-Democratique,' dedicated to the States-General, which was only a translation of the 'Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos,' by the famous Junius Brutus.

Mayerne, *Sir Theodore,* a physician, and son of the preceding, was born in 1573, and died in 1655, leaving some works which were published in folio in 1701.

MAYNARD, *John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was one of the 39 members, recorded in Lord Chief Justice Coke's Institutes, to absent themselves from the Parliament rather than join in receiving the pope's authority into this realm, for which they were indicted in the King's Bench.

Maynard, *Sir John,* one of his descendants, who had been made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I, was afterwards one of the faction that brought his benefactor to the block. He died in 1658 a zealous covenanter.

Maynard, *William, second Lord,* brought himself into discredit with the faction to which he belonged by some attempts in favour of the king. He was one of the peers who rejected the ordinance for the trial of his sovereign, and at the restoration, he was made a Privy Councillor to Charles II, and also to James II.

Maynard, *Sir John,* a serjeant-at-law, and probably of the same family, was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, in 1602, and died in 1690. His political temper soon recommended him to the rising faction of that day, as a fit person to be one of the managers of the evidence against the earl of Strafford, as also of that against archbishop Laud; after which, he continued in the service of Cromwell and his adherents until the restoration, when, notwithstanding the part which he had taken, he was not only reinstated in his rank as serjeant-at-law, but appointed at the revolution one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England. Some of his reports and speeches have been printed.

Maynard (*Her.*) the name of a family mentioned above under *History,* was ennobled in the person of William Maynard of Easton, who was dignified with the title of baronet in 1611, with that of lord Maynard, of Wicklow, in Ireland, in 1620, and in 1639 with that of lord Maynard,

of Estaines ad Turrim, alias Little Easton, co. Essex. Charles, the sixth lord Maynard, was advanced in 1766 to the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, and a viscount, by the style and title of baron of Much Easton, otherwise Easton ad Montem, co. Essex, and viscount Maynard of Easton Lodge in the said county. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a chevron *azure,* between three sinister hands erect, couped at the wrist *gules.*

Crest. On a wreath, a stag trippant *or.*

Supporters. On the dexter side, a stag *proper;* on the sinister, a talbot *argent,* pied *sable,* and gorged with a plain collar *gules.*

Motto. "Manus justa nardus."

Maynard, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Toulouse in 1582, and died in 1646, leaving some songs and epigrams, &c.

MAYNE, *Jasper* (*Biog.*) an English poet and divine, was born at Hatherlagh, in Devonshire, in 1604, educated at Oxford, and died in 1672, after having testified a steady attachment to the royal cause throughout the whole period of the rebellion and usurpation, during which he was deprived of his studentship of Christ-church, and both his livings. He published a piece, entitled 'OXAOMAXIA; or, the People's War,' &c. 1646; 'A Poem upon the Naval Victory over the Dutch, by the Duke of York;' a translation of Lucian's Dialogues, and Downe's Latin Epigrams, which he entitled 'A Sheaf of Miscellany Epigrams;' besides some single Sermons.

MAYNWARING, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) a political and miscellaneous writer, descended from an ancient family in Shropshire, was born in 1668, educated at Oxford, and died in 1712, leaving several pieces of temporary interest. In 1715 Mr. Oldmixon published 'The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring, Esq.' &c.

MAYO, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Bourke [vide *Bourke*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Bourke, earl of Mayo, viscount Mayo, and baron of Naas.

Arms. Party per fess *or* and *ermine,* a cross *gules,* the first quarter charged with a lion rampant, and the second with a dexter hand couped at the wrist and erect, both *proper.*

Crest. On a cap of maintenance, a lion sejant *argent.*

Supporters. Two chevaliers in complete armour, holding in the exterior hand a pole-axe *proper.*

Motto. "A cruce salus."

MAYOW, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Cornwall, was born in 1645, educated at Oxford, and died in 1679, leaving 'Tractatus quinque Medico-physici,' 8vo. Oxon. 1674. There is an edition of two of them, namely, 'De Rachitide,' and 'De Respiratione,' which were published together at Leyden in 1671.

MAZACES (*Hist.*) a Persian governor of Memphis, who made a sally against the Grecian soldiers of Alexander, and killed a great number of them.

MAZARIN, *Julius* (*Hist.*) first minister of state in France, well known by the name of *Cardinal Mazarin,* was born in 1602 at Piscina, in the province of Abruzzo, in Italy, and after having gained the esteem of the pope, Urban VIII, by his skill as a negotiator, he recommended himself to cardinal Richelieu, whom he succeeded as prime minister to Louis XIII, and continued in that office during the minority of Louis XIV, and the regency of Anne of Austria; at the close of which he withdrew from the kingdom, at the time that his popularity was on the decline; but was soon afterwards recalled to fill his former post, which he held with credit to himself and advantage to the nation, until his death in 1661. [Vide Plate VIII] His Letters, 103 in number, were published in 2 vols. 12mo. in 1694; and again by Chatelan, at Amsterdam, in 1745.

MAZEPPA, *John* (*Hist.*) a Polish gentleman, and general of the Cossacks, was sent by Casimir, king of Poland, on an embassy to the khan of the Tartars, and afterwards, on receiving the command of the Cossacks, he laboured effectually to guard the frontiers of his country against the incursions of the enemy, and contributed to bring Asoph under the dominion of Peter the Great, whom he served faithfully for 24 years; but having conceived the design of making himself king of the Cossacks, he in 1708 entered for that purpose into the service of Charles XII, and died after the battle of Pultowa in 1709.

MAZOCHI, *Alexius Symmachus* (*Biog.*) an Italian philologer and antiquary, was born in 1684, at Santa Maria, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'Commentarium in Mutilum Campaniæ Amphitheatri Titulum,' &c. 4to. Neapol. 1727; and afterwards inserted in Poleni's New Thesaurus of Greek and Roman Antiquities. 2. 'Ad Bernardum Tanuccium Epistola,' &c. 8vo. Neap. 1739. 3. 'Commentarium in Vetus Marmoreum S. Neap. Eccles. Calendarium,' 4to. Neap. 1744; besides other detached pieces on similar subjects.

MAZZUCHELLI, *John Maria* (*Biog.*) a nobleman of Brescia, was born in 1707, in the territory of Venice, and died in 1765, leaving, 1. 'Notizie Istoriche e Critiche intorno alla Vita, alla Inventione, &c. di Archimede Siracusano,' 4to. Brescia, 1737. 2. 'La Vita di Pietro Aretino,' 8vo. Padua, 1741; which was followed by other lives, forming the commencement of a large biographical work, which he carried only to the letter B; the title was 'Gli Scrittori d'Italia, &c. e gli Scritti dei Letterati Italiani,' 6 vols. fol. 1753—1763.

Mazzuchelli, *Peter Francis,* a painter, and native of Rome, who died in 1626, at the age of 55, left several beautiful altar pieces, that adorn the churches of Milan.

MAZZUOLI (*Biog.*) vide *Parmegiano.*

MEAD, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, and native of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1629, and after serving Oliver Cromwell as his chaplain, he was ejected in 1662, and died in 1699, leaving some tracts, &c. He was implicated in the Rye-House Plot, from which he cleared himself so as to escape punishment. He published some sermons and tracts.

Mead, *Richard,* a physician of the first eminence, was born at Stepney in 1673, and died in 1754, leaving several works, which were frequently printed separately, and have been collected and published in 4to. 1762. [Vide Plate XXXII]

MEADE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Tipperary, which enjoys the peerage, conferred on sir John Meade, the fourth baronet, who in 1766 was created baron Gilford, and viscount Clanwilliam, in 1776 earl of Clanwilliam. [Vide *Clanwilliam*]

MEADOWCOURT, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English critic, was born in Staffordshire in 1697, educated at Merton College, Oxford, and died in 1769, leaving 'Notes on Milton's Paradise Regained,' 1732; a second edition of which was published in 1748.

MEARA, *Dermod O* (*Biog.*) or *Dermitius,* an Irish physician and poet of the 17th century, was the author of an heroic poem on the earl of Ormond and Ossory, entitled, 'Ormonius, sive Illust. Herois,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1615; 'Pathologia Hereditaria Generalis,' &c. 12mo.

Meara, *Edmund O,* son of the preceding, also a physician, and a graduate of the University of Oxford, who died in 1680, was the author of some works, which were printed in 12mo. Lond. 1665, and Amst. 1666.

MEATH, *William, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was an active royalist at the commencement of the rebellion, and being sent by the marquis of Ormond, with sir James Ware, and sir Henry Tichburne, to king Charles I about the affairs of Ireland, they were

taken prisoners on their way by the parliamentary faction, and confined for 11 months, until they were exchanged.

MEATH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Brabazon [vide *Brabazon*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Brabazon, earl of Meath, and baron Brabazon of Ardee.

Arms. *Gules*, on a bend *or*, three martlets *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, a mount *proper*, and thereon a falcon rising *or*, with golden bells.

MEAUX (*Geog.*) a town of France, capital of the former province of La Brie, in the modern department of the Seine and Marne, situated in a plain, on the Marne, 25 m. N. E. Paris. Lon. 2° 52′ E., lat. 48° 57′ N.

History of Meaux.

Meaux, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Meldæ*, or *Meldi*, suffered much on different occasions. It was sacked and burnt in the reign of king John, during an insurrection that broke out while he was a prisoner. It was taken by the English in 1421, after a three months' siege, and being one of the first places that embraced protestantism, which was preached there by one John le Clerc, a carder of wool, and afterwards by some less ignoble adherents of the reformed religion, it was taken possession of by the troops of Charles IX, at the commencement of the religious wars of that time. Meaux is an episcopal city, suffragan of Paris, where a council was held in 845, and three others subsequently in 962, 1080, and 1082. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 5; *Thuan. Hist.*; *Sammarth. Gallia Christ.*

MECÆNAS (*Hist.*) vide *Mæcenas*.

MECCA (*Geog.*) a city of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birth-place of Mahomet, situated on a barren plain, 34 m. E. N. E. Jidda, and 200 S. by E. Medina. Lon. 40° 55′ E., lat. 21° 40′ N.

MECHAIN, *Peter Francis Andrew* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician and astronomer, was born at Laon in 1744, and died in 1805, leaving several observations and calculations relative to eclipses, which are in the 'Memoires' of the Academy, and also in the 'Connoissance des Temps,' and the 'Ephemerides' of M. Bode.

MECHLIN (*Geog.*) in French *Maline*, and in the Latin of the middle ages *Mechlinia*, a city of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 10 m. N. N. E. Brussels, 15 S. S. E. Antwerp. Lon. 4° 29′ E., lat. 51° N. Mechlin, formerly belonged to the house of Bartholde, and fell by inheritance to the bishop of Liege. It was sold by him to Regnaud, duke of Gueldres, who resold it to Louis, count of Flanders, who ceded it in 1846 to the duke of Brabant. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792 it surrendered to the French, who evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. Mechlin is an archiepiscopal see, erected by Paul IV in 1559.

MECKLENBURG (*Geog.*) a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Holstein and Luneburg. The country was for many centuries under one prince of the same family, which, according to some, drew its origin from Genseric, king of the Vandals, and, according to others, from Radagasus, or Visilas, king of the Heruli, whose descendant, Mistero II, surnamed the *Giant*, was converted to the Christian faith. Godsfal, a successor of his, the apostle and martyr of his subjects, founded the church of Schwerin; Henry, another successor, accompanied St. Louis into Egypt, and was there made prisoner. His son Henry, the first duke of Mecklenburg, of whom there is any authentic account, was surnamed the *Lion*, on account of his valiant defence of his states against the marquis of Brandenburg. He died in 1471, and his successors were Albert I, Magnus I, John, who founded the University of Rostock, Magnus II, Henry, surnamed the *Pacific*, Albert IV, John Albert, John II, who left his states between his two sons in 1592, the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and the youngest that of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

MEDAD (*Bibl.*) מידד, a man who, with Eldad, is said in Scripture to have been inspired by God with his Holy Spirit to assist Moses in the government. *Numb.* xi. 26.

MEDAN (*Bibl.*) מדן, or *Madan*, third son of Abraham and Keturah. *Gen.* xxv. 2.

MEDE (*Biog.*) or *Mead, Joseph*, an English divine, was born in 1586, of a good family, at Berden in Essex, and died in 1638, leaving 'Clavis Apocalyptica,' &c. 4to. Cant. 1627; to which he added 'In Sancti Joannis Apocalypsin Commentarius,' &c.; besides a treatise about the name Θυσιαστήριον, given to the Holy Table, and about churches in the apostles' times. These and some other things were printed more than once after his death. The edition by Dr. Worthington, published in folio, 1672, is reckoned the best.

MEDEBA (*Bibl.*) מידבא, a city beyond Jordan, in the southern parts of Reuben. *Josh.* xiii. 16.

MEDEA (*Geog.*) Μήδεια, a celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, who, falling in love with Jason, enabled him to procure the golden fleece which he came in quest of, when she sailed with him for Greece; but was deserted and divorced by him to make way for Glauce, his new mistress. Medea is fabled to have returned to her country, Colchis, after passing through various adventures, and on her death to have married Achilles in the Elysian fields.

Horat. Epod. 5.

— *Cur dira barbaræ minus*
Venena Medeæ valent,

Ovid. de Art. Amand. l. 2.

Non facient ut vivat amor Medëides herbæ.

Lucan. l. 4, v. 555.

Ipsaque, inexpertis quod primum fecerat herbis,
Expavit Medea nefas.

Tibull. l. 1, el. 2.

Sola tenere malas Medeæ dicitur herbas.

She is frequently called *Colchis* by the poets.

Horat. Epod. 17.

Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem.

Ovid. Amor. l. 2, el. 14.

Colchida respersam puerorum sanguine culpant.

Stat. Sylv. l. 2.

Nec fera crudeles Colchis durasset in iras.

Val. Flacc. l. 7.

— *Alium dehinc turbida Colchis*
Exarmat.

Propert. l. 2, el. 1.

Seu mihi Circæo pereundum est gramine, sive
Colchis Iolchiacis urat ahena focis.

Hom. Odyss. l. 12; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 956, &c.; *Orph. in Argon.*; *Euripid. in Med.*; *Herodot.* l. 1; *Apollon. in Argon.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.*; *Virg. Georg.* v. 140; *Hygin. Fab.* 21, &c.; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 2; *Schol. in Eurip. Apollon. &c.*

MEDIA (*Geog.*) Μηδία, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the N. by the Caspian sea, W. by Armenia, S. by Persia, and E. by Parthia and Hyrcania. It was divided into two parts by Strabo, namely, Media Magna, and Media Parva, or Atropatene. The principal cities in Media were Ecbatana, Arsacia, Cyropolis, and Europus. The celebrated rivers were Cambyses, Cyrus, Mardus, Strato, and Corindas. The mountains were Coronus, Jasonius, Orontes, Zagrus, and Choabrus.

History of Media.

Media, now called *Serwan*, or *Schirwan*, was first raised into a kingdom after its revolt from the Assyrian monarchy, A. C. 820, soon after which Dejoces was elected their king, who reigned 53 years, and was succeeded by Phraortes, Cyaxeres, and Astyages, who was conquered by Cyrus, when Media was united to Persia, A. C. 550. The duration of the empire of the Medes is stated very differently by different writers; some, as Herodotus, not reckoning it to have lasted more than 150 years, and others extending its duration to 350. Ctesias, and after him Diodorus, have given the names of several kings, who are considered as fabulous. *Herodot.* l. 1, &c.; *Polyb.* l. 5; *Diodor.* l. 13; *Justin.* l. 1; *Curt.* l. 5, &c.

MEDICIS (*Hist.*) or *Medici*, as it is sometimes written, the name of a family in Italy, which distinguished itself in the annals of history, particularly during the 16th and 17th centuries. Different accounts of its origin are given, but mention is made as early as 1162 of Anselme de Medicis, who defended Alexandria against the emperor Frederic I; James de Medicis was chief of Orvietta in 1030; and others of this family held posts of consideration in that city in subsequent periods.

MEDICIS, *Philip de*, the first of this family of whom any thing authentic is known, was a man of such influence among the Guelphs of Florence, that the Gibelins aimed at the extermination of his family; but being defeated in their purpose, the Florentines not only adopted the Medicis as fellow citizens, but also invested them with high offices. Philip de Medicis died in 1258.

MEDICIS, *John de*, gonfalonier of Florence, was born in 1360, and died in 1428, after having distinguished himself by his merits.

MEDICIS, *Cosmo de*, son of the preceding, styled the *Father of his Country*, was born in 1399, raised to the office of gonfalonier, after having been banished from his country and recalled, and died in 1464, leaving the reputation of a great statesman, and a great patron of learning. [Vide Plate VII]

MEDICIS, *Peter de*, was gonfalonier in 1460, and died in 1472.

MEDICIS, *Laurence*, or *Lorenzo de*, son of the preceding, surnamed the *Great*, and the *Father of Letters*, succeeded his father in the post of gonfalonier in 1478, and died in 1492. [Vide Plate VII]

MEDICIS, *Julian de*, brother of the preceding, was murdered by the faction of Pazzi, who aimed also at the life of Laurence.

MEDICIS, *Peter II de*, son of Laurence, was born in 1471, and died in 1494, after having been proscribed and banished from Florence.

MEDICIS, *Laurence II de*, son of the preceding, was born in 1492, made duke of Urbino by his uncle pope Leo X in 1516, and died in 1519. His daughter, Catherine de Medicis, was the celebrated queen of France. [Vide *Catherine*]

MEDICIS, *Alexander de*, natural son either of the preceding, or Julius de Medicis, afterwards the pope Clement VII, was born in 1510, created duke of Florence by Charles V, and murdered by his cousin Laurence de Medicis, in his palace in 1537.

MEDICIS, *John de*, cousin to Peter de Medicis, the second of that name above-mentioned, affected the title of *the Popular*, on the banishment of his relative, and was killed at the battle of Pavia, after having signalized his valour in the service of Francis I.

MEDICIS, *Cosmo I de*, grand duke of Tuscany. [Vide *Cosmo*]

MEDICIS, *Ferdinand de*, vide *Ferdinand*.

MEDICIS, *John de*, natural son of Cosmo I, signalized himself in the wars of Hungary, and was chosen by the Venetians in 1616, to be commander-in-chief of their army for the defence of Frioul.

MEDICIS, *John James, Marquis of Marignan*, of the family of the Medicis settled at Milan, was one of the greatest captains of his age. He was born in 1497, and died in 1555, after having obtained numerous victories in the service of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, and afterwards in that of Francis I.

MEDICIS, *Julius de* (*Ecc.*) a pope under the name of Clement VII. [Vide *Clement VII*]

MEDICIS, *Hippolytus de*, natural son of Julian de Medicis, was created a cardinal in 1529, by his cousin Clement VII, and died in 1535, after having signalized himself more as a soldier than as an ecclesiastic *Paul. Jov. in Elog.*

MEDICIS, *John de*, son of Cosmo I, was created a cardinal in 1560, and was killed, as is said, by his brother Garcias, whom the father in the height of his anger is reported to have killed on the spot, but this fact is by no means authenticated. On the other hand it is generally believed that they died of the plague.

MEDICIS, *Sebastian de* (*Biog.*) of the illustrious family above-mentioned, wrote 'De Venatione, Piscatione, et Aucupio,' 8vo.; 'De Fortuitis Casibus;' 'De Sepulturis,' &c.

MEDICIS, *Peter de*, a painter of Florence in the 16th century, studied under Cigoli, and acquired great celebrity as an historical painter.

MEDINA, *John Baptiste* (*Biog.*) a Spaniard by extraction, and a portrait painter, was born at Brussels in 1659, and died in 1711, where he had been particularly patronized.

MEDINA, *John*, a grandson of the preceding, who died at Edinburgh in 1796, was employed in repairing the series of Scottish Kings in Holyrood-House.

MEDINA, *Peter*, a native of Seville, in Spain, in the 16th century, was the author of 'Arte de Navigar;' 'Regimento de Navigacion;' 'Libro de las Grandezas y Cosas Memorables de España,' &c.

MEDINA *del Campo* (*Geog.*) an inland town of Spain, in the province of Leo, 37 miles N. W. Segovia, lon. 6° W. Segovia. It is the *Methymna campestris*, in the Latin of the middle ages, and was the birth-place and residence of many of the Spanish kings, when the sovereignty of the Christians was confined to the north of Spain.

MEDINA, *Talnabi*, one of the towns of Arabia, rendered celebrated by having afforded a shelter to Mahomet, when he was driven from Mecca. He died there, and was buried in a tomb, which is now the principal curiosity of the place.

MEDIOLANUM (*Geog.*) now *Milan*, the capital of Insubria, at the north of the Po. *Liv.* l. 5; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.*

MEDIOLANUM, *Aulercorum*, a town of Gaul, now *Evreux*, in Normandy.

MEDITERRANEAN (*Geog.*) the great sea which forms the southern boundary of almost the whole of Europe, has a communication with the Atlantic by the Straits of Gibraltar, and with the Euxine, or Black Sea, by the Bosphorus. It contains a number of islands, as Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Candia, Corfu, Negropont, Rhodes, and many others in the Archipelago. Of the rivers that fall into the Mediterranean, the greatest are the Nile, Po, Rhone, and Ebro. Its name is derived from its situation, *medio terræ*, i. e. in the midst of lands; which name has been latinized *Mediterraneum Mare;* but among the ancients it is sometimes called *Internum Mare, Nostrum Mare, Medius Liquor*, and is frequently denominated in Scripture the Great Sea. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5.

MEDLYCOTT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Vennhouse, co. Somerset, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1808 on sir William Coles Medlycott, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, per pale plain, and per fess indented, *gules* and *azure*, two lions rampant in chief, and another in base *argent*.

Crest. Out of a mural crown *gules*, a demi-eagle with wings elevated *or*.

MEDON (*Hist.*) son of Codrus, the 17th and last king of Athens, was the first archon that was appointed with regal authority, A.C. 1070. His successors were called after him Medontidæ.

MEDUACUS (*Geog.*) the name of two rivers falling into the Adriatic, near Venice, one *Meduacus Major*, now *Brenta*; and another *Meduacus Minor*, now *Baculione*. *Liv.* l 10; *Plin.* l. 3.

MEDUANA (*Geog.*) a river of Gaul, flowing into the Lyeris, now the *Maine*. *Lucan.* l. 1.

MEDUS (*Myth.*) a son of Medea and Ægeus, who is said to have given his name to Media.

MEDUSA (*Myth.*) Μέδουσα, one of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phocys and Ceto, who, with her sisters, is said to have been born with snakes instead of locks of hair around their heads, and to have had the power of killing or turning into stones whatever they looked upon. Perseus having conquered Medusa, cut off her head and placed it on the ægis of Minerva. The blood which dropped from the head is said to have produced the numerous serpents that infest Africa.

Ovid. de Pont. l. 1.

Ipsa Medusa oculis veniat licet obvia nostris
Amittet vires protinus ipsa suos.

Lucan. l. 9, v. 624.

Squallebant latè Phorcynidos arva Medusæ.

Propert. l. 4.

Sectaque Perseâ Phorcydos ora manu.

Martial, l. 9, ep. 26.

Avertam vultus, tanquam mihi pocula Gorgon
Porrigat, atque oculos, oraque nostra tegam?

Hesiod. Theog. v. 278; *Pind. Pyth.*; *Æschyl. in Prom.*; *Apollon. in Argon.* l. 4; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 151; *Plin.* l. 6; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 2, &c.

MEDUSA (*Numis.*) her head is commonly represented on medals, as on the Ægis of Minerva, [vide *Ægis*, in *Technological Dictionary*] but frequently also with a wing, as in the annexed figure.



MEEN, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1817, at the age of 72, completed Fawkes' translation of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; besides which, he published 'Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron,' 'Successiva Opera,' &c.

MEERMAN, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and pensionary of Rotterdam, was born at Leyden in 1722, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'De Rebus Mancipi et nec Mancipi,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1741. 2. 'Specimen calculi Fluxionalis,' 4to. ibid. 1742. 3. 'Specimen Animadversionum in Caii Institutiones,' Mant. Carpetanor. and reprinted in 8vo. Paris. 1747. 4. 'Conspectus novi Thesauri Juris civilis,' 8vo. Hag. 1751. 5. 'Novus Thesaurus,' &c. 7 vols. fol. 1751—1753. 6. 'Conspectus Originum Typographicarum,' &c. 8vo. 1761, and a French translation by the Abbé Gouget, in 1762. 7. 'Origines Typographicæ,' 2 vols. 4to. Hag. 1765, and recently reprinted in France.

MEGABYZUS (*Hist.*) Μεγάβυζος, one of the seven Persian noblemen, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. He was set over an army in Europe by king Darius, where he took Perinthus, and conquered all Thrace. *Herodot.* l. 3, &c.

MEGABYZUS, a satrap of Artaxerxes, who revolted against the king, and defeated his armies, but was afterwards restored to favour.

MEGACLES (*Hist.*) Μεγακλῆς, a son of Alcmæon, and the leader of a faction at Athens, opposed Pisistratus, by whom he was expelled the city, and retiring to Eretria, gained immense wealth. He afterwards made two other attempts to destroy the power of Pisistratus, but without success *Herod.* l. 1, c. 59, &c.

MEGÆRA (*Myth.*) one of the furies, the daughter of Nox and Acheron. *Virg. Æn.* l. 12.

MEGALE (*Myth.*) a Greek name for Cybele, whose festival called Megalesia, was celebrated at Rome. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 5, c. 3; *Cic. de Arusp.* c. 12.

MEGALOPOLIS (*Geog.*) Μεγαλοπόλις, *vel* Μεγάλη πόλις, a town of Arcadia, in Peloponnesus, now *Londaresus*, built by Epaminondas, and celebrated as the birth-place of Polybius. It joined the Achean league A. C. 232, when it was taken and ruined by Cleomenes, king of Sparta. *Polyb.* l. 4, &c.; *Liv.* l. 28; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 30.

MEGALOPOLIS (*Numis.*) medals of this town are extant bearing the inscription, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; and for their type a figure of Pan, or Apollo.

MEGANIRA (*Myth.*) Μεγανεῖρα, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis, in Attica, and mother of Triptolemus, to whom Ceres, as she travelled over Attica, taught agriculture. *Paus.* l. 1.

MEGAPENTHES (*Myth.*) Μεγαπένθης, a natural son of Menelaus, who was married to a daughter of Alector, a native of Sparta. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4; *Apollod.* l. 3.

MEGARA (*Myth.*) Μεγάρα, a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, is said to have been given in marriage to Hercules, because he had delivered the Thebans from the tyranny of the Orchomenians, and afterwards to have been killed by her husband in a fit of jealousy, together with the three children she bore to him. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 82; *Senec. in Herc.*

MEGARA (*Geog.*) Μεγάρα, a city of Achaia, the capital of a district called Megaris, situated on the *Sinus Saronicus*, nearly at an equal distance from Corinth and Athens. It was built about 1131 A. C. upon two rocks, and called after Megareus, the son of Neptune, who was buried there; or Megareus, a son of Apollo. It was originally governed by kings, but afterwards fell into a democracy, and became subject to the Athenians. At the battle of Salamis, the people of Megara furnished 20 ships for the defence of Greece; and at Platæa they had 300 men in the army of Pausanias. The sect of philosophers called Megaric, took their name from this city, which was the birth-place of Euclid, Stilpo, and Theognis, and is still extant under the same name, standing on an eminence about a mile from the *Gulf of Egina*. The country of Megaris is celebrated for its bulbs.

Ovid. de Rem. Am.

Daunius, an Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris,
An veniat Megaris, noxius omnis erit.

Columel. l. 10.

Jam Megaris veniunt genitalia semina bulbi.

Thucyd. l. 1; *Cic. Acad.* l. 4, &c.; *Liv.* l. 28 *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 1.

MEGARA, or *Megaris*, Μεγαρὶς, a town of Sicily, which is better known by the name of *Hybla*. It was founded by a colony from Megara about 720 A. C. and destroyed by Gelon, king of Syracuse. *Strab.* l. 26; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3.

MEGARA (*Numis.*) many medals are extant, bearing the inscriptions, ΜΕ. ΜΕΓ. ΜΕΓΑ. ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ; which are ascribed by most antiquaries to the town of Achaia, having frequently for their type the harp, in allusion to Apollo, whose son Megareus was said to be their founder, as also the head of Megareus or Apollo. The names of their magistrates are on some of their medals, which they struck either as an independent state, or in honour of Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, Plautilla. *Goltz. Græc.*; *Vaill. Num. Græc.*; *Spanh. Diss.*; *Harduin. Oper.*; *Pembroch. Mus.*

MEGARA, in Sicily, is also distinguished on some few medals by the inscriptions, ΜΕΓΑΡΑ, or ΜΕΓΑΡΑΣ ΥΒΛΑΣ. *Goltz. Sicil.*; *Haverk. Parut. Sicil.* &c.

MEGARIS (*Geog.*) vide *Megara.*

MEGASTHENES (*Biog.*) a Greek historian in the age of Seleucus Nicanor, about 300 A. C. who wrote an account of the oriental nations. *Strab.* l. 1; *Clem. Alexand. Strom.* l. 1; *Euseb. Evang. Præparat.* l. 9; *Arrian. Exped.* l. 5; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 8, c. 41; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 1.

MEHEGAN, *William Alexander* (*Biog.*) a French historian of Irish extraction, was born at Salle, in the Cevennes, in 1721, and died in 1766, leaving 'Tableau d'Histoire Moderne,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1766, and some other works.

MEHERDATES (*Hist.*) a king of the Parthians, and son of Vonones, was given in hostage to the emperor Augustus by Phraates III, his grandfather, and sent back by Claudius to succeed in the kingdom, when he was taken prisoner by the usurper Gotarzes, who cut off his ears and suffered him to live in privacy. *Tacit.* l. 11, &c.

MEGIDDO (*Bibl.*) מגדו, a city of Manasseh, famous for the defeat of king Josiah, who was killed there in battle. *Josh.* xvii. 11; *Judg.* i. 27; 2 *Kings* xxiii. 29. Herodotus, speaking of this victory, says that Necho obtained it at Magdalos, Μαγδάλος. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 159.

MEHUJAEL (*Bibl.*) מחויאל, son of Irad, and father of Methusael, of the race of Cain. *Gen.* iv.

MEHUSHIM (*Bibl.*) מחשים, father of Ahitub. 1 *Chron.* viii. 2.

MEIBOMIUS, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a physician of Helmstadt, was born there in 1590, and died in 1655, leaving an edition of 'Jusjurandum Hippocratis,' Gr. and Lat. 4to. 1643; and a work entitled 'Mæcenas, sive de C. Cilnii Mæcenatis Vita, Moribus, et Rebus gestis,' 4to. 1653.

MEIBOMIUS, *Henry*, son of the former, and also a physician, was born at Lubeck in 1638, and died in 1700, leaving, besides a number of medical works, a collection, entitled 'Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum,' 3 vols. fol. 1688, which had been begun by his father.

MEIBOMIUS, *Marcus*, a scholar of the same family, was born in 1611 at Tonningen, in the duchy of Sleswick, and died in 1710 or 1711, leaving 'Antiquæ Musicæ Auctores septem, Græce et Latine,' &c. 1652; 'Liber de Fabrica Triremium,' 1671; 'Diogenes Laertius,' 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1692.

MEIER, *George Frederic* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born in 1718 at Ammondorff, near Halle, in Saxony, and died in 1777, leaving 'Betrachtungen über den ersten Grundsatz aller Schönen Künste,' 8vo. Halle, 1748—1750, and republished in 1754-59; besides many other works, which were formerly esteemed in Germany.

MEJERDAH (*Geog.*) a large river of Tunis, the *Bagrada* of the ancients.

MELA, *Pomponius* (*Biog.*) a geographer, who was born in the province of Bætica, in Spain, and flourished in the reign of Claudius, was the author of 'Cosmographia, vel de Situ Orbis,' of which Isaac Vossius published an edition in 12mo. 1558; Gronovius also published one in 12mo. in 1658; Reynolds another in 4to. Exon. 1711; reprinted at London in 1719 and 1739; and at Eton in 1761 and 1775, which is reckoned the best.

MELAMPUS (*Myth.*) Μελάμπους, a celebrated soothsayer and physician of Argos, son of Amythaon and Dorippa, who lived at Pylos, in Peloponnesus, and professed to hold communion with the birds. He cured the daughters of Prœtus with hellebore, called after him *Melampodium*, and, as a reward for his services, married the eldest of these princesses. At his death he received divine honours, and had temples raised to his memory. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Herodot.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Propert.* l. 2; *Virg. Eclog.* l. 6; *Paus.* l. 2.

MELANCTHON, *Philip* (*Ecc.*) one of the first reformers, was born at Bretten, in the Palatinate upon the Rhine, in 1497, and died in 1560, rejoicing, as is said, that death came to deliver him from theological persecutions. His writings, consisting of theological, moral, and philosophical treatises, were so numerous, that it was thought necessary to give a catalogue of them in 1582. The most complete edition was published by the author's son-in-law, Jasper Peucer, in 4 vols. fol. 1601. [Vide Plate XIX]

MELANIPPE (*Myth.*) Μελανίππη, a daughter of Desmontes, or Æolus, who had by Neptune two sons, named Bœotis and Æolus. *Varr. de Re. Rust.* l. 2; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1; *Dionys. Hal. Rhet.* c. 57; *Hygin. Fab.* 186.

MELANIPPIDES (*Biog.*) Μελανιππίδης, a Greek poet, who flourished about 520 years A. C. and wrote epigrams, elegies, &c. *Athen.* l. 14; *Gyrald. Poet. Hist.*

MELANIPPUS (*Myth.*) Μελάνιππος, a son of Mars, who, having ravished Cometho, a priestess of Diana, the country was visited for this profanation with a pestilence, which was not stopped but by a human sacrifice. *Paus.* l. 7.

MELANIPPUS, a son of Astacus, and one of the Theban chiefs who defended the gates of Thebes against Adrastus, was killed by Tydeus. *Æschyl. ante Theb.*; *Paus.* l. 9.

MELANTHIUS (*Myth.*) Μελάνθιος, a goatherd of Ulysses, who assisted Penelope's suitors in the plunder of his master's property, for which he suffered with the rest. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 17, &c.; *Paus.* l. 10; *Tzetz. in Lyc.*

MELANTHO (*Myth.*) Μελανθὼ, one of Penelope's women, and sister to Melanthius, who shared in her brother's guilt and punishment. *Hom. Il. et Odyss.* l. 18, &c.

MELANTHUS (*Hist.*) Μελάνθος, a son of Andropompus, whose ancestors were kings of Pylus. Being driven from his paternal kingdom by the Heraclidæ, he came to Athens, where Thymictus resigned the crown to him; and his family, surnamed the *Neleidæ*, sat on the throne of Athens till the age of Codrus. He succeeded to the crown 1128 years A. C. and reigned 37. *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

MELAS (*Geog.*) the name of several rivers, but particularly that in Thrace, which the army of Xerxes is said to have drank dry.

MELBOURNE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Lambe [vide *Lambe*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Lambe, or *Lamb*, viscount Melbourne and baron Melbourne, of Melbourne, co. Herts.

Arms. *Gules*, a fess charged with two mullets *sable*, between three cinquefoils *argent*.

Crest. A demi-lion couped of the field, holding in his dexter paw a mullet *sable*.

Supporters. Two lions rampant *gules*, collared and chained *or*, each collar charged with two mullets *sable*.

Motto. "Virtute et fide."

MELCHI (*Bibl.*) Μελχὶ, son of Janna and father of Levi; also the son of Abdi and father of Neri, in the genealogy of Jesus. *Luke* iii.

MELCHIAH (*Bibl.*) מלכיה, head of the fifth family of the twenty-four sacerdotal families. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 9.

MELCHISEDEC (*Bibl.*) מלכי־צדק, king of Salem, and priest of the Most High God. *Gen.* xiv.; *Heb.* v. vii. &c.; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* l. 4; *Cyprian.* l. 2, ep. 2; *Euseb. de Demonstrat. Evangel.* l. 5, c. 3, &c.

MELCOMBE, *George Bubb Dodington, Lord* (*Hist.*) son of a gentleman of fortune, in Dorsetshire, was born in 1691, educated at Oxford, appointed Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Spain in 1715, a Lord of the Treasury in 1721, and died in 1762, after having distinguished himself in the political world for the greater part of his life, and also as the patron of poets and learned men, among whom were Thomson, Young, Pitt, and Fielding, &c. Among his works as an author may be reckoned two of his Memorials to the Court of Spain, published in the Historical Register for 1716; 'Occasional Observations on a Double-titled Paper about the Clear Produce of the Civil List Revenue,

from Midsummer, 1727, to Midsummer, 1761; 'An Epistle to Sir Robert Walpole on his Birthday, Aug. 26,' published in Dodsley's collection; besides other occasional verses; but he is best known by his 'Diary,' which was published in 1784 by Henry Penruddock Wyndham, esq. His title of viscount Melcombe, conferred on him in 1761, became extinct at his death.

MELCHTHAL, *Arnold* (*Hist.*) one of the founders of Swiss independance. His father having been deprived of his eyes by the order of Geisler, the Austrian governor, he conspired with Stauffacker, Furst, and Tell; and raising an army of their countrymen, they successfully opposed the Austrians, and drove them from Switzerland.

MELDÆ (*Geog.*) Μέλδαι, or *Meldi*, Μέλδοι, now *Meaux*, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis. *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 4.

MELEAGER (*Myth.*) Μελέαγρος, a celebrated hero of antiquity, son of Œneus, king of Ætolia, by Althæa, daughter of Thestius, who, after having signalized himself in the Argonautic expedition, rendered his name still more memorable by killing the Calydonian boar. He is said to have died agreeably to the prediction of Atropos, one of the Fates, who had declared he should live as long as a brand, which was on the fire, remained unconsumed. His mother accordingly snatched this brand from the flames, and preserved it with the utmost care until, in a moment of resentment at the assassination of her two brothers by Meleager, she threw it into the fire, when Meleager perished with it. *Hom. Il.* l. 9; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 14; *Paus.* l. 10; *Nicand. apud Anton. Liberal.*

MELEAGER (*Hist.*) a king of Macedonia, who succeeded Ptolemy Ceraunus, his brother, in the 125th Olympiad, about 280 years A. C. and was killed during a war with the Gauls, after a reign of not more than two months.

MELEAGER (*Biog.*) son of Eucrates, a native of Gadara, in Syria, who flourished in the reign of Seleucus VI, was the first who formed the collection of Greek epigrams well known by the name of the 'Anthologia,' which contains several of his own to the number of 129, in Brunck's edition, 3 vols. 4to. and 8vo. Argentor. 1772.

MELEAGRIDES (*Myth.*) the sisters of Meleager, who pined with grief at the death of their brother, and were changed into the birds called *Meleagrides*, or Guinea-hens. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 10; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 8; *Anton. Liberal.*

MELES (*Hist.*) Μήλης, a king of Lydia, who succeeded his father Alyattes about 747 years A. C. He was father to Candaules. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 84.

MELESIGENES (*Biog.*) a name given to Homer because he was supposed to have been born on the banks of the Meles, a river in Thrace. *Herod.* l. 2; *Dionys. et Plut. in Vit. Strab.* l. 12.

MELETIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Lycopolis, formed a schism in the church of Egypt in 306 by favouring the doctrines of Arius against those of Athanasius, and died in 326. *S. Athanas. Apol.* l. 2; *Epiphan. in Hær.; Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1; *Sozom.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 306.

MELETIUS, bishop of Antioch, and native of Melitina, a town of Armenia Minor, was ordained bishop of that see in 360, and died in 380, after having been more than once deposed and banished on account of his adherence to the Catholic faith in opposition to the Arians, and other heretics, who disturbed the peace of the church in those days.

MELETIUS, a schismatical patriarch of Alexandria in the 16th century, who succeeded Sylvester in 1582, and governed this church but a short time. He left a Collection of Homilies, and a Treatise against the Jews.

MELETIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople about the same time, succeeded Theophanes, and was succeeded by Matthew, who had been deprived of his see.

MELFI (*Geog.*) a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, not far from the river Ofanto, 52 miles E. by N. Salerno. A council was assembled in this city, which is a bishop's see, in 1089 by pope Urban II.

MELGUND, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Minto.

MELICERTES (*Myth.*) Μελικέρτης, or *Melicertus*, a son of Athamas and Ino, was saved by his mother from the fury of his father, who was preparing to dash him against the wall, when, snatching him up, and throwing herself into the sea with him in her arms, Neptune had compassion upon them, and changed them into sea deities. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4; *Lactant. de Fab. Relig.* c. 21; *Plut. in Symp.* 5, *Quest.* 5; *Schol. in Pind. Pyth.*

MELISSA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who, with her sister Amalthea, fed Jupiter with the milk of goats. *Hygin. P. A.; Lactant. de Fab. Rel.; Columel.* l. 2.

MELISSUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Samos, who flourished in the 84th Olympiad, about 444 years A. C. and maintained that the world was infinite, immoveable, and without a vacuum.

MELITA (*Geog.*) Μελήτη, or Μελίτη, an island in the Libyan Sea, now *Malta*, between Sicily and Africa, which was first peopled by the Phœnicians; and, after the fall of their power, came successively into the hands of the Carthaginians and Romans. [Vide *Malta*] *Cic. in Verr.* 4; *Liv.* l. 21; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel* l. 2; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 3; *Sil. Ital.* l. 14.

MELITA (*Numis.*) this island is distinguished on some medals by the inscription ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ, bearing for their types the figures of Isis and Osiris, in allusion to their origin.

MELITO (*Ecc.*) a Christian father, who presented to the emperor Marcus Aurelius in 171 an excellent Apology for the Christians, which is now lost, as also his other works on theological subjects. A few fragments only are preserved by Eusebius in his Ecclesiastical History. *S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.* c. 24; *Bed. Retract. in Act.* c. 8, &c.

MELITUS, a poet and orator of Athens, one of the principal accusers of Socrates, who was, by the fickleness of the Athenians, afterwards put to death, with his companions, for the part they had taken against the philosopher. *Diog. in Socrat.*

MELIUS, *Sp.* (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, who, for his uncommon liberality to the people, was charged with aspiring at the sovereignty; and when he was summoned by L. Q. Cincinnatus, he refused to obey, and was killed by Ahala, the master of the horse.

MELLA, *Annæus* (*Hist.*) the father of the poet Lucan, who, being accused of a participation in the conspiracy of Piso, escaped a public sentence by opening his veins. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 16, c. 17.

MELLA, *John de* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and bishop of Zamora, was created a cardinal by Calixtus III in 1456, and died in 1467, after having been employed on important missions by the popes Eugene IV, Calixtus III, and Paul II.

MELLAN, *Claude* (*Biog.*) an engraver and designer, who was born at Abbeville in 1601, and died in 1688, left, among others, a Head of our Saviour, which is an admired specimen of his skill.

MELLO, *de Castro Dom Julio* (*Hist.*) a Portuguese nobleman and warrior, son of Antony Mello de Castro, viceroy of India, was born at Goa in 1658, distinguished himself on many occasions in the field, and died in 1721, leaving, besides his poems, a History of the Life of his Uncle, Count de Calveas.

MELLONA (*Myth.*) a goddess among the Romans, who was supposed to preside over bees and honey. *August. de Civ. Dei,* l. 1; *Arnob.* l. 4; *Gyrald. de Hist. D.*

MELMOTH, *William* (*Biog.*) a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, was born in 1666, and died in 1743, leaving 'The Great

Importance of a Religious Life.' He had also a share in publishing 'Vernon's Report,' in conjunction with Mr. Pere Williams.

MELMOTH, *William*, son of the preceding, and also a lawyer, was born in 1710, and died in 1799, leaving, 1. A volume of 'Letters,' under the name of Fitzosborne, 1742. 2. A Translation of the Letters of Pliny, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1747. 3. A Translation of the Letters of Cicero, &c. 3 vols. 1753. 4. A Translation of Cicero's Treatises 'De Amicitia' and 'De Senectute,' which were published in 1773 and 1777; besides a few poetical effusions in Dodsley's Collection and Pearch's Poems.

MELOS (*Geog.*) Μῆλος, one of the Cyclades, an island between Crete and Peloponnesus, about 60 miles in circumference. This island was originally peopled by a colony of Lacedæmonians, and enjoyed its independence for many centuries before the Peloponnesian war, when, on account of its adherence to the parent state, it was taken by the Athenians; the male inhabitants were put to the sword, and the women and children were sold as slaves. It was afterwards repeopled by an Athenian colony until Lysander reconquered it, and restored the original inhabitants to their possessions.

MELOS (*Numis.*) several medals of this island are extant, bearing the inscription ΜΗΛΙΩΝ, sometimes with the name of their magistrates, as ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ. ΦΛ. ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΟΥ, i. e. *sub Archonte Flavio Epaphrodito.* The inhabitants struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Nero, and Heliogabalus.

MELOZZO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) or *Francesco*, an artist called *Melozzo of Forli*, who flourished about 1471, left, among other specimens of his skill, an Ascension in the ceiling of the largest chapel of the SS. Apostoli, which was afterwards cut out on the rebuilding of that chapel, and placed in the palace of the Quirinal in 1711.

MELPOMENE (*Myth.*) Μελπομένη, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over tragedy. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 52; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 4.

MELPOMENE (*Numis.*) vide *Musæ.*

MELVIL, *Sir James* (*Hist.*) a statesman, and third son of lord Keith, was born at Hallhill, in Fifeshire, in 1530, became page to Mary, queen of Scots, when dauphiness of France; and after travelling through different countries, was, on his arrival in Scotland in 1561, admitted a Privy Councillor and Gentleman of queen Mary's Bed-chamber, in which capacity he was employed by her in her most important concerns, and testified such fidelity to her person, and such zeal in her interest, that when James came to the government, Melvil was, in consequence of her special recommendation, made a Privy Counsellor, and continued in that post until the king's removal to England, when his infirmities prevented him from attending in his retinue. He however paid his duty to his majesty by going into England, and then, returning to his own house, died soon after in 1606. His 'Memoirs' were accidentally found in the castle of Edinburgh in 1660, and were published under the title of 'The Memoirs of Sir James Melvil, of Hallhill, containing an impartial Account of most of the remarkable Affairs of State during the last Age,' &c. fol. 1683, and have since been reprinted in French and English.

MELVILLE, *Henry, Viscount* (*Hist.*) son of the Lord President Dundas, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born about 1741, and having studied for the bar, was appointed Solicitor-General in 1763, Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1775, joint Keeper of the Signet for Scotland in 1777, Treasurer of the Navy in 1782, Secretary of State in 1791, President of the India Board in 1792, Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland in 1800, and first Lord of the Admiralty in 1804, which he retained until his impeachment in 1805. Although his consequent trial terminated in his acquittal, and restoration to his seat in the Privy Council, he did not return to office, and died in 1811.

MELVILLE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Dundas [vide *Dundas*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Dundas, viscount Melville, and baron of Dunira, co. Perth.

Arms. *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, within a bordure *azure*, charged with three boars' heads couped.

Crest. A lion's head full-faced looking through a bush of oak *proper.*

Supporters. On the dexter side, a leopard regardant; on the sinister, a stag.

Motto. "Quod potui perfeci."

MEMMI, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a portrait-painter of Sienna, who died in 1345, aged 60, painted Laura, Petrarch's Mistress.

MEMMIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which rose to some distinction in the state. [Vide *Memmius*]

MEMMIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the names of some of this family, as C. MEMMIUS C. F.—MEMMIUS AEDILIS CEREALIA PRIMUS FECIT, sometimes with the addition of the surname GALLUS. *Vaillant. Fam.; Morell. Fam.; Beg. Thes. Brand. &c.*

MEMMIUS (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people, who severely inveighed against the pride and corruption of the nobility during the Jugurthine war. He was afterwards assassinated by his competitor for the consulship.

MEMMIUS, *Caius*, a Roman knight, who was banished to Athens on a charge of bribery and corruption in canvassing for the consulship. Lucretius dedicated his poem to this Memmius, who was distinguished for his eloquence and poetical talents.

MEMNON (*Hist.*) Μέμνων, a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, who assisted his uncle Priam at the Trojan war, where, after having killed Antilochus, the son of Nestor, he fell in single combat with Achilles in the sight of the Grecian and Trojan armies. The Æthiopians or Ægyptians, over whom Memnon reigned, are said to have erected a statue to the honour of their monarch. This statue is also said to have had the wonderful property of uttering a melodious sound at sun-rising, resembling that which is occasioned by the breaking the string of a harp when it is wound up. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 984; *Mosch. in Bion.; Strab.* l. 13; *Hygin. Fab.* 112; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13; *Juven.* l. 15; *Plin.* l. 36; *Quint. Calab.* l. 2; *Philostrat. in Icon.; Tacit. Annal.* l. 2; *Solin.* c. 43; *Paus.* l. 1; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 5, &c.

MEMNON, a king of Egypt. [Vide *Amenophis*]

MEMNON, a general of the Persian forces when Alexander invaded Asia, who distinguished himself by his fidelity to his master Darius, for whom he defended Miletus against Alexander, and died in the midst of his successes, A. C. 333. *Diod.* l. 16; *Plut. in Alexand.*

MEMNON (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, who is supposed to have flourished in the time of Augustus. He wrote a History of the Affairs of Heraclea, in Pontus, in 24 books, 16 of which were abridged by Photius. A Latin translation of his history was published at Oxford in 1597, under the title of 'Memnonis Historicorum, quæ supersunt omnia,' &c. 12mo.

MEMPHIS (*Bibl.*) the town described under *Geography*, is generally supposed to be the Noph, נף, or Moph, מוף, of Holy Writ, it being rendered Μέμφις by the Septuagint. *Ezek.* xxx. 13, &c.

MEMPHIS (*Geog.*) Μέμφις, a celebrated town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile, above the Delta, which once contained many beautiful temples, particularly those of the god Apis; but no vestiges are left of its grandeur, nor any mark even by which its site may be known, although it is generally supposed to have been near the pre-

sent Cairo. In its neighbourhood were built the pyramids which are still esteemed the wonders of the world. Memphis having been the capital of the country, and long the residence of the Egyptian kings, it is frequently put for Egypt itself.

Lucan. l. 1, v. 639.

At Figulus, cui cura Deos, secretaque cæli
Nosse fuit, quem non stellarum Ægyptia Memphis
Æquaret visu, numerisque moventibus astra.

It had a well which served as a measure for the rising of the Nile; whence it was called by Lucan *custos Nili.*

Lucan. l. 8, v. 477.

Hunc gemuit custos Nili crescentis in arva
Memphis vana sacris ——

Memphis (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on some medals of Adrian and Antoninus by the inscription ΜΕΜΦ. ΜΕΜΦΙ. i. e. *Memphitarum;* and by the type of Osiris with the ox Apis, or of Isis with the lotus.

MEMPHITES (*Hist.*) a dynasty of Egyptian kings, who reigned at Memphis, the capital of their kingdom. *Euseb. in Chron.*

MENA (*Myth.*) a goddess worshipped at Rome, who was nearly the same as Juno. *Plin.* l. 29; *Aug. de Civ. Dei,* l. 4.

MENÆTIUS (*Myth.*) the keeper of Pluto's flocks, who was conquered by Hercules; but the conqueror spared his life at the request of Proserpine. *Apollod.* l. 2.

MENAGE, *Giles* (*Biog.*) or *Ægidius*, the Varro of his times, was born at Angers in 1613, and died in 1692, leaving, 1. 'Origines de la Langue Françoise,' 4to. 1650; reprinted in folio in 1694, much enlarged by himself, under the title of 'Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Françoise;' but the edition of Jault, in 2 vols. fol. 1750, is the most esteemed. 2. 'Miscellanea,' 4to. 1652. 3. 'Osservasioni sopra l'Aminta del Tasso,' 4to. 1653. 4. An edition of Diogenes Laertius, 8vo. Paris, 1662, and fol. Lond. 1664; Meibomius' edition in 1692 contains Menage's Annotations. 5. 'Poemata,' 12mo. 1656. 6. 'Recueil des Eloges pour M. le Cardinal Mazarin,' fol. 1666. 7. 'Origine della Lingua Italiana,' fol. 1669. 8. 'Juris Civilis Amœnitates,' 8vo. Paris. 1677; and Francof. 1737. 9. An edition of 'Les Poesies de Malherbe,' &c. 8vo. 1666; and more than once reprinted. 10. 'Observations sur la Langue Françoise,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1675 and 1676. 11. 'Histoire de Sablé,' &c. fol. 1686. 12. 'Historia Mulierum Philosophicorum,' 12mo. Lugd. 1690; and reprinted in Meibomius' edition of 'Diogenes.' 13. 'Anti Baillet,' 1690. 14. 'Menagiana,' not published until after his death. M. de la Monnoye published an edition in 4 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1715. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

MENALIPPE (*Myth.*) daughter of Chiron, who, being ravished by Æolus, concealed herself in the woods, and was changed into a mare, called Ocyroe. *Pollux. Onom.* l. 4; *Hygin. P. A.*; *Eratosth. Catast.*

MENANDER (*Ecc.*) one of the principal disciples of Simon Magus, who differed from his master in some few points, was the leader of a sect which was very numerous at Antioch. *Epiph. de Hæres.* 2; *Baron. Annal.*

Menander (*Biog.*) a comic poet of Athens, who was born in the 109th Olympiad, about 342 years A. C. and died at the age of 51 or 52, is said to have composed 108 comedies, of which eight only obtained the prize. Of all these nothing remains but fragments, which were first collected by Morel, Paris, 1553; and again, edited by Henry Stephens, Grotius, &c.; but the edition of Le Clerc, at Amsterdam, in 1709, is reckoned the best; to which the 'Emendationes' of Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, that is, Dr. Bentley; the 'Infamia Emendationum,' by J. Gronovius; and the 'Philargyrius Cantabrigiensis,' are considered as indispensable supplements. [Vide Plate XXX]

Menander of *Ephesus*, an historian of Phœnicia, who wrote a history of the exploits of that country against the Greeks. *Joseph. cont. Apion.* l. 1; *Tertullian. Apolog.* c. 19.

Menander, surnamed *Protector*, i. e. an officer of the guard in the time of the emperor Mauritius, wrote a Chronicle, of which some few fragments are to be found in the 'Corpus Historiæ Byzantinæ.' *Suidas.*

MENANDRINO, *Marsilio* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Marsilius of Padua*, a lawyer, who died in 1328, was the author of 'Defensor Pacis,' 1324; in which he boldly maintained the supremacy of the civil power over that usurped by the see of Rome; besides this book, he also wrote 'De Translatione Imperii,' and 'De Jurisdictione Imperiali in Causis Matrimonialibus.'

MENAPIUS, *William* (*Biog.*) surnamed *Insulanus*, a scholar and physician of Padua, who died in 1561, was the author of 'Encomium Febris Quartanæ,' of which a second edition appeared at Leyden in 1636, in a collection of humorous dissertations on different subjects; 'Ratio curandi Febrim Quartanam,' 8vo. Basil. 1541; 'Ratio Victûs Salubris et Sanitatis tuendæ,' 4to. Colonn. 1540, Basil. 1541; 'Laudatio Funebris Desiderii Erasmi,' 8vo. Basil. and in the 10th volume of the works of Erasmus; 'Statera Chalcographiæ,' &c. 8vo. Basil. 1547, and 12mo. Colon. 1617; at the end of another work entitled 'Historicæ Observationes Gulielmi Insulani Menapii,' &c.; and again in a collection entitled 'Monumenta Typographica,' &c. published at Hamburgh by John Christian Wolfius; 'De Aulâ Dialogus,' &c. 8vo. Colonn. 1539, Francof. 1606, &c.

MENARD, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French magistrate and antiquary, was born at Angers in 1580, and died in 1652, leaving, 1. An edition of 'Histoire de S. Louis,' &c. 4to. 1617. 2. An edition of the two books of St. Augustine 'Contra Julianum.' 3. 'Recherches et Avis sur le Corps de S. Jacques le Majeur,' Angers, 1610. 4. 'Disquisitio Novantiqua Amphitheatri Andejavensis Groannii,' 4to. 1638. 5. 'L'Histoire de Bertrand du Gueselin, Connétable de France,' &c. 4to. &c.

Menard, *Nicholas Hugh*, a Benedictine, and writer on the History of the Saints, who died in 1644, at the age of 57, wrote 'Martyrologium Sancti Ordinis S. Benedicti,' 1629; 'Concordia Regularum;' 'Sacramentarium Sancti Gregorii Magni;' 'Diatribe de Unico Dionysio.'

Menard, *Leo*, a counsellor in the Presidial Court at Nismes, was born at Tarascon in 1706, and died in 1767, leaving, 1. 'Mœurs et Usages des Grecs,' 12mo. 1743. 2. 'Pieces Fugitives,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1748. 3. 'Histoire Civile et Ecclesiastique de la Ville de Nismes,' &c. 7 vols. 4to. Paris, 1750—58. 4. 'Les Amours de Calisthene et d'Aristoclea,' &c.

MENAS (*Hist.*) a freedman of Pompey the Great, who distinguished himself by the active and perfidious part he performed in the wars between Pompey and Augustus, passing from one side to the other, as suited his purpose best. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Horat. Epod.* 4; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Suet. in Aug.*; *Plut. in Ant.*

MENASSEH, *Ben Israel* (*Biog.*) a celebrated rabbi, was born in Portugal about 1604, and died at Amsterdam in 1659, leaving 'Conciliador,' his first work published when he was scarcely 28 years old, which was translated into Latin by Dionysius Vossius, entitled 'Conciliator, sive de Convenientia Locorum S. Scripturæ;' 'Esperanza de Israel,' which was translated into Hebrew, English, and German; 'De Resurrectione Mortuorum,' &c.; besides an edition of the Hebrew Bible, in 2 vols. 4to.

MENCKENIUS, *Otho* (*Biog.*) or *Otho Mencke*, a German writer of a good family at Oldenburgh, in Westphalia, was born in 1644, and died in 1707, leaving an edition of sir John Marsham's 'Canon Chronicus,' and also of Camden's 'Annals of Queen Elizabeth,' and other works; but he is principally remembered as the first author of the 'Acta

Eruditorum,' of Leipsic, in which he was engaged until his death.

Menckenius, *John*, son of the preceding, was born at Leipsig in 1674, and died in 1732, leaving among his works 'Bibliotheca Menckeniana,' &c. Lips. 1723; 'Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum præcipue Saxonicarum cum Notis,' 3 vols. fol. Lips. 1728—30; 'Analecta de Calamitate Litteratorum,' &c. He also continued the 'Acta Eruditorum' of his father, of which he published 33 volumes.

MENDELSOHN, *Moses* (*Biog.*) a Jewish philosophical writer, was born at Dessau, in Anhalt, in 1729, and died in 1785, leaving a number of works of a speculative nature on the subject of the Jewish religion.

MENDEZ (*Geog.*) Μένδης, a town of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendesian Mouth. *Herod.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 17.

Mendez, *Ferdinand Pinto* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese, embarked for the Indies in 1537, and after a residence of 21 years returned to his native country, where he published an account of his adventures, under the title of 'Peregrinaçion de Fernan Mendés Pinto,' published at Lisbon after his death in 1614, and translated into several languages.

Mendez, *Moses*, an English writer of Jewish extraction, who was known as a poet and a dramatist, died in 1758, leaving some pieces, which have been inserted in Dodsley's Collection.

Mendez, *Francis*, author of 'Typographia Española, o Historia de la Introduccion, Propagacion y Progressos del Arte de la Imprenta en España,' 4to. Madrid, 1796.

MENDOZA, *Diego-Hurtado de* (*Hist.*) a statesman, of a noble family in Spain, was born at Grenada, and died in 1575, after having been employed by the emperor Charles V on different embassies to Rome, the Council of Trent, &c. He wrote, among other things, 'Obras del Insigne Cavallero D. Diego de Mendoza.'

Mendoza, *Francis de*, son of Inigo, Marquis de Mondegar, served the king of Spain both as a negociator and a warrior on different occasions, particularly during the wars in the Low Countries, where he was taken prisoner. After recovering his liberty he married, became a widower, and died a priest in 1623, just as he was nominated to the see of Siquença. He published an account of his embassies, under the title of 'Francisci de Mendoza Relatio Legationis suæ ad Cæsaream Majestatem, ad Archiducem Austriæ et Regem Poloniæ,' Brux. 1679.

Mendoza, *Peter Gonzalez de* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, of the same family, and archbishop of Seville, and afterwards of Toledo, known by the title of *Cardinal of Spain*, was born in 1428, and died in 1495, after having been employed in the most important affairs by John II, Henry IV, and Ferdinand and Isabella.

Mendoza, *Diego-Hurtado de*, a cardinal, and archbishop of Seville, and nephew of the preceding, was raised to the dignity of a cardinal by Alexander VI in 1500, and died in 1502.

Mendoza, *Francis de*, a cardinal, and bishop of Burgos, was born in 1508, obtained the cardinal's hat from Paul III in 1544, and died in 1566, after having served Charles V and Philip his son in some important concerns of state.

Mendoza, *John Gonzalez de*, bishop of Popaian, was sent in 1607 into America, in the character of vicar apostolic, where he was raised to the see of Chiapi in the same year and to that of Popaian in 1608. He wrote 'Historia de las Cosas mas Notables, Ritos y Costumbres del Gran Reino de la China,' 8vo. Madrid, 1586.

MENECLES (*Biog.*) an orator of Alabanda, in Caria, who settled at Rhodes, and had Cicero, Crassus, and other celebrated Romans among the number of his pupils. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2, &c.

MENECRATES (*Biog.*) a physician of Syracuse, who lived about 360 years A. C. and rendered himself famous in his day by his vanity and arrogance. *Ælian. Var. Hist.*; *Athen.* l. 7.

MENEDEMUS (*Biog.*) Μενέδημος, a Socratic philosopher of Eretria, who flourished in the 120th Olympiad, about 300 years A. C. who was jocosely styled the Eretrian Bull, from the gravity of his face. *Strab.* l. 9; *Diogen. in Vit.*

Menedemus, a Cynic of Lampsacus, who said that he was come from hell to observe the sins and wickedness of mankind. His habit was that of the Furies, and his deportment that of a madman. *Diog. in Vit. Mened.*

MENELAUS (*Myth.*) Μενέλαος, a king of Sparta, and brother of Agamemnon, whose wife Helen being carried away to Troy by Paris occasioned the Trojan war. He is said to have been reconciled to her in consequence of her having procured his admission, together with that of Ulysses, into Troy, on the night of its destruction. He died soon after his return from that war. *Hom. passim*; *Eurip. in Iphig.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.*; *Hygin. Fab.*; *Ovid*, *Hesiod*, *&c.*; *Paus.* l. 3, &c.

Menelaus (*Hist.*) vide *Œnias IV.*

MENENIUS, *Agrippa* (*Hist.*) a celebrated Roman, who appeased the Roman populace in a sedition, by repeating the well known fable of the belly and the limbs. *Liv.* l. 2, &c.

Menenius, *Titus*, son of the preceding, was chosen consul with C. Horatius, U. C. 277, A. C. 477, when he was defeated by the Tusci, and being called to an account by the tribunes for this failure, was sentenced to pay a heavy fine, but died of grief soon after. *Liv.* l. 2.

Menenius, *Lanatus Agrippa*, a consul with T. Quinctius Capitolinus, U. C. 315, was afterwards twice military tribune with consular power. *Liv.* l. 4.

MENES (*Hist.*) Μηνῆς, the first king of Egypt who was worshipped as a god after his death. *Herod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 1.

MENESTHEUS (*Myth.*) Μενεσθεὺς, one of Helen's suitors, who, in the absence of Theseus, had seized the throne of Athens, and reigned 23 years. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus.* l. 2.

MENESTRIER, *John Baptist le* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Dijon, was born in 1564, and died in 1634, leaving 'Medailles, Monnoies, et Monumens Antiques d'Imperatrices Romaines,' fol. Dijon, 1625; and 'Medailles Illustres des Anciens Empereurs et Imperatrices de Rome,' 4to. 1642.

Menestrier, *Claude Francis*, a Jesuit, was born at Lyons in 1633, and died in 1705, leaving 'L'Histoire du Regne de Louis le Grand par les Medailles,' &c.; 'Histoire Civile ou Consulaire de Lyon,' fol. 1693; 'Methode de Blason,' an edition of which was published at Lyons in 8vo. 1770; 'La Philosophie des Images,' 12mo. 1694; and other treatises on the same subject.

MENGOLI, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a mathematician in the 17th century, who wrote 'Geometriæ Speciosæ Elementa;' 'Novæ Quadraturæ Arithmeticæ;' 'Via Regia ad Mathematicas;' and 'Speculationi di Musica,' &c.

MENGS, *Anthony Raphael* (*Biog.*) a modern painter, who was born at Aussig, in Bohemia, in 1726, and died in 1779, executed several works for Augustus III of Poland, and Charles III, king of Naples and Spain. One of his pictures, namely, our Saviour in the Garden, which is the altar-piece of All Soul's Chapel, Oxford, is reckoned the finest specimen of his art in this country. He was an author as well as a painter, and his works were published by the Chevalier d'Azara, with notes and a life of Mengs, in 2 vols. 4to. Parma, 1780, which were translated into English, and published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1796.

MENINSKI, *Franciscus a Mesignien* (*Biog.*) a German orientalist, was born in Lorraine in 1623, and died in 1698, leaving 'Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium,' 4 vols. fol. 1680; to which was added in 1687 another volume, entitled, 'Complementum Thesauri,' &c.; a new edition was after-

wards published at Vienna at the expence of the empress Maria Theresa, with this title, 'Francisci a Mesignien Meninski Lexicon Arabico-Persico-Turcicum,' &c. 4 vols. fol. 1780; of his other works, which were occasioned by a literary dispute between him and J. B. Podesta, an account may be found in his life, prefixed to the Dictionary.

MENIPPUS (*Biog.*) a cynic philosopher of Phœnicia, originally a slave, who obtained his liberty with a great sum of money, and became a griping usurer at Thebes, is said to have hanged himself in despair for the loss of a large sum of which he was robbed. He wrote 13 books of satires, which are all lost; but his reputation as a biting satirist has been preserved by Varro, who composed satires, which he called after him Menippean, and also by Lucian, who introduces him as the snarling satirical speaker in many of his Dialogues. The title, 'Satyre Menippée,' was from him applied to a composition which was published against the faction of the League, by Pierre le Roy, Rapin, and Florent Chrêtien.

MENIPPUS, a geographer of Pergamos, and an orator of Stratonice.

MENIUS (*Hist.*) a consul U. C. 417, A. C. 347, having gained a naval battle against the Latins and the Antiates, formed the rostrum at Rome with the *rostra*, or beaks of ships, which he had taken. *Liv.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 34.

MENNAS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople in the sixth century, was put in the place of Anthimius in 536, assembled a synod against the Origenists in the same year, and another in 538, and died in 552. *Evagr.* l. 4; *Anastas. in Vit. Pontif.; Baron. Annal.*

MENNES (*Hist.*) or *Mennis, Sir John*, a seaman, traveller, and poet, was born in 1598, and educated at Oxford, after which he rose to the rank of a vice-admiral in 1641, when he took an active part in behalf of his royal master, and was displaced during the usurpation, but made governor of Dover Castle at the restoration, and Chief Comptroller of the Navy, which posts he filled until his death in 1670. He was the author of several poems, which are scattered in different works; but those which may with most certainty be attributed to him are contained in a volume entitled 'Musarum Deliciæ;' or, the Muses' Recreation, second edition, 12mo. 1656.

MENO, *Simon* (*Ecc.*) the founder of a sect called after him Menonites, who reject all human authority in matters of religion, was born at Witmarsum, in Friesland, in 1505, and died in 1561. He turned from being a Romish priest and a notorious profligate to become the preacher of his levelling doctrines, which were eagerly embraced by others. His writings in Dutch were published in folio in 1651.

MENOCHIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a civilian of Pavia, was born in 1532, and died in 1607, leaving, 'De Recuperandâ Possessione, de Adipiscendâ Possessione,' 8vo; 'De Presumptionibus,' 2 vols. fol. Genev. 1670; 'De Arbitrariis Judicum Quæstionibus,' &c.

MENOCHIUS, *John Stephen*, son of the preceding, was born at Pavia in 1576, and died in 1656, leaving 'Hieropoliticon, seu Institutiones Politicæ e Sacris Scripturis depromptæ Lib. III,' &c.; 'Institutiones Œconomicæ,' &c.; 'Brevis Explicatio Sensus literalis totius Scripturæ;' 'De Republicâ Hebræorum,' &c.

MENŒCEUS (*Myth.*) Μενοικεύς, a young Theban, son of Creon, slew himself at the gates of Thebes to ensure victory to his countrymen, when Teresias foretold that success would attend their arms if the last of the race of Cadmus would offer himself a sacrifice. *Sophocl. in Antigon.; Eurip. Phœn.; Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 25; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 7.

MENŒTIUS (*Myth.*) Μενοίτιος, a son of Actor and Egina after her amour with Jupiter, who was one of the Argonauts. *Hom. Il.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Schol. in Apollon.* &c.

MENON (*Hist.*) Μένων, a Thessalian commander in the expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes. *Diodor.* l. 14.

MENOPHILUS (*Hist.*) a eunuch, to whom Mithridates, when conquered by Pompey, entrusted his daughter. Menophilus killed the princess for fear of her falling into the enemy's hands.

MENTEL, *John* (*Biog.*) a printer of Strasbourg, to whom some, but without sufficient authority, have ascribed the invention of printing. He was the first who introduced the art there, and begun the exercise of it by printing a Bible in 2 vols. fol. in 1466. He died in 1478, after having obtained great celebrity and opulence, and been ennobled by the emperor Frederick IV.

MENTOR (*Myth.*) Μέντωρ, a faithful friend of Ulysses, whose name has been immortalized by Homer.

MENTZ (*Geog.*) a considerable town of Germany, in the Lower Circle of the Rhine, and in the grand duchy of Hesse, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Main, 37 m. S. E. Coblentz, 99 N. by E. Strasburg. Lon. 8° 11′ E, lat. 49° 59′ N.

History of Mentz.

Mentz, which was well known to the Romans by the names of *Moguntia, Moguntiacum, Mogontiacum* [vide *Moguntia*], was laid in ruins during the struggles between the Romans and the Germans, and is supposed to owe its restoration to Charlemagne; but it was again almost entirely ruined by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa in 1158, and was not completely restored until the reign of the emperor Otho IV, who converted it into a free imperial town. In the mean time, its trade continued gradually to increase, but being much impeded by a banditti that infested those parts, this town formed, in the 13th century, an association similar to those of the Hans towns, which was distinguished by the name of the Rhenish Confederation. In the thirty years' war it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1688 by the French, to whom it surrendered in 1792, but the next year it was taken by the Austrians after a bombardment and siege of three months, when the greater part of the houses were burned to the ground. In 1797 it came again by the chances of war into the hands of the French, to whom it was formally ceded by the treaty of Luneville. Mentz was an archbishop's see from the year 745 to 1802, when it was made into a bishop's see.

MENTZEL, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born at Furstenwal, and died in 1701, at the age of 79, leaving 'Index Nominum Plantarum,' fol. 1696; 'Lexicon Plantarum Polyglotton Universale;' 'Natural History of Brazil,' &c.

MENZIKOFF, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) a Russian of obscure origin, who rose from a menial condition by the favour of the Czar Peter to the highest offices in the state, and was afterwards continued in the good graces of the empress Catherine, until his own follies, combined with the exertions of his enemies, brought on his disgrace, when he was banished to Siberia, and died in exile in 1729.

MENZINI, *Benedict* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, who was born at Florence in 1646, and died in 1704, was the author of several elegies, hymns, &c., besides a treatise on the Irregular Construction of the Tuscan Language, &c. which have been collected in 4 vols. 4to. 1731, by Fabroni.

MEPHIBOSHETH (*Bibl.*) מפיבשת, son of Saul and of his concubine Rizpah, was delivered by David to the Gibeonites to be hanged before the Lord. 2 *Chron.* xxi.

MEPHIBOSHETH, son of Jonathan, otherwise named *Meribbaal*, who continued faithful to David in all his troubles. 2 *Sam.* ix.; 1 *Chron.* viii.

MEPHITIS (*Myth.*) a goddess, supposed to preside over the cloacæ and infected places. *Plin.* l. 2; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3.

MERA (*Myth.*) the dog of Icarius, who showed Erigone where her murdered father had been thrown, upon which she hung herself, and the dog, pining to death, was transported among the constellations by the name of Canis. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 130, &c.

MERAB (*Bibl.*) מרב, or *Merob*, eldest daughter of king Saul, who was promised to David in marriage in reward for his victory over Goliath, but was given to Adriel, son of Barzillai the Meholathite. 1 *Sam.* xiv.

MERAIAH (*Bibl.*) מריה, son of Sheraiah, of the race of the priests who returned to Jerusalem from Babylon. *Nehem.* xii.

MERAIOTH (*Bibl.*) מריות, son of Ahitub, high-priest of the Jews. 1 *Chron.* ix. Also a priest of the race of Aaron, son of Zeraiah and father of Amariah. 1 *Chron.* vi.

MERARI (*Bibl.*) מררי, third son of Levi, and father of Mahali; also son of Ox, and father of Judith, of the tribe of Simeon. *Exod.* vi.; *Judith* viii.

MERCATI, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a physician and naturalist, was born in Tuscany in 1541, and died in 1593, leaving, besides a Treatise on the Plague, and a Dissertation on the Obelisks of Rome, also a posthumous work, entitled 'Metallotheca,' &c. edited and published by order of Clement XI, by Lancisci, his first physician, fol. Rom. 1717.

MERCATOR, *Marius* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical writer and friend of St. Augustine, who died about the year 451, wrote against the Nestorians and Pelagians. All his works, which are in 'Labbe's Councils,' and in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' were published in 1673 by Garnier, a Jesuit, with long Dissertations; 2 tomes in 1 vol. fol.; M. Baluze published a new edition of them in 8vo. Paris, 1684.

Mercator, *Gerard*, a geographer and mathematician, was born in 1512 at Ruremonde, in the Low Countries, and died in 1594, after having framed a method of laying down charts, which is still used, and known by the name of 'Mercator's Charts;' and a part of navigation is distinguished by the name of 'Mercator's Sailing.' [Vide Plate XXXIV]

Mercator, *Nicholas*, a mathematician and astronomer, whose name in High Dutch was *Kauffman*, was born about 1640 at Holstein, in Denmark, and died in 1694, leaving, 1. 'Cosmographia,' &c. 12mo. Gedan. 1651. 2. 'Rationes Mathematicæ subductæ Anno 1653,' 4to. Hafn. 3. 'De Emendatione Annuâ Diatribæ duæ,' &c. 4to. 4. 'Hypothesis Astronomica nova,' &c. fol. Lond. 1664. 5. 'Logarithmotechnia,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1668. 6. 'Institutionum Astronomicarum Libri duo,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1676. 7. 'Euclidis Elementa Geometrica,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1678; besides his papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

MERCER, *James* (*Biog.*) a native of Scotland, and a scholar, who was born in 1745, and died in 1804, wrote several poetical pieces, the second edition of which was published with his name, under the title of 'Lyric Poems, by James Mercer, Esq.' &c.

MERCIA (*Hist.*) the seventh kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy, which, though the last formed, was the largest of all, comprehending the 17 counties of Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and part of Hertfordshire. It was founded by Crida in 585, and derived its name, according to some, from meark, mark or limit, because it was bounded by most of the other kingdoms. Wibba succeeded his father Crida, and had for his immediate successor Ceorl, his kinsman; but his son Penda finally mounted the throne at the age of 50, and was slain in battle against Oswy, king of Northumberland. Peada, his son and successor, introduced Christianity among his subjects, by the persuasion of his wife, a daughter of Oswy. He had for his successors Wolfhere, Ethelred, Kendred, Ceolred, Ethelbald, Offa, who seized the kingdom of East Anglia, Egfrith, Cuthred, Kenulph, Kenelm, Ceolulf, Beornulf, Ludican, and Wiglaff, the last prince of this kingdom, who was defeated by the victorious monarch Egbert, and his kingdom united with the rest into one monarchy.

MERCIER, *John le* (*Biog.*) or *Mercerus*, a theologian, who died in 1572, left Commentaries on Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, &c. besides other theological works.

Mercier, *Josiah le*, son of the preceding, and a critic, who died in 1626, published an edition of 'Nonnius Marcellus,' notes on Aristænetus, Tacitus, Dictys Cretensis, and Apuleius' book 'De Deo Socratis.'

Mercier, *Bartholomew*, a bibliographer and miscellaneous writer, familiarly known in France by the name of Abbé de St. Leger, was born at Lyons in 1734, and died in 1799, leaving, 1. 'Lettre sur la Bibliographie de De Bure,' 8vo. 1763, which was followed by a second and third on the same subject, printed in the 'Journal de Trevoux.' 2. 'Lettre sur le Veritable Auteur du Testament Politique du Cardinal de Richelieu,' 8vo. Paris, 1765. 3. 'Supplement à l'Histoire de l'Imprimerie de Prosper Marchand,' 4to. 1765, and 1771. 4. 'Lettre sur la Pucelle d'Orleans,' 1775. 5. 'Lettres sur differentes Editions rares du 15 Siecle,' 8vo. Paris, 1785. 6. 'Bibliotheque de Romans traduits du Grec,' 12 vols. 12mo. 1796, &c.

MERCURIALIS, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Forli, in Romagna, in 1530, and died in 1606, leaving, 1. 'Nomothesaurus, seu Ratio lactandi Infantes.' 2. 'De Arte Gymnasticâ Libri Sex,' 4to. Venet. 1569. 3. 'Variarum Lectionum in Medicinæ Scriptoribus et aliis Libri IV,' Venet. 1571. 4. 'De Morbis cutaneis,' &c. ibid. 1572. 5. 'Tractatus de Maculis Pestiferis,' &c. 6. 'De Pestilentia in Universum,' &c. 7. 'Hippocratis Opera Græcè et Latinè,' ibid. 1578. 8. 'De Morbis Muliebribus,' &c. 1582. 9. 'De Morbis Puerorum,' 1583; all which, with some others, have been several times printed separately, and some of them collectively, under the title of 'Opuscula Aurea et Selectiora,' &c. fol. Venet. 1644. [Vide Plate XXXII]

MERCURIUS (*Myth.*) a celebrated god of antiquity, called Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes*, by the Greeks, the son of Jupiter and Maia, who was the messenger of the gods, the patron of travellers, shepherds, merchants, orators, declaimers, thieves, &c. and the conductor of the souls of the dead into the infernal regions. *Hom. passim*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Apollon. in Argon.*; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 6; *Hygin. Fab.*; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 10; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Plut. in Phæd.*; *Martial.* l. 9, ep. 35; *Lucian. Dial. Apul.* l. 6; *Manil.* l. 1; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 4; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 7; *Isidor.* 8, c. 11, &c.

Mercurius (*Numis.*) this deity is commonly represented with a petasus on his head, talaria on his feet, as in fig. 1, and his caduceus in his hand; also with a purse, as in fig. 2; and sometimes holding his purse to Fortune, as in fig. 3. He is

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

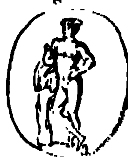


Fig. 3.



to be seen in various conditions and attitudes, sitting or standing, naked or clothed, &c. *Vaill. Col.*; *Patin. Impp.*; *Beg. Thesaur.*; *Spence, Polymet.* &c.

MERIAN, *Maria Sibylla* (*Biog.*) a great naturalist and artist, was born at Francfort on the Maine in 1647, being the grand-daughter and daughter of Dutch engravers of some celebrity, and died in 1717, leaving, 1. 'Histoire des

Insectes d'Europe,' &c. which was first published in Dutch, in 2 vols. 4to. Nuremberg, 1679—88, translated into Latin, in 4to. Amsterdam, 1717; and into French, fol. Amsterdam, 1730. 2. 'Dissertatio de Generatione et Metamorphosibus Insectorum Surinamensium,' fol. 1705, in the later editions of which her daughters added twelve plates, to those which she had executed herself. An edition of this [illegible]lio, French and Dutch, was printed at Amsterdam in 1719; another in French and Latin in 1726; and another in Dutch in 1730. There have also been editions of the two works united, under the title of 'Histoire des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amerique,' Amsterdam, 1730; Paris, 1768—1771. Many of the original drawings of this artist are in the British Museum, in two large volumes, which were purchased by sir Hans Sloane, at a great price.

MERIAN, *John Bernard*, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was born at Leichstal, near Basle, in 1723, and died in 1807, leaving French translations of Claudian, of Hume's Essays, and some of Michaelis' works, besides many papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin.

MERIBBAAL (*Bibl.*) the name of Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, which was exchanged for the latter, because the Hebrews scrupled pronouncing the word Baal. [Vide *Mephibosheth*]

MERICUS (*Hist.*) a Spaniard who betrayed Syracuse to Marcellus, and in the triumph appeared with a golden crown.

MERIDA (*Geog.*) a town of Estremadura, in Spain, situated on the Guadiana, 30 m. E. Badajos, 108 N. W. Cordova, and 111 N. Seville. Lon. 5° 50′ W. lat. 38° 50′ N.

History of Merida.

Merida, which was known to the Romans under the name of *Augusta Emerita*, in whose time it was one of the largest and most thriving places in Spain, fell gradually into decay in the wars between the Goths and the Moors. It was besieged and taken by the latter people in 713, when it became the capital of a Moorish kingdom; but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1230. During the late peninsular war it fell into the hands of the French, from whom it was taken by General Hill in 1812. Although at present in a state of great decay, it contains many vestiges of its former prosperity in the ruins of temples, aqueducts, bridges, baths, and other public edifices erected by the Romans. Under the Goths, Merida was the see of an archbishop, which was removed in 1124 to Compostello, in Gallicia, by Callixtus II. A council was also held here in 666.

MERIONES (*Myth.*) Μηριόνης, son of Molus, a Cretan prince, was charioteer to Idomeneus, during the Trojan war, where he signalized himself by his courage, and received divine honours from his countrymen after his death. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, &c.; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 6; *Hygin. Fab.* 97; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13, &c.

MERLIN, *Ambrose* (*Biog.*) a British writer of the fifth century, to whom extravagant prophecies, and other ridiculous works, are ascribed. In the British Museum is 'Le Compte de la Vie de Merlin et de ses Faiz,' &c. 2 vols fol. on vellum, without date; there is another edition in French, in 3 vols. small folio, black letter, dated 1498, besides other French and Italian editions. An English edition was published by Heywood, 4to. Lond. 1641.

MERLIN, *James*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who was born in the diocese of Limoges, and died in 1541, was the first who published a Collection of Councils, of which there are three editions. He also published editions of Richard de St. Victor, Peter de Blois, Durand de St. Pourcain, and Origen.

MERODACH (*Bibl.*) מרודך, an ancient king of Babylon, whom the Babylonians worshipped as a god. *Jenem.* l. 2.

MERODACH-BALADAN, son of Baladan, king of Babylon, sent presents and compliments to Hezekiah, on hearing of his miraculous recovery.

MEROE (*Geog.*) Μερόη, an island or peninsula of Ethiopia, now *Nubia*, with a town of the same name, celebrated for its situation in the torrid zone.

Lucan. l. 4, v. 332.

> *Quoque magis nimios unde jejunia solvant,*
> *Non super arentem Meroën, Cancri sub axe,*
> *Quà nudi Garamantes arant, sedeque.——*

Juv. Sat. 13, v. 162.

> *Quis tumidum guttur in Alpibus? Aut quis*
> *In Meroe crasso majorem infante mamillam.*

Claudian. Epistol. 3.

> *Candescet Geticis Meroe conversa pruinis,*
> *Claraque se vetito proluit Ursa mari.*

Its original name was Saba, which Cambyses changed into Meroe, in honour of his sister. *Herod.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

MEROPE (*Myth.*) Μερόπη, a daughter of Cypselus, who married Cresphontes, king of Messenia, and was afterwards compelled to marry Polyphontes, the murderer of her husband, but was rescued by her third son Telephontes, who revenged his father's death. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 137; *Paus.* l. 4; *Schol. in Sophoc. Ag.*

MEROPS (*Myth.*) Μέροψ, a soothsayer of Percosus, in Troas, whose two sons Adrastus, and Amphius, slighting their father's prediction, went to the Trojan war, and were killed by Diomedes. *Hom. Il.* l. 2.

MEROVÆUS (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of France.

MEROVÆUS I, succeeded Clodion in 451, and died in 456, after having defeated Attila in a battle near Mery sur Seine, and extended his dominions from the Somme to Treves, a city which he took and plundered. *Prosper. in Chron.*; *Aimon. Hist.*

MEROVÆUS II, second son of Chilperic, was sent by his father to take possession of the province of Poitou, but being entangled in an amour with Brunehaut, he was assassinated at the instigation of the queen Fredegonde, in 577.

MEROVINGIANS (*Hist.*) the name given to the first race of kings in France, which begun with Clodion, who had Meroveus for his successor; this race, including twenty kings, ended with Childeric III in 751.

MERRET, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a physician and naturalist, was born at Winchcombe in 1614, educated at Oxford, and died in 1695, leaving, 1. 'A Collection of Acts of Parliament, Charters, Trials at Law, and Judges' opinions concerning those Grants to the College of Physicians,' 4to. 1660. 2. 'A Short View of the Frauds and Abuses committed by Apothecaries, in relation to Patients and Physicians.' 3. 'De Arte Vitriaria,' 1662. 4. 'Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum continens Vegetabilia, Animalia, et Fossilia in hac Insula reperta,' 8vo. Lond. 1667.

MERRICK, *James* (*Biog.*) an English divine and poet, was born in 1720, educated at Oxford, and died in 1769, leaving a Dissertation on Proverbs, and other theological works.

MERRY, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in London in 1755, and died in 1798, leaving some poems, and also some dramatic pieces, as 'Ambitious Vengeance;' 'Lorenzo;' 'The Magician no Conjuror;' and 'Fenelon.'

MERSENNE, *Marin* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was born at Oyse, in the province of Maine, in 1588, and died in 1648, leaving, 'Quæstiones Celeberrimæ in Genesim,' &c.; 'Harmonicorum Libri;' 'De Sonorum Natura,' &c.; 'Cogitata Physico-Mathematica,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'La Verité des Sciences;' 'Les Questions inouies.'

MERTON, *Walter de* (*Hist.*) the illustrious founder of

Merton College, was born at Merton, in Surrey; rose through various gradations of office in the Court of Chancery, to the post of Chancellor of England in 1258, was deprived in the same year by the barons, but restored in 1261; consecrated bishop of Rochester in 1274, and died in consequence of a fall from his horse while fording a river, in 1277, after having obtained the highest credit in affairs of state, and been consulted on all matters of importance, as a divine, a lawyer, and a financier. Having purchased several tenements on the ground where Merton College stands, he began his erection, and by charter dated 1264, established his foundation by the name of Domus Scholarum de Merton. This first charter, with the statutes prescribed in it, continued in force until 1270, when it was confirmed by a second, in which great additions were made to the endowments, by estates in Oxfordshire, and other counties. A third charter was granted in 1274, all which are now preserved in the library, and were consulted as precedents in the foundation of Peterhouse, the earliest college in the sister university. By the assistance of subsequent benefactors, Merton College was progressively raised to its present state, in which it consists of a warden, twenty-four fellows, two chaplains, fourteen portionistæ, or post-masters, four scholars, and two clerks. [Vide Plate XII]

MERULA, *Corn.* (*Hist.*) a consul, who successfully fought against the Gauls, but afterwards killed himself in despair, during the civil distractions in the time of Marius and Cinna. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1.

MERULA, *Angelo* (*Ecc.*) a native of Brille, was born in 1482, and after taking orders in the Romish church, he left it, in order to take up with Protestantism, for which, as he refused to abjure the new faith that he had embraced, he was sentenced to be burnt, but died as he was carried to the stake in 1557, when his body was committed to the flames.

MERULA, *George* (*Biog.*) an Italian, was born at Alexandria, in the duchy of Milan in 1420, and died in 1494, leaving 'Antiquitates Vicecomitum de Milan,' and 'Historiarum Mediolani decas Secunda,' which are both inserted in the 25th volume of the collection of the 'Historians of Italy;' 'Description du Mont Vésuve;' a Translation of Xiphilin's Abridgement of Dio; an edition of Juvenal, Martial, Ausonius, and the first edition of Plautus, published at Venice, fol. 1472; besides which, he first collected the 'Scriptores de Re Rustica,' fol. Venet. 1472, including Cato, Varro, Columella, and Palladius. His Juvenal is entitled 'Enarrationes Satyrarum Juvenalis, per Georgium Merulam Alexandrinum,' fol. Tarvis. 1478.

MERULA, *Gaudentius*, an author of the 16th century, wrote, among other things, a treatise 'De Gallorum Cisalpinorum Antiquitate ac Origine,' 8vo. Lugd. 1538.

MERULA, *Paul*, or *Van Merle*, grand nephew of Angelo Merula above-mentioned, was born at Dort in 1558, and died in 1607, leaving, 1. 'Q. Ennii Annalium Librorum XVIII Fragmenta collecta et Commentariis illustrata,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1595. 2. 'Eutropii Historiæ Romanæ Libri X,' 8vo. 1592; and with the Notes of Glareanus and Merula, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1594. 3. 'Urbis Romæ Delineatio et Methodica ex variis Autoribus Descriptio,' 1599. 4. 'Cosmographiæ Generalis Libri tres,' 4to. 1605. 5. 'Desiderii Erasmi ex ipsius Manu fideliter representata,' &c. 4to. 1607; besides other works mentioned by Foppen and Niceron. [Vide Plate XXVI]

MERWAN (*Hist.*) the name of two caliphs.

MERWAN, *Ebn Al Hakem*, was proclaimed caliph at Damascus, by the house of Ommayah, after the abdication of Mouwiyah II, and was poisoned, as is said, by his wife Yezid, within the first year of his reign.

MERWAN, *Ebn Mohammed*, succeeded Ibrahim Ebn Al Walid on his deposition; but being opposed by Abul-Abbas, the first caliph of the house of the Abbassides, he was defeated and slain in Egypt, in the year of the Hegira 131, A. D. 741, after a reign of not quite four years.

MESCHACH (*Bibl.*) מישך, a Chaldean name given to Mishael, the companion of Daniel, who was one of the three cast into the fiery furnace. *Dan.* ii.

MESCHECH (*Bibl.*) משך, or *Mosoc*, sixth son of Japhet. *Gen.* x. 2; *Ezek.* xxvii.

MESENGUY, *Francis Philip* (*Biog.*) a French divine, was born at Beauvais in 1677, and died in 1763, leaving, 1. 'Exposition de la Doctrine Chretienne,' 6 vols. 12mo.; which was condemned by Clement XIII. 2. 'Abrégé de l'Histoire de l'Ancien Testament,' 12mo. Paris, 1728; afterwards extended to 10 vols. 12mo.; besides some controversial pieces.

MESHA (*Bibl.*) מישע, son of Bela and Hodesh. 1 *Chron.* vii. 9.

MESHA, or *Mesa*, king of Moab, who revolted against Jehoram, king of Israel, by whom he was defeated. 2 *Kings* iii.

MESHA, eldest son of Caleb, son of Hesron. 1 *Chron.* ii.

MESHELEMIAH (*Bibl.*) משלמיהו, father of Zechariah, a Levite, and porter of the temple. 1 *Chron.* ix.

MESHELEMIAH, or *Meselemia*, son of Korah, and father of several sons who were guards or porters in the temple. 1 *Chron.* xxvi.

MESHILLEMITH (*Bibl.*) משלמית, father of Meshullam, and son of Immer. 1 *Chron.* ix. 12.

MESHILLEMOTH (*Bibl.*) משלמות, father of Berachiah, 2 *Chron.* xxvii. 12; also father of Ahasaia, *Nehem.* xi. 13.

MESHULLAM (*Bibl.*) משלם, son of Hodariah, of Benjamin, 1 *Chron.* ix. 7; also the son of Shephatiah; of Abihail; of Meshillemith; of Besodeiah; of Berechiah; and of Kohath. 1 *Chron.* v. ix; 2 *Chron.* xxxiv; *Neh.* iii. &c.

MESOMEDES (*Biog.*) a lyric poet in the reign of Adrian, of whose compositions nothing remain but a few Anacreontic verses on the spring, in the collection of ancient epigrams. *Jul. Capitol. in Anton. P.*

MESOPOTAMIA (*Bibl.*) Μεσοποταμια, a country of Asia, now called *Diarbec* [vide *Diarbec*], derives its ancient name from its situation μέσος, in the middle, and ποταμὸς, a river, i. e. between two rivers, namely, the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. The Hebrew name, ארם־נהרים, has the same signification, i. e. *Aram-Naharaim*, or Syria, between two rivers. This country is celebrated in Scripture as the first dwelling-place of men after the deluge, and as the birth-place of Abraham, Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, and Leah, &c. It is sometimes called Padan-Aram, i. e. Mesopotamia of Syria. *Gen.* xxiv. 10, or xxxi. 18, &c.; *Deuteron.* xxiii. 4; *Jud.* iii. 8. By profane writers it was also called *Osroene*, *Mygdonia*, *Sophanene*, &c. The principal regions of Mesopotamia were Anthemusia, Chalcitis, Gauzanitis, Acabene, Ingine, and Ancoborites; the principal cities, Edessa, Nicephorium, Labbana, Seleucia, and Carræ, &c.; the principal mountains, the Masius and Singaras, which is now called *Sima*; the principal rivers flowing into the Euphrates, the Abora or Chaborus, now *Chabu*, and the Saocoras, now *Hornitz*. Mesopotamia was reduced to a province by Trajan; and after experiencing several vicissitudes under the subsequent emperors, it was ceded to the Persians by Philip. *Polyb.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 23; *Eutropius*, *Zosimus*, &c.

MESOPOTAMIA (*Numis.*) the situation of this country between two rivers is depicted on some medals of Trajan, as in the annexed figure, where two aged men, pouring out water from an urn, represent the Euphrates and the Tigris; between whom the emperor is standing, as it were in the act of treading on a female, intended to represent the conquered country: inscription ARMENIA ET MESOPO-



TAMIA IN POTESTATEM P. R. REDACTAE S. C. *Vaillant. Præstant.; Med. Imp. Rom.; Beg. Thes. &c.*

MESSALA (*Hist.*) a surname of the family of the Valerii and Vipsanii. [Vide *Valeria* and *Vipsania, gens.*]

MESSALINA, *Valeria* (*Hist.*) a daughter of Messala Barbatus, and fifth wife of the emperor Claudius, who disgraced herself by her cruelty and debauchery [vide *Messalina* under *Numismatics*]; for which she was at length put to death, A. D. 48. *Juv. Sat.* 10, v. 333; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2, c. 27; *Suet. in Claud.* c. 26; *Dio. &c.*

Messalina, *Statilia*, the descendant of a consular family, and third wife of Nero, whom she survived, would have been married to Otho as her sixth husband, if he had not destroyed himself. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15, c. 68.

Messalina, *Aurelia*, the wife of the unhappy Clodius Albinus, of whom Capitolinus makes mention. *Capitolin. in Albin.*

Messalina (*Numis.*) medals are extant of two of the empresses above-mentioned.



Messalina, *Valeria*, is known by her effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions—VALERIA MESSALINA AUGUSTA.—ΟΥΑΛ. ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ; on the reverse of some, TI. CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUG. GERMANICUS, &c.

Messalina, *Statilia*, is known by the inscriptions—ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΚΑΙΣ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ; on the reverse, ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥΔΙ ΚΑΙΣ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ.

MESSALINUS, *M. Valerius* (*Hist.*) a Roman officer in the reign of Tiberius, who was appointed governor of Dalmatia, and distinguished himself by his opposition to Piso. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3.

MESSANA (*Geog.*) Μεσσήνη, an ancient and celebrated town of Sicily, first called *Zancle*, which is said to have been founded 1600 years before the Christian æra, and to have been peopled by a colony of Messenians about 500 years A. C. when it was called after them *Messana*, and now *Messina*. [Vide *Messina*] It afterwards fell into the hands of the Mamertini, from whom it was taken by the Romans, and became for some time the second city in Sicily. [Vide *Messana* under *Numismatics*] *Herodot.* l. 7, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 31; *Diod.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 3; *Ital.* l. 14.

Messana (*Numis.*) some of the earliest medals of this town bear the inscription of its ancient name ΔΑΝΚΛΕ; others that of *Messana*, or its inhabitants the Messanians as ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ, *Messanensium*; and others that of the Mamertini, as ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ, *Mamertinorum*. The figure of a hare is their ordinary type. *Haverk. Parut. Sicil. Discritt.*

MESSENE (*Geog.*) Μεσσήνη, or *Messena*, a city in the Peloponnesus, and capital of the country called *Messenia*, the inhabitants of which rendered themselves famous for the wars which they carried on against the Spartans, distinguished by the name of the Messenian Wars. The first of these was begun 743 years A. C. which continued for 19 years with alternate success, until the taking of Ithome, after a ten years' siege, by which it was terminated in favour of the Spartans. The Messenians, however, ill brooking the insolence of the conquerors, determined again to endeavour to shake off the Spartan yoke, and began the second Messenian war by a sudden revolt, A. C. 685; but, notwithstanding some partial successes in the outset, they were a second time compelled to submit to the superior power of their adversaries, after a struggle of 14 years, during the greater part of which time they defended themselves in Ira. At the expiration of 200 years from this period, the Messenians availed themselves of the revolt of the Helots to make a third attempt to liberate their country; but they were soon compelled to submit, and finally to leave Peloponnesus, on the condition that if they ever returned they should be sold as slaves. Thus miserably exiled they applied to the Athenians for protection, from whom they obtained an asylum in Naupactus. Their descendants however returned to Peloponnesus after a banishment of 300 years. *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Polyb.* l. 4; *Diodor.* l. 2, &c.; *Strab.* l. 6; *Paus. Mess.*; *Polyæn.* l. 3; *Plut. in Cim.*

MESSENIA (*Geog.*) Μεσσηνία, a province of Peloponnesus, situated between Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, and the sea. Its chief towns were Messene, the capital, Pylus, Methone, Ithome, &c. [Vide *Messene*]

MESSENIACUS, *Sinus* (*Geog.*) a gulf in the neighbourhood of Messene, the capital of Messenia, now called the *Gulf of Coron.*

MESSENIUS, *John* (*Hist.*) a professor of Upsal, who died in prison in 1636, after 21 years' confinement, on a charge of holding a traitorous correspondence with the enemies of his country, was the author of 'Scandia illustrata,' 14 vols. Stockh. 1714.

Messenius, *Arnold*, son of the preceding, and author of a 'History of the Swedish Nobility,' was beheaded in 1648, for writing some satires against the royal family. His son, though but seventeen years of age, is said to have suffered with him.

MESSIER, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an astronomer, was born at Badonvilliers, in Lorraine, in 1780, and died in 1817, leaving numerous papers on astronomical subjects, which he communicated to the 'Memoires' of the Academy.

MESSINA (*Geog.*) a large city, north-east of the island of Sicily, situated on a straight called the *Faro di Messina*, and by the ancients *Fretum Siculum*, 50 miles N. N. E. Catania, and 130 E. Palermo. Lon. 50° 48′ E., lat. 38° 11′ S.

History of Messina.

This place, which was celebrated in antiquity by the name of *Messana* and *Zancle*, still retains its importance among the towns of Sicily, although it experienced in the last century the two misfortunes of the earthquake and the plague; the latter of which carried off in 1743 more than half the inhabitants, and the former did incalculable mischief to the city itself in 1783, which it has scarcely yet recovered. But it had the advantage of being the head-quarters of the British forces for several years prior to the peace of 1814.

MESSIS (*Biog.*) vide *Matsys.*

MESTON, *William* (*Biog.*) a burlesque poet of Scotland, was born at Midmar, in Aberdeenshire, about 1688, and died in 1745, leaving several pieces, as 'The Knight;' 'Mother Grim's Tale;' 'Mole contra Mole,' &c.; which were first collected and published at Edinburgh, in 12mo. 1767.

METABUS (*Myth.*) a king of the Privernates, and father of Camilla, whom he dedicated to the service of Diana. *Virg. Æn.* l. 11, v. 540; *Hygin. Fab.* 252; *Serv. in Virg. loc. cit.*

METAPONTUM (*Geog.*) a town of Lucania, in Italy, on the bay of Tarentum, said to have been founded by Metabus, the father of Camilla. It suffered much for the part it took in favour of the Carthaginians, and is supposed at present to be a village bearing the name of *Torre di Mare.* [Vide *Metapontum* under *Numismatics*] *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 1, 25, &c.; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 12.

Metapontum (*Numis.*) medals of this town are known by the inscriptions, ΜΕΤΑΠΟ. ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤ. ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΝΩ, i. e. *Metapontinorum, vel* ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. The Metapontians particularly honoured Ceres, as may be observed from the ears of corn, their ordinary type; besides which they represented the figures of Apollo, Mercury, and the Minotaur on their medals. *Goltz. Magn. Græc.*; *Beger. Thes. Brand.* tom. i.; *Hunt. Num. Pop. et Urb*; *Froel. Notit. &c.*

METASTASIO, *Peter* (*Biog.*) one of the most distinguished poets of modern Italy, whose real name was *Trapassi*, was born in 1698, and died in 1782, leaving a number of works, consisting of operas, oratorios, or sacred dramas, and occasional pieces, of which Dr. Burney, in his History of Music, has given a list in chronological order. They have been published collectively in different parts of Europe. [Vide Plate XXIX]

METAURUS (*Geog.*) now *Metro*, a town, with a small river of the same name, in the country of the Brutii. The river Metaurus fell into the Tyrrhene sea above Sicily, and is famous for the defeat of Asdrubal in its neighbourhood, by the consuls Livy and Nero. *Horat.* l. 4, od. 4; *Mel.* l. 2; *Lucan.* l. 2.

METCALF (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1802 on sir Theophilus John Metcalfe. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a fesse wavy *gules*, between three calves, two and one *sable*, a sword fesse ways, the point to the sinister *proper*, pomel and hilt *or*.

Crest. A talbot sejant *sable*, the dexter supporting an escutcheon *or*, charged with a hand issuant from the clouds on the sinister, and holding a pen all *proper*.

Motto. "Conquiesco."

METELIN (*Geog.*) the ancient Mitylene. [Vide *Mitylene*]

METELLA, *Cæcilia* (*Hist.*) sister of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, surnamed *Numidicus*, was the wife of L. Lucullus, and mother of the celebrated Lucullus, who conquered Mithridates.

METELLA, *Cæcilia*, daughter of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, surnamed *Pius*, and grand-niece of the preceding, was married first to Marcus Æmilius Scaurus, and afterwards to the dictator Sylla, who had a great regard for her, and in whose dangers and troubles she had a great share.

METELLI, *Augustino* (*Biog.*) a painter, and disciple of Gabriello d'Occhiali, who was born at Bologna in 1609, and died in 1660, excelled particularly in perspective and architectural designs, in which he was much employed by Philip IV of Spain.

METELLUS (*Hist.*) the surname of the Cæcilii, who, according to Paterculus, obtained, in the short space of 12 years, the honours of 12 consulships, censorships, or triumphs. *Paterc.* l. 2, c. 8.

METELLUS, a general of the Roman armies against the Sicilians and Carthaginians, who, for a contempt offered to the goddess Vesta, was required to sacrifice his daughter Metella, but the goddess having compassion upon her substituted a goat in her stead. *Plut. in Parallel.*

METELLUS, vide *Cæcilius.*

METEREN, *Emanuel de* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born at Antwerp in 1535, and died in 1612, leaving 'Historia Rerum potissimum in Belgio gestarum,' &c. of which a surreptitious edition was published in 1599, and a genuine one afterwards by himself.

METEZEAU, *Clement* (*Biog.*) an engineer in the reign of Louis XIII, who distinguished himself by constructing the famous dyke or canal near Rochelle 4882 feet in length, which he completed in 1628.

METHOCHITUS, *Theodorus* (*Hist.*) an officer at the court of the emperor Andronicus the Elder, who died in 1332, after having been banished by Andronicus the Younger on his accession to the empire. He wrote a History in three books, of which Meursius published the second, with a Latin version, in 1618; and a paraphrase upon Aristotle's Physics, translated by Gentianus Hervet; besides a sacred History, and a History of Constantinople. *Joh. Cantacuzen. Hist.* l. 1; *Meurs. in Not. ad Metoch.*; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* &c.

METHODIUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) surnamed *Eubulius*, a martyr in the fourth century, was translated from the bishopric of Olympus, or of Patara, in Lydia, to that of Tyre, and suffered martyrdom in 311 or 312 at Chalcis, the place of his exile, by orders of Maximinus Daza. He was the author of several works, of which Father Combefis collected several fragments, from Epiphanius, Photius, and others, and printed them with notes of his own at Paris in 1644.

METHODIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, was raised to that see in 842, and died in 846, after having displayed great zeal in defence of the Catholic faith against all heretics. *Cedren. Annal.*

METHODIUS II, succeeded Germanus in 1240 as patriarch of Constantinople, but did not hold the see more than three months.

METHONE (*Geog.*) Μεθώνη, now *Modon*, a town of Messenia, where king Philip gained his first battle over the Athenians, A. C. 360. *Thucyd.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus. in Messen.*

METHONE, a town of Macedonia, south of Pella, at the siege of which, according to Justin, Philip lost his right eye. *Justin.* l. 7.

METHUSALAH (*Bibl.*) מתושלח, son of Enoch, who was born A. M. 687, and died A. M. 1656, after having attained to the greatest age of any mortal man. *Gen.* v.

METHYMNA (*Geog.*) Μήθυμνη, a town in the island of Lesbos, which was the next to Mytelene in greatness, and is celebrated as the birth-place of Arion. It remained faithful to its ancient allies, the Athenians, when the rest of the island revolted. *Thucyd.* l. 3, c. 2, &c.

METHYMNA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing the inscription ΜΗΘΥΜΝΑΙΩΝ, sometimes with the name of their prætors, as ΕΠΙ СΤΡ. Β. ΛΟΛΛΙΑΝΟΥ; and for their types the figures of Bacchus, Minerva, and also that of Arion sitting on a dolphin, in allusion to the tale of Arion being saved by a dolphin when he was thrown into the sea by the sailors. This town struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Domitian, L. Verus, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Geta, and Alexander Severus.

METIOCHUS (*Hist.*) Μητίοχος, a son of Miltiades, who was taken by the Phœnicians, and given to Darius, king of Persia, by whom he was well treated. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 41, &c.

METION (*Myth.*) Μητίων, a son of Erechtheus, king of Athens, whose sons drove Pandion from the throne of Athens, and were afterwards expelled by the children of Pandion. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 2.

METIS (*Myth.*) Μῆτις, a daughter of Oceanus, and first wife of Jupiter, whom he is said to have devoured in the first month of her pregnancy that she might not bring forth a child more cunning than himself. The fruit of this connexion was Minerva, who, on Jupiter's head being opened, came out armed from head to foot. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 890; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Præf. Fab.*

METIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Mettius.*

METIUS, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Alcmaer in the 16th and 17th centuries, wrote 'Doctrinæ Sphericæ Lib. V Astronomiæ Universæ Institutiones,' 'Arithmeticæ et Geometricæ Practica,' &c.

METKERKE (*Biog.*) *Meetkercke*, or *Metkerchus*, *Adolphus*, a scholar of Bruges, was born in 1528, and died in 1591, whilst on a mission to England. He published an edition of 'Bion and Moschus,' Gr. and Lat. 4to. 1565; translated into Latin verse 'Theocriti Epigrammata;' and wrote 'De Veteri et Recta Pronuntiatione Linguæ Græcæ Commentarius,' 8vo. Brug. 1565, and Antv. 1576; besides which he contributed to the editions of the 'Fasti Consulares,' 'Vitæ Cæsarum,' 'Magna Græcia,' &c.

METO (*Biog.*) vide *Meton.*

METOCHITUS, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) vide *Methochitus.*

METON (*Biog.*) an astrologer and mathematician of Athens, who flourished about 432 years A. C., was the author of

a cycle, which he called Enneadecaterides, or a Cycle of nineteen Years, now known by the name of the Metonic Cycle. It was distinguished among the ancients by the title of the Golden Number on account of its supposed accuracy, but subsequent observations have proved this cycle not to be perfectly correct; of which a farther account may be found under the head of Chronology in the Technological Dictionary. *Ptol. Almagest.* l. 3; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 10; *Suidas; Scalig. de Emendat. Tempor.; Riccioli, Langius, &c.*

METRA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Erysichthon, a Thessalian, who is said to have prostituted herself to satisfy the voracious hunger of her father. *Ovid. Met.* l. 8.

METROCLES (*Biog.*) Μητροκλῆς, a cynic philosopher, and a disciple of Theophrastus, who suffocated himself to death when he became old and infirm. *Diogen. Laert.*

METRODORUS (*Hist.*) Μητρόδωρος, a friend of Mithridates, who was sent as ambassador to Tigranes, king of Armenia, and afterwards put to death for his want of fidelity. *Plut. in Mithrid.*

METRODORUS (*Biog.*) a physician of Chios, who reckoned Hippocrates among his pupils. *Diogen.*

METRODORUS, a painter and philosopher of Stratonice, A. C. 171, who was employed by Paulus Æmylius to make a painting of his triumphs. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 35.

METRODORUS, a celebrated architect in the reign of Constantine, who became a Christian, and induced the emperor to make war on the Persians by representing to him the cruelties which he had seen exercised towards the Christians when he was in Persia.

METROPHANES (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Byzantium in the fourth century, who distinguished himself by his zeal and firmness during the persecution that raged in his time. *Phot. Cod.* 88; *Niceph. Caerst. Hist.*

METROPHANES, *Crytopylus*, patriarch of Alexandria in the 17th century, was sent into England by Cyrillus Lucar to be instructed in the doctrine and discipline of the English church, and remained at Oxford for that purpose some time. On his return he drew up a Confession of Faith of the Greek Church, Gr. and Lat. printed at Helmstadt in 1661, and was raised to the see of Alexandria.

METROPHANES (*Biog.*) a Greek sophist, and native of Eucarpia, a town of Phrygia, wrote some Commentaries on Hermogenes and Aristides, &c. *Suidas; Steph. Byz.*

METTIUS, *Curtius* (*Hist.*) or *Metius Curtius*, a Sabine commander, who distinguished himself against Romulus in the battle fought on account of the rape of the Sabine women. *Liv.* l. 1.

METTIUS, *Fuffetius*, a dictator of the Albans, whom Tullus Hostilius caused to be torn asunder by four horses on account of his perfidy to the Romans. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 27.

METZ (*Geog.*) a large fortified town of Lorraine, in the north-east of France, the capital of the department of the Moselle, situated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 96 miles W. N. W. Strasburg, 210 E. by N. Paris. Lon. 6° 10′ E. lat. 49° 7′ N.

History of Metz.

Metz, the *Divodurum* of the Romans, was the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia in the time of Theodoric, son of Clovis the Great; but during the divisions which distracted the kingdom of France, Metz became a free city governed by its own magistrates. In 1444 it was besieged by Charles VII for René, duke of Lorraine; but after sustaining a seven month's siege, it purchased a peace with its adversaries, and preserved its freedom until 1552, when it was taken by the constable Montmorency, general of the armies of France; and a citadel was built there by Henry II. It afterwards became a subject of contention between France and Germany, and was besieged by Charles V, who was, however, compelled to retire by the duke of Guise, its governor. Metz continued after this under the protection of the kings of France, and was finally ceded to that power at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. This city is the see of a bishop suffragan of Triers, and is said to have had St. Clement, a disciple of S. Peter, for its first bishop. It has also had some councils assembled within its walls, the first of which was held in 590 by Childebert, king of Austrasia; a second in 753 by Pepin; and others in 835, 859, 863, and 888. *Greg. Tur. Hist.* l. 10.

METZU, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a Dutch portrait-painter, who was born at Leyden in 1615, and died in 1658, was an excellent imitator of Dow.

MEULEN, *Anthony Francis Vander* (*Biog.*) a painter of Brussels, who was born in 1634, and died in 1690, excelled in battle pieces, and was employed by Louis XIV in painting the scenes of his campaigns.

MEUN (*Biog.*) or *Meuny, John de*, a French poet, who was born at Meuny, a small town near Orleans in 1280, and is supposed to have died about 1364, is now remembered on account of the share which he had in the celebrated 'Roman de la Rose.'

MEURSIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutch scholar, was born in 1579 at Loudun, a town near the Hague, and died in 1639, leaving above 60 works, many of which are inserted in the Collection of Greek and Latin Antiquities by Grævius and Gronovius. His entire works were edited by Lami, and published in 12 vols. fol. Florent. 1741-63. [Vide Plate XXII]

MEURSIUS, *John*, son of the preceding, who was born in 1613, and died in the prime of life, was the author of 'Majestas Veneta,' Lugd. Bat. 1646; 'Collectanea de Tibiis Veterum,' Sor. 1641; 'Observationes Politico-Miscellanea,' &c.

MEURTHE (*Geog.*) in the Latin of the middle ages *Murta*, a river of Lorraine, in France, which rises among the Vosges mountains, and falls into the Moselle to the north-west of Nancy.

MEUSE (*Geog.*) or *Maese*, a large river of Europe, called by the Romans *Mosa*, by the Italians *la Mosa*, by the Germans *die Mase*, by the Dutch *die Maas*, has its source in the former province of Champagne, in the French department of the Upper Marne, enters the Netherlands to the north of Charleville, and falls into the German Ocean below Rotterdam, receiving in its course the rivers Mouzon, Sambre, Ourthe, Lesse, and Ruhr, &c.; and passing through the towns of Verdun, Sedan, and Mezieres, in France; and Charlemont, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Gorcum, Dort, Rotterdam, &c. in the Netherlands.

MEXBOROUGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Saville [vide *Saville*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Saville, earl of Mexborough, and viscount and baron Pollington, co. Longford.

Arms. *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three owls of the field.

Crest. On a wreath an owl as in the arms.

Supporters. Two lions *proper*, plain collared and chained *or*.

Motto. "Be fast."

MEXIA, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an historian of Spain and native of Seville, who died about 1552, wrote, 1. 'Silva de Varia Lecion.' fol. Seville, 1542; Truxillo, 1563; 8vo. Lyons, 1556, and several times translated into Italian, French, and German. It was also published in English, with the addition of the French and Italian versions, under the title of the 'Treasury of Ancient and Modern Times,' fol. 2. 'Los Cesares,' fol. Seville, 1545; Truxillo, 1564; which was likewise translated by W. T. and enlarged by Edward Grimestone, under the title of the 'History of the Cæsars,' fol. Lond. 1623. 3. 'Coloquios o Dialogos,' 8vo. Seville, 1547, and frequently reprinted since; an Italian translation was published at Venice in 4to. 1557. 4. 'Parenesis de Isocrates,' which he published with an edition of the Silva in 1643;

besides a Life of Charles V, and some other things in MS.

MEXICO (*Geog.*) a country of North America, so called from its capital, otherwise called *New Spain*, in distinction from Old Spain, the mother country.

Boundaries and Extent. It lies between the 38th degree of North and 10th degree of South latitude, and is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, on the E. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the S. E. by the Atlantic.

Division. It was divided into the kingdom of Mexico, the kingdom of New Galicia, the kingdom of New Leon, the colony of New Santander, the province of Texas, the province of Cohahuila, the province of New Biscay, the province of Sonora, the province of Mexico, and the Californias.

Rivers and Lakes. The two principal rivers are the Rio del Norte, and Rio Colorado; besides which it has the smaller streams, namely, the Rio Guasales, Rio Alvarado, Rio de Mocteguna, Santiago, &c. The most remarkable lakes are the lake of Chapata, in New Galicia, of Mætitlan, of Patzcuaro, and that of Tezcuco, on which the town of Mexico stands.

History. The history of this country may be seen under the head of *America*.

MEYER, *James* (*Biog.*) a Flemish historian of some note, was born near Bailleul, in Flanders, in 1491, and died in 1552, leaving, 1. 'Annales Rerum Flandricarum,' fol. Antv. 1561. 2. 'Flandricarum Rerum Decas,' 4to. Brug. 1531.

MEYER, or *Meyers, Jeremiah*, a miniature painter, was born at Tubingen, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1735, and died in 1789, after having acquired a great reputation in his art.

MEZENTIUS (*Myth.*) a king of the Tyrrhenians when Æneas came into Italy, who, being expelled by his subjects, fled to Turnus, and was killed by Æneas, with his son Lausus. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, &c.; *Justin.* l. 43.

MEZERAI, *Francis Eudes de* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born at Ry, near Argentau, in Lower Normandy, in 1610, and died in 1683, leaving 'Histoire de France,' 3 vols. fol. 1643-51, which has been several times reprinted; also 'A Continuation of the History of the Turks,' and other things. [Vide Plate XXVI]

MEZIRIAC, *Claude Gaspar Bachet, Sieur de* (*Biog.*) a scholar, who was born at Bresse in 1581, and died in 1638, published Latin and French poetry, and translated some of Ovid's Epistles.

MIAMIN (*Bibl.*) מימין, son of Parosh, of the race of the priests, who put away his strange wife. *Ezr.* x.

MIBHAR (*Bibl.*) מבחר, son of Haggeri, a valiant man of David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi.

MICAH (*Bibl.*) מיכא, the Morasthite, or of Moresa, a village near Eleutheropolis, in the South of Judah, is the seventh in order of the twelve minor prophets, who prophesied under Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, about 50 years, namely, from about A. M. 3245, to A. M. 3306. This prophet was nearly cotemporary with Isaiah, and has some expressions in common with him. *Hieron.* ep. 37; *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7, c. 29.

MICAH *of Ephraim*, son of a rich widow, who became an occasion of sinning to Israel. *Judg.* xvii. xviii.

MICAH, the name of other persons mentioned in 2 *Sam.* ix. 6; 2 *Kings* xxii. 12; 1 *Chron.* v. 5; and 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 20.

MICAIAH (*Bibl.*) מיכה, mother of Abijah, king of Judah.

MICAIAH, or *Michaiah*, a prophet of the Lord, son of Imlah of Ephraim, who prophesied against Ahab, king of Israel. 1 *Kings* xx.; 2 *Chron.* xviii.

MICAIAH, son of Gemariah, informed the princes of Judah that Baruch had read the prophecies of Jeremiah in the temple. *Jer.* xxxvi. 11.

MICHAEL (*Bibl.*) מיכאל, the archangel mentioned by St. Jude, Daniel, and in other parts of Scripture. *Jud.* 9; *Dan.* x; *Rev.* xii.

MICHAEL, son of king Jehoshaphat, was killed with his brethren by king Jehoram, after the death of the former. 2 *Chron.* xxi.

MICHAEL, the name of other persons mentioned in 1 *Chron.* v. vii. and xii. and *Numb.* xiii.

MICHAEL (*Hist.*) the name of several emperors of Constantinople and other princes.

Emperors of this Name.

MICHAEL I, succeeded Stauracius in 811, but his general, Leo the Arminian, having declared himself in 813, he retired to a monastery, where he ended his days.

MICHAEL II, a Phrygian of obscure origin, who rose to honours under Leo the Arminian, was imprisoned at the instigation of his enemies, and sentenced to be burnt, but Leo was strangled in the night preceding the day of his intended execution, and Michael was taken from his prison and seated on the imperial throne in 820. He died in 829, hated by his subjects for his cruelties and licentiousness.

MICHAEL III, surnamed the *Drunkard*, succeeded his father Theophilus in 842, and was assassinated by Basil the Macedonian in 867.

MICHAEL IV, surnamed the *Paphlagonian*, ascended the imperial throne in 1034 by favour of the empress Zoe, who caused her husband Romanus Argyrus to be assassinated in order to make way for Michael. The latter, stung by remorse of conscience, resigned his crown in 1041, after having been successful against the Bulgarians and Saracens, and retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.

MICHAEL V, surnamed *Calafates*, succeeded his uncle, Michael IV, in 1041, through the intrigues of Zoe, whom he soon after banished, but was deprived of his eyes the next year through the fury of the people, and sent to a monastery, where he ended his days.

MICHAEL VI, surnamed the *Warrior*, was raised to the throne in 1056 in his old age by the empress Theodora, but, having less talent for governing than conquering, he was obliged to yield his throne to Isaac Comnenus, and retire to a monastery, after a reign of not two years.

MICHAEL VII, surnamed *Palæologus*, son of Constantine Ducas, was deprived of his throne by the arts of his mother Eudoxia, who, marrying Romanus Diogenes, proclaimed him emperor. The defeat and captivity of Romanus by the Turks in 1071 enabled Michael to re-ascend the throne, but he was obliged in 1078 to fly from Nicephorus, who had revolted against him, and died archbishop of Ephesus.

MICHAEL, *Palæologus VIII*, son of Andronicus Palæologus, was named by Theodore Lascaris regent during the minority of his son, John IV, but he deprived the young prince both of his throne and of his eyes in 1260, and died in 1282, after having retaken Constantinople from Baldwin II, which had been in the hands of the French for 58 years.

Other Princes of this Name.

MICHAEL, son of Dobroslas, king of Servia, was raised to the throne in 1050, and died in 1077.

MICHAEL, the son of Bodin, and grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father about 1103, but was imprisoned by the nobility of the kingdom, and died, as is supposed, in exile.

MICHAEL, surnamed *Fœderowitz*, grand duke of Muscovy, was elected czar of Russia in 1613, and died in 1645, after a wise and happy reign.

MICHAEL, *Koributt Wiesnoviski*, a Pole of a good family, was elected king of Poland in 1669, and died in 1673, a day before the celebrated battle of Chiocosim, upon the Dniester.

MICHAEL, *Cerularius* (*Ecc.*) patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Alexis in 1043, and died in exile in the island of Proconesus, after having written against the Latin Church, and prevented the union which was at that time contemplated between the two churches. *Nicet. Choniat.*

MICHAEL, surnamed *Oxites*, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Leo Stipiota in 1143, and, after governing this church for six years, he retired into a monastery. *Nicet. Choniat.; Baron. Annal.*

MICHAEL, a patriarch of Constantinople in the 13th century, was opposed by Thomas Morosino, who was then patriarch for the Latins. There were three other patriarchs of Constantinople named Michael, viz. Michael Cerularius, Michael Oxites, and Michael Anchialius.

MICHAEL *of Thessalonica*, having been condemned for holding the heresy of the Bogomiles in 1160, retracted and made a public confession of his faith.

MICHAEL, a patriarch of Syria, who flourished about 1193, wrote a universal history in Syriac, which was translated into Armenian by order of Constantine Pazerpert, a patriarch of Armenia.

MICHAEL, *John*, bishop of Angers, was elected to this see in 1438, in opposition to the wishes of pope Eugene IV, but his election being confirmed by Charles VII, he governed this see until his death in 1447.

MICHAEL *Angelo Buonaroti* (*Biog.*) the painter, sculptor, and architect. [Vide *Angelo*, and Plate XXXV]

MICHAEL *Angelo du Caravagio*, vide *Caravagio*.

MICHAEL *Angelo*, a painter, who died at Rome in 1660, aged 58, was much admired for his representation of battles.

MICHAELIS, *John David* (*Biog.*) a biblical critic, was born at Halle in 1717, and died in 1791, leaving, 1. 'Commentatio de Battalogia ad Matth. vi. 7,' 4to. Brem. 1753. 2. 'Paralipomena contra Polygamiam,' 4to. ibid. 1758. 3. 'Syntagma Commentationum,' 4to. Goett. 1759—1767. 4. 'Curæ in Versionem Syriacum Actuum Apostolorum,' 4to. Goett. 1755. 5. 'Compendium Theologiæ Dogmaticæ,' 8vo. ib. 1760. 6. 'Commentationes Regiæ Soc. Scientiarum Goettingensis per Annos 1758—1762,' 4to. Brem. 1765. 7. 'Spicilegium Geographiæ Hebræorum Exteræ, post Bochartum,' 2 tom. 4to. Goett. 1769—1786. 8. 'Grammatica Chaldaica,' 8vo. ibid. 1771. 9. 'Supplementa ad Lexicon Hebraicum,' 6 tom. 4to. 1784—1792. 10. 'Grammatica Syriaca,' 4to. 1784; besides several other works in the German language, among which is his 'Introduction to the New Testament,' translated into English by the Rev. Herbert Marsh;' and 'Commentaries on the Laws of Moses,' translated by Dr. Smith.

MICHAL (*Bibl.*) מיכל, or *Michol* daughter of Saul and wife of king David, who favoured his escape when her father sought his life. 2 *Sam.* iii. &c.

MICHELI, *Peter Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian botanist, was born in 1679, and died in 1737, leaving 'Nova Plantarum Genera,' fol. 1729.

MICHMASH (*Bibl.*) מכמש, a town east of Bethaven; also a city of Ephraim in the south, on the confines of Benjamin. 1 *Sam.* xiii.; *Ezra* ii. 27; *Isai.* x. &c.

MICIPSA (*Hist.*) a king of Numidia, son of Massinissa, who at his death, A. C. 119, left his kingdom between his two sons Adherbal and Hiempsal, and his nephew Jugurtha, when the latter murdered his two cousins and seized the throne. *Sallust. de Jug.; Flor.* l. 3; *Plut. in Gracc.*

MICKLE, *William Junius* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born in 1734, and died in 1789, leaving a translation of Camoen's 'Lusiad,' by which he is now principally known, although he wrote several pieces in prose and verse.

MICRELIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a professor of divinity at Stetin, and a native of Pomerania, was born in 1597, and died in 1658, leaving 'Ethnophronius contra Gentiles,' &c.; 'Lexicon Philosophicum;' 'Syntagma Historiacum Ecclesiæ,' &c. &c.

MIDAS (*Myth.*) Μίδας, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius, or *Gordias*, who, for his hospitality to Silenus, obtained, at his own request, that whatever he touched should be turned into gold; but soon finding what a fatal gift he had obtained he begged to be released from it, and was desired to wash himself in the river Pactolus. He afterwards ventured to compare Pan to Apollo, for which the latter changed his ears into those of an ass, and, notwithstanding his endeavours to conceal his disgrace, the reeds which grew round a pond had been made to utter the words 'Midas' asses' ears.' *Herodot.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Cic. de Div.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 191; *Strab.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 11; *Justin.* l. 11; *Plut. de Superstit.; Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 4; *Conon. Narr.* 1; *Tzetz. in Lyc.* v. 1403.

MIDDLESEX, *Earl of* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Dorset.

MIDDLESEX (*Geog.*) an inland county of England, comprehending London and Westminster, divided by the Thames from Surrey and Kent, from Buckinghamshire by the Colne, and from Essex by the Lea. It was originally inhabited by the Trinobantes, and formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Essex.

MIDDLETON, *Sir Hugh* (*Hist.*) a public spirited man and a great benefactor to the city of London by bringing in thither the New River so as to furnish a supply of water to the city, was a native of Denbigh in North Wales, and died in 1631, at the age of 65. The work of digging this river was commenced in 1608, and completed in 1613.

MIDDLETON, *Thomas Fanshaw* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and the first bishop of Calcutta, was born in 1769 at Kedleston, in Derbyshire, educated at Christ's Hospital, and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B. A. 1792, M. A. 1795, B. D. and D. D. in 1808; was raised to the newly erected see of Calcutta in 1814, and died in 1823, to the great regret of all the friends of the English Church and Christianity at large. He was mainly instrumental in founding the Mission College at Calcutta. As a scholar, he established his reputation by his 'Treatise on the Doctrine of the Greek Article,' &c.

MIDDLETON, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Willoughby [vide *Willoughby*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, fretty *azure*, for Willoughby of Parham and Eresby; second and third *or*, on two bars *gules*, three water-boujets *argent*, for Willoughby of Middleton and Wollaton.

Crest. On a wreath the bust of a man, couped and affronté *proper*, ducally crowned *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a pilgrim, or Grey Fryer, in his habit *proper*, with his beads, cross, &c. and a staff in his right hand, *argent*; on the sinister a savage with a club in his exterior hand, wreathed about his temples and middle with ivy, all *proper*; each supporter holding a banner *gules*, fringed *or*, ensigned with an owl *argent*, gorged with a ducal coronet collared and chained *or*, the owl being the crest of Willoughby of Middleton and Wollaton.

Motto. "Verité sans peur."

MIDDLETON, the name of a Scotch family which enjoys the peerage, conferred in 1805 on admiral George Middleton, by the title of lord Barham, of Barham Court, and Teston, co. Kent. [Vide *Barham*]

MIDDLETON, the name of another family of Crowfield and Shrubland-Hall, co. Suffolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir William Middleton. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, fretty *sable*, on a canton per chevron *sable*

and *or*, a unicorn's head per chevron *or* and *gules*, the horn *or* and *sable*.

Crest. A garb *or*, banded *vert*, between two wings *sable*.

Motto. "Regardez mon droit."

MIDDLETON, *Conyers* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1683, and died in 1750, leaving, among his works, 'The History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero,' in 2 vols. 4to.

MIDIAN (*Bibl.*) מדין, fourth son of Abraham and Keturah, from whom were descended the Midianites. *Gen.* xxv. xxxvii. and *Judg.* iv.

MIDLETON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Brodrick [vide *Brodrick*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Brodrick, viscount of Midleton, and baron Brodrick, of Midleton, co. Cork, and baron Brodrick, of England.

Arms. *Argent*, on a chief *vert*, two spears' heads erect of the field, their points embrued *proper*.

Crest. A spear *argent*, embrued *proper*, issuing out of a ducal coronet *or*.

Supporters. Two men in complete armour, each holding a spear as in the crest.

Motto. "A cuspide corona."

MIEL, *Jan* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, and disciple of Gerard Segers, who was born in 1599, and died in 1664, copied at Rome the works of the Caracci and Correggio, and excelled in historical pieces.

MIERIS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) called *Old Francis Mieris*, who was born at Leyden in 1635, and died in 1681, was one of the most celebrated disciples of Gerard Douw, whom he is said in some degree to have excelled.

MIERIS, *William, the Younger*, son of the preceding, who was born at Leyden in 1662, and died in 1747, also rose to eminence as a painter, but excelled particularly in completing models of clay and wax.

MIERIS, *Francis*, called the *Young Francis*, and son of the preceding, was also a painter, but not so eminent as either his father or his grandfather.

MIGDOL (*Bibl*) מגדל, a place near which the Israelites encamped. *Exod.* xiv.

MIGNARD, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French painter, was born at Troyes in 1608, and died in 1668, leaving several portraits and historical pieces, which were much admired.

MIGNARD, *Peter*, younger brother of the preceding, called the *Roman*, from his long residence at Rome, was born at Troyes in 1610, and died in 1695. He succeeded Le Brun as chief painter to the king, Louis XIV, by whom he was ennobled, and held in particular esteem.

MIGNON (*Biog.*) or *Minion, Abraham*, a painter of Francfort, was born in 1639, and died in 1679, after having acquired a great reputation for the delicacy of his flowers and insects, &c.

MIGNOT, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a French canonist, was born at Paris in 1698, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'Les Droits de l'Etat et du Prince sur les Biens du Clergé,' 6 vols. 12mo. 1755. 2. 'Histoire des Démelés de Henry II, avec St. Thomas de Canterbery,' 12mo. 1756. 3. 'Histoire de la Reception du Concile de Trente dans les Etats Catholiques,' 2 vols. Amst. 1766. 4. 'Traité des Prets de Commerce,' 4 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1759, to which he added a fifth volume, in 1767; and published some other works on theological subjects.

MILAN (*Geog.*) a celebrated town of Italy, in a duchy of the same name, situated on the small river Olona, in a beautiful plain between the Ticino and the Adda, 75 miles E. N. E. Turin, 145 N. W. Florence, and 280 N. W. by N. Rome. Lon. 9° 11′ E. lat. 45° 20′ N.

History of Milan.

The duchy of Milan was the *Insubria* of the Romans, and Milan, the capital, the *Mediolanum* of the ancients, and the *Milano* of the Italians, was occasionally the residence of the Roman emperors on the decline of the empire; after which it suffered much from the barbarous invaders who desolated Italy. It was taken by Belisarius from the Ostrogoths, at the request of Dacius, its archbishop; and in 539 it was retaken by Vitiges, king of the same Ostrogoths, when 300,000 persons perished by the sword or by famine, but at length it became subject to the Lombards, and remained in their hands until the time of Charlemagne, when it was made a part of the empire, and increased exceedingly in wealth and power, so that the emperor Frederic I, found it necessary to make war upon the Milanese, and after having defeated them and taken the city in 1162, he punished their insolent treatment of his empress Beatrice, by nearly rasing the city to the ground, and imposing the greatest hardships on its inhabitants. This town was, however, rebuilt in 1171, when it had princes of its own by the title of duke, chiefly from the families of the Visconti and the Sforza. The first of any note of the family of Visconti, was Otho, who, as archbishop of Milan, conducted both the temporal and spiritual concerns of the city. His successors were Matthew, surnamed the Great, Galeazzo, Azzo, or Accius, Luchino, John, archbishop, as well as lord of Milan, Matthew II, Galeazzo II, Barnabo, John Galeazzo, John the first duke of Milan, Maria, Philip Maria, Francis, at whose death in 1448 the legitimate male line of the Visconti family became extinct; when Francis Sforza, who had married the natural daughter of Philip, succeeded as duke of Milan, and had for his successors, Galeazzo Maria Sforza, John Galeazzo II, Lewis Sforza, Louis XII of France, Maximilian, son of Lewis Sforza, king Francis I, and Francis Sforza, second son of Lewis, who, dying without issue, Charles V declared Milan an imperial fief. Several councils were held in Milan, namely, in 344 or 346, in 347, 355, 390 by St. Ambrose, the archbishop, 451, 1062, 1287, 1311, 1565, 1569, 1573, 1576, 1579, 1582, and 1584. *Paul. Diacon. de Reb. Gest. Longob.*; *Paul. Jov. Elog.*; *Sigon. de Regn. Ital.*; *Volaterran*; *Merul. Hist. Med.* &c.

MILBOURNE, *Luke* (*Biog.*) a poetical writer, who died in 1667, published a poetical Translation of the Psalms, Notes on Dryden's Virgil, and some other things.

MILCAH (*Bibl.*) מלכה, daughter of Aram, sister of Lot, wife of Nahor, niece of Abraham, and mother of Bethuel. *Gen.* xxiv.

MILDMAY, *Sir Walter* (*Hist.*) a statesman, and founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge, succeeded his father as surveyor of the Court of Augmentations under Henry VIII, was Privy Councillor, Chancellor, and under Treasurer of the Exchequer in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died in 1589, after retaining his post of chanceller for 23 years.

MILDMAY (*Her.*) vide *St. John*.

MILETUS (*Bibl.*) Μίλητος, or *Miletum*, Μίλητον, the town of Ionia described under *Geography*, was visited by St. Paul in his journies. *Acts* xx. 18, &c.

MILETUS (*Myth.*) a son of Apollo, by Aria, or Acacallis, who fled from Crete to avoid the wrath of Minos, founded a city in Caria, which he called after his own name. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 14; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 7.

MILETUS (*Geog.*) a very celebrated town of Ionia, in Asia Minor, situated about ten stadia south of the river Mæander, near the sea-coast, on the confines of Ionia and Caria. It was founded by a Cretan colony under their leader Miletus, or, according to others, Nileus, the son of Codrus. It was the birthplace of Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximander, Hecatæus, Timotheus, the musician, and Pittacus, one of the seven wise men; and was famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo, as also for its excellent wool, but it is now, according to Dr. Chandler, in a very mean condition, and is called by the Turks *Melas*. *Herod.* l. 1, &c.; *Strab.* l. 15; *Mela*, l. 1; *Senec. de Consol. ad Alb.*; *Plin.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 7.

MILETUS (*Numis.*) this town is still remembered by its medals bearing the inscription, ΜΙ. ΜΙΛΗΣΙ—ΜΙΛΕΣΙΩΝ; with the names sometimes of their magistrates, as ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ. ΜΕΝΕΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ, i. e. *Milesiorum sub Archonte Menecle;* sometimes to denote their alliance with other cities, as ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, i.e. *Milesiorum et Ephesiorum, Concordia;* so ΜΕΛΗΣΙΩΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ; ΚΩΙΩΝ ΜΕΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ, &c.; sometimes with the title of Neocori, as ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. The Milesians struck medals as an independant state, and also in honour of Augustus, Agrippina Sen., Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina Jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Jul. Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Maximinus, Balbinus, Gordianus Pius, Valerianus Sen., Gallienus, and Salonina, bearing for their type mostly the figure or head of Apollo, sometimes of Minerva and Æsculapius.

MILFORD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Philips, [vide *Philips*] the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, ducally gorged *gules*, and chained *or*.

Crest. A lion rampant as in the coat.

Supporters. Two horses rampant *argent*.

Motto. "Ducit amor patriæ."

MILL (*Her.*) the name of a family which has flourished for many generations in the county of Sussex, and enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1619 on sir John Mill. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Party per fess *argent* and *sable*, a pale counterchanged and three bears saliant, two and one counterchanged muzzled and chained *or*.

Crest. A demi-bear as in the arms.

Motto. "Aides Dieu."

MILL, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Westmoreland, was born about 1645, educated at Oxford, and died in 1707, just as he had completed his edition of the Greek Testament, by which he established his fame as a scholar.

MILLAR, *John* (*Biog.*) a law professor at Glasgow, was born in 1735, and died in 1801, leaving an 'Historical View of the English Government,' 1787, besides his posthumous works, which were published in two volumes.

MILLER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Chichester, co. Sussex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1705 on sir Thomas Miller. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a fess wavy *azure*, between three wolves' heads erased *gules*.

Crest. A wolf's head erased *argent*, gorged with a fess wavy *azure*.

MILLER, the name of another family of Glenlie, co. Ayr, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1788 on sir Thomas Miller. The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a cross moline *azure;* in chief a lozenge between two mullets of the last, in base a bar wavy *vert*.

Crest. A human hand couped at the wrist, with the third and fourth fingers folded in the hand *argent*.

MILLER, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a gardener and botanist, was born in 1691, and died in 1771, leaving his 'Gardeners' Dictionary,' which first appeared in folio in 1731, and went through eight editions in the life-time of the author, the last bearing date 1768. A much more ample edition has since been published by Professor Martyn, in 4 large volumes folio.

MILLER, *James*, a political and dramatic writer, was born in 1703, educated at Oxford, and died in 1744, leaving several plays and poems; among the latter, 'Harlequin Horace,' a satire.

MILLER, *Edward*, a doctor of music, and brother of a bookseller, well known to the literary world, was born at Norwich, and died in 1807, leaving 'The Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition,' 'The Psalms of David,' set to music and arranged for every Sunday through the year, which have been very generally adopted in the churches and chapels throughout England.

MILLES, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Waterford and Lismore, was educated at Oxford, and after attending the earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1707, into that kingdom, he was by him promoted to the see of Waterford, and died in 1740, leaving an edition of the works of St. Cyril, published at Oxford, in folio in 1703.

MILLES, *Jeremiah* (*Biog.*) nephew of the preceding, an English divine and antiquary, was born in 1714, educated at Oxford, and died in 1784, leaving several papers which he contributed to the Archæologia, &c.

MILLOT, *Claude Francis Xavier* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born at Besançon in 1726, and died in 1785, leaving 'Elemens de l'Histoire de France,' &c. 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Elemens de l'Histoire d'Angleterre,' and other works which have been printed separately, as well as collectively, in 15 vols. 8vo. 1800. Some of them have also been translated into English.

MILMAN (*Her.*) the name of a family of Levaton, in Woodland, co. Devon, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1800 on sir Francis Milman, physician to the king; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Three sinister gauntlets *argent*.

Crest. A sinister gauntlet *or*.

MILNER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Appleton-Hall, co. York, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1716 on sir William Milner; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Party per pale *or* and *sable*, a chevron between three horses' bits counterchanged.

Crest. A horse's head couped *argent*, bridled and maned *or*, and charged on the neck with a bezant.

MILNER, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Leeds in 1744, and died in 1797, leaving a 'History of the Church of Christ,' of which he lived to publish three volumes, and a fourth was prepared from his MSS. by Dr. Isaac Milner, his brother. He likewise wrote 'Some Passages in the Life of William Howard;' 'An Answer to Gibbon's Attack on Christianity;' 'Essays on the Influence of the Holy Spirit.'

MILNES (*Her.*) the name of a family of Gauley, in Leicestershire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Robert Shore Milnes; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a chevron between three windmill sails in cross *or*, a mullet for difference.

Crest. A garb *or*, bounded by a fess dancette *azure*, charged with three mullets pierced *or*.

MILO (*Hist.*) a general in the army of Pyrrhus, who was left governor of Tarentum after the defeat of his master by Manlius Curius Dentatus, but was compelled to surrender the place to the Romans U. C. 482, A. C. 271. *Liv.* l. 14; *Polyæn. Stratag. &c.*

MILO, *T. Annius*, a Roman, who had been adopted into the family of the Annii, was a native of Lanuvium, who in attempting to obtain the consulship, was opposed by Clodius with such violence that on their meeting in the Appian road a quarrel ensued, which ended in the death of the latter. Milo was in consequence brought to trial for the murder of Clodius, and, notwithstanding the eloquence of Cicero in his defence, was condemned and banished to Massilia. *Cic. pro Mil.; Paterc.* l. 2, c. 47; *Dio.* l. 40.

MILO (*Ecc.*) bishop of Palestrina, and a cardinal, died in

1106, after having been sent as legate into France by Urban II, and his successor Pascal II.

MILO (*Biog.*) an athlete of extraordinary strength, who is said to have borne a bullock four years old on his shoulders, and to have been seven times crowned at the Pythian, and six times at the Olympic games, but having attempted to rive a tree in two, when his strength was diminished by age, his hands were caught in the cleft which he had made, and he was devoured by wild beasts. *Cic. de Senec.*; *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Strab.* l. 16; *Aul. Gell.* l. 15; *Plin.* l. 37; *Paus.* l. 6; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2.

MILSINGTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Portmore.

MILTIADES (*Hist.*) Μιλτιάδης, an Athenian, son of Cypselus, was appointed, according to an oracle of Apollo, to lead a colony of his countrymen to the Chersonesus, where he was invested with the sovereign power; but having engaged in an expedition against Lampsacus, he fell in an ambuscade, and was taken prisoner, but was released through the interference of Crœsus, king of Lydia, and died soon after his return.

MILTIADES, the son of Cimon, whom Cornelius Nepos makes the same as the preceding, succeeded in the government of Chersonesus; and afterwards acted a distinguished part in opposing the Persian invaders, over whom he obtained a signal victory at Marathon; but being some time after enengaged in an unsuccessful expedition against Paros, his enemies at home availed themselves of this circumstance to accuse him of holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy; on which charge he was condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted for a heavy fine, which, as he was unable to pay, he was put into prison, where he died of his wounds 489 years before the Christian æra. His body was ransomed by his son Cimon, who was obliged to borrow 50 talents in order to procure his father a decent burial. *Herod.* l. 4; *C. Nep. in Vit.*

MILTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Fitzwilliam.

MILTON, *John* (*Biog.*) an English poet, who will never be forgotten for his poetry, and ought never to be remembered for his politics, was born in Bread-street, Cheapside, in 1608, educated at Cambridge, wrote his 'Comus,' in 1634; 'Lycidas,' in 1637; 'L'Allegro,' and 'Il Penseroso,' about the same time, but not published until 1645; 'Reformation,' in 1641, a treatise suited to the factious spirit of the times; also 'Prelatical Prelacy,' and 'The Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy;' 'The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,' to justify his separation from his wife; also 'The Judgement of Martin Bucer on the Subject of Divorce,' &c.; 'Tractate on Education,' 1644; 'Areopagitica; or, a Speech for the Liberty of unlicensed Printing;' 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates,' &c. a treatise in justification of king Charles's murder; 'Observations upon the Articles of Peace, which the Earl of Ormond had concluded at Kilkenny, on Jan. 17, 1648-9, in the King's Name and by his Authority, with the Popish Irish Rebels,' &c.; 'A History of England;' 'Iconoclastes, or the Image-Breaker,' an answer to the 'Icon Basilike,' written with republican malignity to blacken the memory of his sovereign; 'Defensio pro Populo Anglicano,' in answer to Salmasius' work entitled 'Defensio Regia;' 'Defensio secunda pro Populo Anglicano,' in answer to a work published at the Hague, entitled 'Regii Sanguinis Clamor ad Cœlum adversus Parricidas Anglicanos,' written by Peter de Moulin; 'Of the Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes,' in which he attempts to uphold his opinions at the time that they were becoming unpopular; this was followed by 'Considerations touching the likeliest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church;' 'The ready and easy Way to establish a free Commonwealth;' and lastly, 'Brief Notes' on a loyal sermon preached by Dr. Matthew Griffith, one of the late king's chaplains, which terminated his political controversies. He was now employed on his 'Paradise Lost,' to which alone he owes his fame; this was first published in 1667, and was followed in 1671 by 'Paradise Regained;' by 'Samson Agonistes,' about the same time; by 'Artis Logicæ plenior Institutio ad Petri Rami Methodum Concinnata,' in 1672; 'A Treatise of True Religion,' &c.; and 'The best Means to prevent the Growth of Popery,' 1673; also a second edition of his 'Tractate on Education;' 'Epistolarum Familiarum Liber unus;' and 'Prolusiones Oratoriæ in Collegio Christi habitæ,' 1674. To him is ascribed, upon doubtful authority, a translation of the Declaration of the Poles; but he is with more probability considered the author of 'A brief History of Muscovy,' published about eight years after his death, which happened in 1674. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

MILTOWN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Leeson [Vide *Leeson*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Leeson, earl of Miltown, viscount and baron of Russborough.

Arms. *Gules*, a chief *argent*, on the lower part a cloud, and rays of the sun issuing from thence *proper*.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-lion rampant, with the sun in his paws.

Supporters. The dexter a hunter; sinister a hound, both *proper*.

Motto. "Clarior e tenebris."

MIMNERMUS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet and musician of Colophon, in the age of Solon, who is supposed by some to have been the inventor of the pentameter verse. Fragments of Mimnermus are printed by Brunck in his 'Analecta,' and in the 'Gnomici Poetæ.'

MINCIO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Mincius*, a river of Italy, flowing southward from the lake of Garda, and falling into the Po, eight miles below Mantua.

MINCIUS (*Geog.*) now *Mincio*, a river of the Veneti, flowing from the lake Benacus, and falling into the Po.

Virg. Eclog. 7, v. 13.

Hic viridis tenerâ prætexit arundine ripas
Mincius, èque sacrâ resonant examina quercu.

Claudian. Epith. Pall. et Celer.

Undique concurrunt volucres, quæque frementi
Per-ulcent Athesin cantu, quas Larius audit,
Quas Benacus alit, quas excipit amne quieto
Mincius, ereptis obmutuit unda querelis.

MINDERER, *Raymond* (*Biog.*) a physician of Augsburg in the 17th century, wrote 'De Pestilentia Liber unus,' Vindob. 1608; 'Alvedarium Marocostinum,' ibid. 1616; 'De Calcantho, seu Vitriolo,' &c. 1617; 'Threnodia Medica,' 1619; 'Medicina Militaris, seu Liber Castrensis,' &c. 8vo. 1620.

MINEIDES (*Myth.*) the daughters of Minyas, or Mineus, king of Orchomenos, in Bœotia, who, having derided the Orgies of Bacchus, were inspired with an unconquerable desire to eat human flesh; and after having devoured the son of Leucippe, one of the three sisters, they were changed into bats. *Ovid. Met.* l. 4, fab. 12; *Plut. Quæst. Gr.* 38

MINELLIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutch grammarian, was born about 1625, at Rotterdam, and died about 1683, leaving editions of Terence, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, Florus, Valerius Maximus, and most of the classics.

MINERVA (*Myth.*) the goddess of wisdom, who issued in full armour from the head of Jupiter, when it was opened. [Vide *Metis*] She was called by the Greeks Ἀθήνη and Παλλὰς, and was likewise styled *Parthenos*, from her remaining in perpetual celibacy; *Tritonia*, because worshipped near the lake Tritonis; *Glaucopis*, from the blueness of her eyes; *Agorea*, from her presiding over markets; *Hip-*

pia, because she first taught mankind how to manage the horse; *Stratea* and *Area*, from her martial character; *Coryphagenes*, because born from Jupiter's brain; *Aedon, Luscinia, Musica*, and *Salpiga*, from her supposed invention of the flute. Her worship was universally established in Egypt, Phœnicia, and all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, &c. where she had magnificent temples, and was particularly honoured on medals. [Vide *Minerva* under *Numismatics*] Among the festivals celebrated in honour of Minerva, the Panathenæa at Athens were the most celebrated of the kind. *Hom. Il. et Odyss.; Hesiod. Theog.; Orpheus. Hymn.; Pind. Olymp.* 7; *Sophoc. in Œdip.; Apollon. in Argon.* l. 1; *Callim. in Cer.; Herodot.* l. 5; *Æschyl. in Evang.; Thucyd.* l. 1; *Aristot. Polit.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 16; *Diod.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 168; *Ovid. Met. &c.; Paus.* l. 1; *Lucian. Dial.; Arnob. cont. Gent.* l. 3; *Tzetzes, Suidas, &c.*

MINERVA (*Numis.*) this deity is commonly represented with all the accompaniments of war, as the helmet, spear, shield, and even with the thunderbolt of Jupiter, which she was supposed to have the privilege of wielding, as in the annexed figure. On some medals, bearing the inscription, MINERVA PACIFERA, or PACIFICA, the olive branch was added as a particular tribute. *Med. Impp. Roman.; Aisel. Num. Select.; Spence. Polym.*



MINHO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Minius*, a large river of Spain and Portugal, rising near Mondonedo, among the mountains of Galicia, and running along the borders of the two countries, of which it forms the boundaries; it falls into the Atlantic 15 miles south-west of Tuy.

MINIUS (*Geog.*) a river of Hispania Taraconensis, now *Minho*.

MINORCA (*Geog.*) the second of the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean, 37 miles E. Majorca, and 120 from the coast of Spain, situated in the fortieth degree of north latitude. The chief towns are Ciudella, the capital, Port Mahon, Mayer, and Mercadel.

History of Minorca.

Minorca, called by the Romans *Insula Minor*, or simply *Minor*, in distinction from Major, or Majorca, the larger, was taken from the Spaniards by the English in 1708, and by the French in 1756, but restored in 1763. It fell again into the hands of the Spaniards in 1782; but was retaken by the English in 1798, and finally restored to the former power in 1802.

MINOS (*Myth.*) a son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete, who gave laws to his subjects, A. C. 1406.

Ovid. Amor. l. 2, el. 10.

> *Optavit Minos similes sibi legifer annos.*

Hom. Odyss. l. 19, v. 178.

> Τοῖσι δ' ἐνὶ κνωσσὸς μεγάλη πόλις ἔνθατε Μίνως
> Εννέωρος βασίλευε Διὸς μεγάλε ὀαριστής.

He was, according to the poets, made one of the judges of hell for his equity.

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 431.

> *Quæsitor Minos urnam movet, ille silentûm*
> *Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.*

Horat. l. 1, od. 28.

> *Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissos.*

MINOS, a son of the preceding, if it be not the same, who, after waging war with the Athenians for the death of his son Androgeos, imposed the cruel tribute upon them that they should send him seven chosen boys, and as many virgins, to be devoured by the Minotaur, which was put an end to when Theseus destroyed the monster. In his reign Dædalus fabricated his wings, with which he escaped from Crete to Sicily.

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 21.

> *Cecropidæ jussi (miserum) septena, quotannis*
> *Corpora natorum, stat ductis sortibus urna.*

Catull. Carm. 63.

> *Nam perhibent olim crudeli peste coactam*
> *Androgeoneæ pœnas exsolvere cædis,*
> *Electos juvenes simul, et decus innuptarum*
> *Cecropiam solitam esse dapem dare Minotauro.*

Diod. l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Plut. in Thes.; Paus.* l. 4, &c.

MINOT, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) an ancient English poet, who flourished in the 14th century, whose poems, lately discovered by Mr. Tyrrwhitt, were edited by Mr. Ritson, in 8vo. 1794.

MINOTAURUS (*Myth.*) a celebrated monster, half a man and half a bull,

Ovid. Ars Am. l. 2, v. 24.

> *Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem.*

the fruit of Pasiphae's amour with a bull.

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 26.

> *Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto*
> *Pasiphaë mixtumque genus, prolesque biformis*
> *Minotaurus inest.——*

Hygin. Fab. 40; *Plut. in Thes.*

MINTHE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Cocytus, of whom Pluto being enamoured, Proserpine changed her into a herb. *Ovid. Met.* l. 10.

MINTO, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Elliot [vide *Elliot*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. First and fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent*, a bugle-horn *sable*, stringed and horned *gules*; on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, for Murray; 2d and 3d *azure*, a chevron *argent*, between three fleurs-de-lis *or*, for Kynynmound; second and third *gules*, on a bend engrailed *or*, a batton *azure*, with a bordure vaire, for Elliot; on a chief *argent*, a Moor's head couped in profile *proper*, the arms of Corsica.

Crest. A dexter hand issuing from the clouds throwing a dart, all *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter an Indian sheep; on the sinister a fawn, both *proper*.

Motto. "Suaviter et fortiter."

MINTURNÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Campania between Sinuessa and Formiæ, now *Garigliano*, in the marshes of which Marius concealed himself to avoid the partisans of Sylla. *Liv.* l. 8; *Strab.* l. 2; *Mela*, l. 2; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Lucan.* l. 2.

MINTURNA (*Numis.*) a medal of this place bears the inscription MINTVRN, and another in Greek MINTYPN. *Golz. Magn. Græc.*

MINUTIA (*Hist.*) a vestal virgin who was buried alive on a charge of incontinence. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 15.

MINUTIA, or *Minucia, gens*, a patrician family, which produced many magistrates. [Vide *Minutius*]

MINUTIA *Via* (*Topog.*) a public road from Rome to Brundusium.

MINUTIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) medals of this family are extant, bearing the surnames of Augurinus, Rufus, and Thermus; as TI. MINUCI. C. F. AUGURINI, i. e. *Tiberius Minucii Caii Filius Augurinus.*—M. MINUCI. Q. F. RVFVS PROCOS., i. e. *Marcus Minucius, Quinti Filius, Rufus Proconsul.*—Q. TERMVS Q. F. i. e. *Quintus Thermus Quintus Filius.*

MINUTIUS AUGURINUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) was twice consul; namely, U. C. 257, A. C. 497, when the Romans instituted the Saturnalia; and again U. C. 263, A. C. 491, when Coriolanus was driven from Rome. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 6; *Liv.* l. 2; *Cassiodorus, &c.*

MINUTIUS AUGURINUS, *L.* a consul with C. Nautius Rutilus,

U. C. 296, A. C. 458, was defeated by the Æqui, and liberated by the dictator Cincinnatus. *Liv.* l. 3.

MINUTIUS, *L.* a tribune of the people, who accused Mælius of aspiring to the sovereignty of Rome, for which he was honoured with a brazen statue.

MINUTIUS RUFUS, *M.* a master of the horse to Fabius, who, impatient at the slow proceedings of the dictator, presumed to act for himself; but being defeated by Annibal, he acknowledged his fault, and submitted to the authority and directions of Fabius, by whom he was extricated from his difficulty.

MINUTIUS, *L.* a tribune who warmly opposed the views of C. Gracchus.

MINUTIUS RUFUS, *Q.* a consul, who, when refused the honours of a triumph for his conquests in Gaul, exhibited a triumphal procession on Mount Albanus. *Liv.* l. 33.

MINUTIUS THERMUS, *Q.* a prætor in Spain, who was afterwards engaged against the Ligurians, but being sent on a mission into Asia, was slain in a battle with the Thracians.

MINUTIUS, an officer under Cæsar in Gaul, who afterwards became one of the conspirators against his life. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.*; *Cic de Offic.* l. 3.

MINUTIUS FELIX, *M.* (*Ecc.*) a father of the primitive church in the third century, is said to have been an African by birth; and becoming a proselyte to Christianity, he wrote an excellent dialogue, entitled 'Octavianus.' This was for some time attributed to Arnobius, until Francis Baldwin, a lawyer of Heidelberg, published it in 1560, with a Dissertation, in which he made it clear that Minutius was the author. It has since gone through many editions, the best of which is that printed at Cambridge in 1712, with the dissertation of Baldwin prefixed, and 'Commodiani Instructiones adversus Gentium Deos' added by way of appendix. A translation of this dialogue was published by lord Hailes in 1781, with notes and illustrations.

MIRABEAU, *Honoré Gabriel, Comte de* (*Hist.*) a French nobleman, who was born in 1749, and died in 1791, is still remembered as one of the chief promoters of, and actors in, the revolution which so long desolated France. He was the author of several political works of interest in that day.

MIRABEAU, *Boniface Riquetti, Viscount de*, brother to the preceding, after serving with distinction in America, declared himself in favour of the monarchy at the breaking out of the French revolution, and emigrating raised a regiment, with which he served under Condé, and died in 1792.

MIRABEAU, *Victor Riquetti, Marquis de* (*Biog.*) father of the preceding, and a political writer, of the sect of the economists, who died in 1790, was the author of several works, which were published collectively in 8 vols. 12mo.; among these was his 'Theorie de l'Impôt,' which was so offensive as to cause him to be imprisoned in the Bastile for a short time.

MIRABELLO (*Geog.*) a town of Candia, which is the ancient *Heraclea*, or, according to some, *Panormus*.

MIRÆUS, *Aubertus* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born at Brussels in 1573, and died in 1640, leaving, 1. 'Elogia Illustrium Belgii Scriptorum,' 4to. 1609. 2. 'Opera Historica et Diplomatica,' the best edition of which is that of 4 vols. fol. 1724. 3. 'Rerum Belgicarum Chronicon.' 4. 'De Rebus Bohemicis,' 12mo. 5. 'Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica.' 6. 'Vita Justi Lipsii,' &c.

MIRANDULA, *John Francis Picus, Prince of* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father in 1499 in his principality; but meeting with opposition from the emperor Maximilian I, he was for a long time a fugitive from his home. He was, however, at length restored in 1515, and continued in peaceable possession of his government until 1533, when he was assassinated by his nephew Galeoti, who was at the head of 40 other conspirators. His works have been generally edited with those of his uncle, the subject of the following article.

MIRANDULA, *John Picus* (*Biog.*) an Italian nobleman, and uncle of the preceding, was born in 1463, and died in 1494, leaving several works, which were printed together in folio at Bologna in 1496, and again at Basil in 1601.

MIREVELT, *Michael Janson* (*Biog.*) a portrait and historical painter, was born at Delft, and died there in 1641, aged 53.

MIRIAM (*Bibl.*) מרים, sister of Moses and Aaron, and daughter of Amram and Jochebed, who was employed to watch on the banks of the Nile when her brother Moses was exposed; and, going at the desire of Pharoah's daughter, she fetched her mother to be nurse. She was born A. M. 2424, A. C. 1580, and died in the first month of the 40th year after the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. *Exod.* ii. xvii.; *Numb.* xii. xx.; *Joseph.* l. 3.

MISHAEL (*Bibl.*) מישאל, one of Daniel's three companions, who was named *Meschach.* [Vide *Meschach*]

MISHAM (*Bibl.*) מישם, son of Elpaal of Benjamin.

MISHMANNAH (*Bibl.*) משמנה, a valiant captain of David's army.

MISHNA (*Bibl.*) משנה, the code of the civil and canon law of the Jews, so called because it contains a collection of their ceremonies and oral laws. Judah the Holy is acknowledged to be the author or compiler of this work, which is divided into six parts.

MISITRA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Sparta*, a town of the Morea, in European Turkey, situated at the foot of mount Taygetus, 28 miles S. S. E. Tripolizzi. It is one of the four metropolitan sees of the Greek church, but is in a great state of decay. Misitra was taken by the Venetians in 1687, but was some time after retaken by the Turks.

MISSON, *Francis Maximilian* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and a Protestant, who died in 1721, was the author of, 1. 'Nouveau Voyage d'Italie,' 3 vols. 12mo. Hague, 1688, a fourth edition of which was printed in 1702. 2. 'Le Theatre Sacre des Cevennes, ou Recit des Prodiges arrivés dans cette Partie du Languedoc,' &c. 8vo. 1707. 3. 'Observations d'un Voyageur,' 12mo. Hague, published by Vanderburen.

MISSY (*Biog.*) vide *De Missy.*

MITCHELL, *Sir Andrew* (*Hist.*) an ambassador of Scotch extraction, who died in 1771, was appointed in 1751 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the court of Berlin, where he continued until his death.

MITCHELL, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet, was born in Scotland about 1684, and died in 1738, leaving 'The Fatal Extravagance, a Tragedy,' 8vo. 1721; 'The Fatal Extravagance, a Tragedy, enlarged,' 12mo. 1725; 'The Highland Fair,' a ballad Opera, 8vo. 1731; besides poems which were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1729.

MITFORD (*Her.*) the name of a family which traces its descent from the time of William the Conqueror, and is now ennobled in the person of sir John Freeman Mitford, who, after passing through the various degrees of the legal profession, was raised to the post of Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland in 1802, and advanced in the same year to the peerage by the title of baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, co. Northumberland.

MITHRAS (*Myth.*) Μίθρας, or *Mytra*, a god of Persia, supposed to be the sun, or, according to others, of Venus Urania, to whom the Romans also raised altars, having the inscription DEO SOLI MITHRAE, or SOLI DEO INVICTO MITHRAE.

Claudian. de Laud. Ital. 1.

Et vaga testatur volventem sidera Mithram.

Stat. Theb. l. 1, v. 720.

Seu præstat Osyrin
Frugiferum; seu Persei sub rupibus antri
Indignata sequi torquentem cornua Mithram.

Tertullian. de Coron.; *Curt.* l. 4; *S. Hieron. ad Lat.*

MITHREDATH (*Bibl.*) מתרדת, or *Mithridates*, a Chaldee or Persian name; the son of Gazabar, and treasurer to Cyrus, king of Persia, returned, by order of this prince, the vessels of the temple to Sheshbazzar, prince of Judah, which Nebuchadnezzar had removed. *Ezr.* i. 8; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 11, c. 1.

MITHREDATH, or *Mithridates*, one who signed the letter written to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, against the Jews, to hinder them from rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. *Ezr.* iv.

MITHRIDATES (*Hist.*) Μιθριδάτης, the name of several kings of Pontus.

MITHRIDATES I, the third king of Pontus, whom Xenophon calls a governor of Cappadocia, being a tributary to the king of Persia. *Diodor.* l. 11; *Xen. Anabas.*

MITHRIDATES II, grandson of the preceding, reigned about 26 years, and died at the advanced age of 84 years, A. C. 302. *Appian. in Mith.*

MITHRIDATES III, son of the preceding, enlarged his father's dominions, and died after a reign of 36 years. Strabo designates him by the title of Κτίστης, the founder.

MITHRIDATES IV, succeeded his father Ariobarzanes, who was the son of Mithridates III. He strengthened his interest by marrying his daughter Laodice to Antiochus the Great.

MITHRIDATES V, surnamed *Evergetes*, reigned over Pontus after Pharnaces I, from the year A. C. 154 to 124, when he was succeeded by

MITHRIDATES VI, surnamed in history the *Great*, and on medals *Eupator*. This prince, who distinguished himself both in arms and letters, was, after a long career of victory, completely conquered by Pompey, and finding no place of refuge, he killed himself in the 72d year of his age, A. C. 63. The war which he long and successfully waged with the Romans, was distinguished by the name of the *Bellum Mithridaticum*. *Cic. pro Man.; Diodor.* l. 14; *Val. Max.* l. 4; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Joseph Ant.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 2; *Appian. Bell. Mithrid.; Plut. in Syll.; Dio.* l. 30, &c.



MITHRIDATES (*Numis.*) many medals are extant, bearing the effigies of different princes of this name; but none can be ascribed with any degree of probability, except to the two last. Mithridates V, whose effigy is given as in the annexed figure, is known by the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ; and Mithridates VI, whose effigy is given in Plate III, is distinguished by the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

MITTARELLI, *John Benedict* (*Biog.*) an historian, of the order of the Camaldoli, was born at Venice in 1708, and died in 1777, leaving 'Annales Camaldulenses,' &c. 9 vols. fol. Venet. 1773; besides which he wrote 'Memoire del Monisterio della Santissima Trinità in Faenza,' Faenza, 1749; 'Ad Scriptores Rerum Italicarum Cl. Muratorii Accessiones Historicæ Faventinæ,' &c. Venet. 1771; 'De Litteratura Faventinorum,' &c. Venet. 1775; 'Bibliotheca Codicum Manuscriptorum Monasterii S. Michaelis Venetiarum,' &c. fol. ibid. 1779.

MITYLENE (*Bibl.*) Μιτυλήνη, the town of Lesbos described under *Geography*, through which St. Paul passed in his travels from Corinth to Rome, A. D. 58. *Acts* xx. 14.

MITYLENE (*Geog.*) or *Mytilene*, Μυτιλήνη, the capital city of the island of Lesbos, which received its name from Mitylene, the daughter of Macareus, a king of the country. It was the birth-place of Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho, Terpander, Theophanes, Hellenicus, &c. and very long the seat of learning. It suffered much during the Peloponnesian war for its defection from the Athenians; and in the Mithridatic war the inhabitants took part, with Mithridates, against the Romans. *Horat.* l. 1, ep. 12.

Incolumi Rhodos et Mitylene pulchra facit.

Lucan. l. 5, v. 768.

Quis Mitylenæas poterit nescire latebras.

It is now called *Metelin* by the Turks; and previous to its coming under their dominion, it was the see of an archbishop. *Thucyd.* l. 3; *Cic. de Leg. Agr.*; *Diodor.* l. 3, &c.; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 13; *Mela* l. 2; *Plut. in Pomp.*

MITYLENE (*Numis.*) numerous medals are extant of this town, bearing, for their types, the heads or effigies of Sappho, Alcæus, and Pittacus, as also of Jupiter Ammon, Cybele, Diana, &c.; inscriptions ΠΡΩΤΗ ΛΕΣΒΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΗ; also with the name of their prætors, as ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ. Μ ΑΝΤ. ΤΥΦΩΝΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΩΝ, i. e. *sub Prætore Marco Antonio Typhoniano.* Mitylene struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Cæsar, Livia, Caius and Lucius, Agrippina, Caligula and Julia, Matidia, Adrian, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, Crispina, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Heliogabalus, Aquilia, Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Valerian, sen. Gallienus, and Salonina.

MIZPAH (*Biog.*) מצפה, a city of Judah, six leagues south of Jerusalem. *Josh.* xv.; 1 *Kings* xv.; 2 *Chron.* xvi.; *Nehem.* iii.

MIZPAH *of Gad*, in the mountains of Galied, where Laban and Jacob made a covenant. *Gen.* xxxi.

MIZRAIM (*Bibl.*) מצרים, son of Ham, and father of Ludim, &c. from whom Egypt received the name of Mizraim. *Gen.* x.

MNASIPPUS (*Hist.*) a Lacedæmonian sent with a fleet to Corcyra, where he was killed. *Diod.* l. 15.

MNASON (*Bibl.*) *Nason* or *Jason*, an ancient disciple of Cyprus, and a Jew by birth, with whom St. Paul lodged at Jerusalem. *Acts* xvii. 5.

MNASON (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Elatea, who gave 1200 pieces of gold for twelve pictures of twelve gods to Asclepiodorus, and the same for as many goddesses to Theomnestus. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 16.

MNEMON (*Hist.*) a surname of Artaxerxes from his retentive memory. *C. Nep. in Reg.*

MNEMOSYNE (*Myth.*) Μνημοσύνη, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and mother of the nine Muses by Jupiter. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 915; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6, fab. 4; *Phæd.* l. 3; *Fab. Prol.; Anton. Liber.* &c.

MNESTHEUS (*Myth.*) a Trojan descended from Assaracus, who obtained the prize as the best sailor at the funeral games given by Æneas in honour of his father Anchises.

MNESTHEUS (*Hist.*) was sent into Egypt by the Jews to congratulate Ptolemy Philometor.

MOAB (*Bibl.*) מואב, son of Lot by his eldest daughter, whose descendants, the Moabites, dwelt beyond Jordan, east of the Dead Sea, and were frequently hostile to the Israelites. *Gen.* xix.; *Deut.* ii.; *Judg.* i. iii. &c.

MOADHAM, *Al-Malek* (*Hist.*) last king or sultan of Egypt, of the race of the Agabites, or the descendants of Saladin. Having taken St. Louis prisoner, and granted him his liberty without consulting the Mamaluks, they besieged him in one of his fortresses on the banks of the Nile, and when he attempted to make his escape by swimming, they pierced him with a thousand arrows, in the year of the Hegira 648, A. D. 1258.

MOAWIYAH (*Hist.*) the name of two caliphs.

MOAWIYAH I, a governor of Egypt, and general of the army of the caliph Othman, succeeded his master in the year of the Hegira 41, A. D. 651, after having killed his rival Ali, and died after a reign of 20 years.

MOAWIYAH II, son of Yesid, and grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father when he was only 21 years of age, and abdicating the government a few months after, died in the year of the Hegira 64, A. D. 674.

MOAWIYAH, the son of Hesham, and grandson of Abdulmalec, of the family of the Ommiades, escaped the fury of the

Abbassides, by whom the rest of his family were slain, and going over into Spain, had a son named Abdalrahman, who founded the dynasty of Arabian kings in Spain.

MOCENIGO (*Hist.*) a noble family of Venice, which held the office of Doge, and otherwise distinguished itself on several occasions.

MOCENIGO, *Thomas*, was elected doge in 1413, and died in 1423, during whose government the Venetians made themselves masters of Friuli.

MOCENIGO, *Peter*, was elected doge in 1474, and governed with distinguished prudence for two years and a half.

MOCENIGO, *John*, succeeded in the office of doge in 1477, and died in 1485.

MOCENIGO, *Andrew*, who flourished in the sixteenth century, and was employed in many important concerns of state, wrote 'De Bello Turcarum,' &c. and 'La Guerra di Cambrai.'

MOCENIGO, *Louis*, was elected doge in 1570, and having entered into a league with the pope and the Spaniards, the Christian army obtained the victory at Lepanto in 1571, in which year he died.

MOCENIGO, *Louis*, another doge of the same family, was born in 1627, elected in 1700, and died in 1709.

MOCENIGO, *Louis Sebastian*, a commander of the Venetian fleet, was elected doge in 1722.

MOCHA (*Geog.*) an extensive city of Yemen, in Arabia, the principal port on the Red Sea, lon. 43° 20′ E. lat. 13° 20′ N. through which almost all the trade of Europe with this part of the world is carried on. This town is of recent date, not having been in existence 400 years ago. It was visited in 1513 by Alphonso Albuquerque, but the first attempt to open a trade with it was made in 1610, by the British expeditions under Sharpey and sir Henry Middleton, when the latter was treacherously surprised and made prisoner, with a number of his men, but having afterwards obtained his release, he compelled the government to give satisfaction for the injury. The Dutch were the first who established a factory there. They were followed by the French in 1708, and by the English soon after, which latter nation had nearly monopolized the trade, when the Americans stepped in and obtained their share.

MOCLAH, *Ebn Moclah* (*Hist.*) the surname of Abu-Ali Mohammed Ben Ali-Ben Hassan, vizier to the caliph Moctader, was displaced in the year of the Hegira 317, A.D. 927, restored to his post by Al Kaher Billah, the successor of Moktader, but soon after displaced again, and his right hand cut off by the caliph's order. On the deposition of Al Kaher, Moclah was reinstated in the post of vizier by Al Radhi, but falling under the displeasure of this caliph, he was deprived of his post, and sentenced to lose his other hand, and also his tongue, after which he died. This vizir is distinguished no less by his ingenuity than his misfortunes, for he it is who invented the modern Arabic characters, which are in present use, having, as is said, even framed these letters after his right hand was cut off.

MOCTADER, *Billah* (*Hist.*) vide *Al Moktader*.

MOCTADI, *Beamri'llah* (*Hist.*) vide *Al Moktadi*.

MOCTAFI, *Billah* (*Hist.*) vide *Al Moctafi*.

MOCTAFI, *Beamri'llah*, vide *Al Moktafi*.

MODENA (*Geog.*) a duchy in the north of Italy, situated between the Po on the north, and the Apennines on the south, comprehending the districts of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Correggio, Carpi, and Navellara. It was erected into a duchy by the emperor Frederic III, in 1452, in favour of Borgo d'Este, a lateral branch of the house of Austria, descended originally from a Saxon family, but taking its name from a small town in the Paduan, which they formerly possessed. The family is one of the most ancient in Europe. In 1796 the duke of Modena was expelled from his dominions by the French, but in 1814 the congress of Vienna restored to his son, the archduke Francis of Este, the territory of Modena, with the limits which it had before the peace of Campo Formio. Modena is the capital of this duchy, where Sigonius, Fallopius, and other distinguished persons were born.

MODENA, a large town in the north of Italy, capital of the duchy above-mentioned, situated in a delightful plain between the rivers Panaro and Secchia, 22 m. W.N.W. Bologna, and 30 E.S.E. Parma. Lon. 11° 12′ E. lat. 44° 30′ N. This town, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Mutina*, was ruined often during the reign of the Goths and Lombards, and rebuilt by the successors of Charlemagne, since which it has experienced but few vicissitudes, until the invasion of Italy by the French, when it suffered very considerably. Two councils were held here, namely, in 973 and 1565.

MODESTINUS (*Biog.*) vide *Herennius*.

MODESTUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Jerusalem, who flourished about 620, was the author of some Sermons, of which fragments are preserved by Photius.

MODESTUS (*Biog.*) a Christian writer in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, who composed a work against Marcion, which is not now extant. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 5; *S. Hieron. Catal.*; *Dupin, Biblioth.*

MODESTUS, a Latin writer in the third century, who composed a treatise entitled 'De Re Militari,' which has been edited in 2 vols. 8vo. Vesal. 1670.

MODESTUS, *Aufidius*, vide *Aufidius*.

MODIN (*Geog.*) Μωδεΐν, a celebrated city or town in the tribe of Dan, which gave birth to the family of the Maccabees. 1 *Macc.* ii.

MODON (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Greece, in the south-west part of the Morea, 15 m. W.S.W. Coron, and 55 S.W. Tripoliza. This town, which is the ancient *Methone*, is the residence of a bey, and the see of a Greek bishop. It suffered considerably on the unsuccessful invasion of the Russians in 1770.

MODREVIUS, *Andrew Fricius* (*Biog.*) secretary to Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, was the author of several treatises, among others 'De Republicâ emendenda,' in five books, printed at Basle, by Oporinus, 8vo. and fol. 1554.

MOENUS (*Geog.*) a river of Germany, now the *Mayne*, which falls into the Rhine near Mentz. *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 28.

MOERIS (*Hist.*) Μοίρις, a king of Egypt, the last of the 300 kings from Menes to Sesostris, who reigned 68 years. *Herodot.* l. 2.

MOERIS (*Geog.*) a celebrated lake of Egypt, which is supposed to have been dug by the above-mentioned king. It is about 220 miles in circumference, and intended as a reservoir for the waters which flow off after an inundation of the Nile. *Herodot.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mela*, l. 1; *Plin.* l. 36.

MOESIA (*Geog.*) in the Greek Μυσία, a province of Thrace, extending along the Danube, bounded on the south by the mountains of Dalmatia, and on the north by mount Hæmus. It was divided into Upper and Lower Moesia, the former of which is now called *Servia*, and the latter *Bulgaria*. *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3; *Serv. ad Virg. in loc. cit.*; *Schol. Apollon. Argon.* l. 1, &c.

MOESTLINUS, *Michael* (*Biog.*) vide *Mæstlinus*.

MOEZ, *Ledini'llah* (*Hist.*) vide *Al Moez*.

MOGUL (*Geog.*) or the *Empire of the Grand Mogul*, a name formerly given to Hindoostan, because this empire comprehended the greater part of India. The Moguls, or rather Munguls, a tribe of Tartars, are said to derive their name from one of their ancient emperors Mungul Khan, and owe their celebrity to the great conqueror Ghenghiz Khan, who after a few years, extended his dominions from a very confined territory, to more than 1800 leagues, from east to west. At his death in 1227, his successors, who reigned over China, Tartary, and the West, were Oktay Khan,

Kayuk Khan, Mangu-Khan, Hupilay, or Kublay Khan, Timur, called by the Chinese Chintsong, Haysham or Vutsong, Ayyuli-palipata or Jintsong, Shotepala or Ingtsong, Hoshila or Mingtsong, Tûtemûr or Ventsong, and Towhantemur, styled by the Chinese Shunti, who, being expelled from China in 1368, the Mogul empire became divided and much weakened until the time of Timur Bek, or Tamerlane, who, by his conquests in India, laid the foundation of the empire, properly called the Mogul empire; his successors assuming the title of Grand Mogul. [Vide *Hindostan*]

MOHAMMED (*Hist.*) vide *Mahomet*.

MOHDI (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mohdi*.

MOHTADI, *Billah* (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mohtadi*.

MOHUN, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1628 on sir John Mohun, of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, Bart., which became extinct in 1712, at the death of Charles, the fifth lord Mohun, who fell in a duel with the duke of Hamilton, in consequence of a family dispute respecting the Gerard estate.

MOINE, *Peter le* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Chaumon in 1602, and died in 1672, leaving, among other things, 'Saint Louis, ou la Couronne reconquise sur les Infidelles,' an epic poem in 18 books.

MOINE, *Stephen le*, a French Protestant, who was born in 1624, at Caen, and died in 1689, left several dissertations, which were printed together under the title of 'Varia Sacra,' 2 vols. 4to.

MOINE, *Francis le*, a painter of Paris, who was born in 1688, and died by his own hands in 1737, left many pictures, which were much esteemed, as the Nativity of S. Roche; a Transfiguration; the Flight into Egypt, &c.

MOIRA, *Earl of* (*Her.*) vide *Hastings*.

MOIVRE (*Biog.*) vide *De Moivre*.

MOKET, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Dorsetshire, who was born in 1578, educated at Oxford, and died in 1618, left 'De Politia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.'

MOKTADER (*Hist.*) *Moktadi* and *Moktafi*, vide *Al Moktader, &c.*

MOLA, *Peter Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter, who was born at Coldra, or Lugano, in 1609, and died in 1669, was a disciple of Cesar d'Arpino, but formed a style of his own, selected from the principles of Albani and Guercino.

MOLA, *Baptist*, brother of the preceding, and also a painter, excelled in historical pieces.

MOLÆ (*Myth.*) daughters of Mars, who were changed into mill-stones. *Aul. Gell.* l. 13.

MOLAY, *James de* (*Hist.*) the last grand-master of the order of the Templars, whose riches and pride exciting the jealousy of Philip the Fair, he, with the consent of the pope, summoned the master to appear at Paris, and answer for his conduct. He obeyed the summons, attended by 60 of his knights, who were all immediately arrested, tried, and condemned to be burnt, which sentence was executed upon them in 1313, when Molay suffered with great resolution, protesting his innocence to the last.

MOLDAVIA (*Geog.*) a province in the north-east extremity of European Turkey, bounded on the E. by Russia, S. by Turkey, W. by Transylvania, and N. by Austrian Poland. This country was peopled in the 12th century, and governed by princes of its own, among whom Bogdan is distinguished in history, for the wisdom which he displayed in establishing the civil and ecclesiastical government of his country. For the better security of Moldavia from the attacks of its more powerful neighbours, this prince, with the consent of the people, offered the sultan Solyman I in 1529, both the Moldavias as a fief to the Ottoman empire, on honourable conditions, particularly that their religion should be preserved. Nevertheless, his successors, who took the title of Vaivod, were not left in peaceable possession of their territory, the greater part of them being killed, or violently deprived of their government, until 1620, when the sultans took upon themselves to dispose of Moldavia, and appointed vaivods, or deposed them as they thought fit. Since that period the peace of this country has been frequently disturbed by the wars between Russia and Turkey.

MOLESWORTH, *Sir Walter de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, attended king Edward I in his expedition to the Holy Land against the infidels, and afterwards filled the office of sheriff more than once, being in great favour with his sovereign.

MOLESWORTH, *Robert Viscount*, was born in 1656, took an active part in the revolution of 1688, was sent as Envoy Extraordinary in 1692 to Denmark, dismissed from that court after a three years' residence there, and died in 1725, leaving among his works as an author, 'An Account of Denmark,' occasioned by the circumstances of his dismissal; this went through several editions, and was reprinted as lately as 1758, and translated into several languages; 'Franco-Gallia,' the second edition, with additions, came out in 8vo. in 1721.

MOLESWORTH, *Richard, third Viscount*, was designed by his father for the profession of the law, but his inclination leading him to a more active life, he engaged as a volunteer under the earl of Orkney, and distinguished himself afterwards as aide-du-camp to the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Ramillies, where he contributed to save that general's life, at the hazard of his own. He continued to serve with distinction during the war in Flanders, and was afterwards among the foremost at the battle of Preston Pans, against the Scots and English, under the earl of Marr.

MOLESWORTH (*Her.*) the name of a family anciently seated in the counties of Northampton and Bedford, the elder branch of which enjoys the peerage, conferred on Robert Molesworth, Esq. above-mentioned, who was created in 1716, by the titles of baron of Philipstown, and viscount Molesworth, of Swords. A junior branch of this family had previously received in 1688 the dignity of a baronet, conferred on sir Hender Molesworth. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Vair, on a bordure *gules*, eight croslets *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, an armed arm embowed at the elbow *proper*, holding a croslet *or*.

Supporters. Two Pegasuses; the dexter *argent*, crined, winged, and unguled *or*. The sinister *gules*, alike crined, winged, and unguled, and seme of croslets *or*.

Motto. "Vincit amor patriæ."

MOLEVILLE, *Bertrand de* (*Hist.*) a French statesman, was born in 1744, and after having acted as Minister of the Marine to Louis XVI, he was obliged to leave his country at the breaking out of the revolution, and found an asylum in England, but returned to Paris at the restoration of Louis XVIII, and died in 1819, leaving Memoirs on the Revolution, and several other works.

MOLIERE, *John Baptist Pocquelin de* (*Biog.*) the well-known comic writer of France, whose original name was *Pocquelin*, was born at Paris about 1620, and died in 1673, as is said, while acting the part of a dead man, in his own play of 'Le Malade Imaginaire.' He was so much a favourite with the king, that the latter prevailed upon the archbishop of Paris not to refuse his being interred in consecrated ground. He was in consequence buried at St. Joseph's, which was a chapel of ease to the parish church of St. Eustace. [Vide Plate XXXI] Of the numerous editions of Moliere the French bibliographers point out as the best that by Bret, 6 vols. 8vo. 1773, with the engravings of the younger Moreau; and a splendid one by Didot, in 6 vols. 4to. 1792.

MOLIERS, *Joseph, Privat de* (*Biog.*) one of the fathers of the oratory, and pupil to Malebranche, was born in 1677, of an ancient and noble family, at Tarascon, and died in 1742,

leaving among his works 'Leçons de Mathematiques et Physiques,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo.; 'La Premiere Partie des Elémens de Geometrie,' 12mo.

MOLINA, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, of a noble family at Cuenza, who died in 1660, at the age of 65, wrote 'De Justitia et Jure,' 4to. Olysip. 1588.

MOLINÆUS (*Biog.*) vide *Moulin.*

MOLINET, *Claude du* (*Biog.*) a regular canon of the congregation of St. Genevieve, and an antiquary, was born of a noble and ancient family at Châlons sur Marne in 1620, and died in 1687, leaving, 1. 'L'Histoire des Papes par Medailles,' 1678. 2. 'Reflexions sur l'Origine et l'Antiquité des Chanoines Seculiers et Reguliers,' 4to. 3. 'Dissertation sur la Metre des Anciens.' 4. 'Dissertation sur une Tête d'Isis,' &c. 5. 'Le Cabinet de la Bibliotheque de St. Genevieve,' fol. 1692.

MOLINOS, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a Spanish priest, by some reckoned the founder of the sect of Quietists, was born in the diocese of Saragossa in 1627, and died in 1696, leaving 'Conduite Spirituelle,' which, from its mystical and peculiar character, procured him many admirers; but brought him into trouble with his superiors, by whom he was imprisoned.

MOLIONE (*Myth.*) Μολιόνη, the wife of Acton, and mother of Cteatus and Eurytus, who were called Molionides, and were said to have had one body with two heads, four legs, and four arms. *Hom. Il.* 11; *Apoll.* l. 2; *Schol. in Pind. Olymp.* od. 10; *Paus.* l. 2.

MOLLER, *Daniel William* (*Biog.*) a native of Presburg, and professor of history at the University of Altorf, died in 1712, at the age of 70, leaving 'Meditatio de Hungaricis quibusdam infectis Prodigiosis,' &c.; 'Opuscula Ethica,' &c.; 'Mensa Poetica,' &c.

MOLLER, *John*, a German historian, was born at Flensburg in 1661, and died in 1725, leaving 'Introductio ad Historiam Ducatuum Sleswicensis et Holstacici,' &c.; 'Cimbria Literata,' 3 vols. fol.; 'Isagoge ad Historiam Chersonesi Cimbricæ,' &c.

MOLLOY, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Ireland, who died in 1690, was the author of a work, entitled 'De Jure Maritimo et Navali,' Lond. 1676, and frequently reprinted since.

MOLLOY, *Francis*, a professor of divinity in the College of St. Isidore, at Rome, was the author of 'Sacra Theologia,' 8vo. Rom. 1666; 'Grammatica Latino-Hibernica Compendiata,' 12mo. ibid. 1677; 'Lucerna Fidelium,' 8vo. Rom. 1676.

MOLLOY, *Charles*, the descendant of a good family, was born in the city of Dublin, and died in 1767, leaving three dramatic pieces, namely, the 'Perplexed Couple,' 12mo. 1715; 'The Coquet,' 8vo. 1718; 'Half-pay Officer,' 12mo. 1720.

MOLO (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Rhodes, called also *Apollonius*, who had J. Cæsar and Cicero among his pupils. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1, c. 17.

MOLOCH (*Bibl.*) מלך, the god of the Ammonites, to whom the Israelites were forbidden to dedicate their children, by making them pass through the fire. *Lev.* xviii. 21.

MOLORCHUS (*Myth.*) Μολόρχος, a peasant who entertained Hercules with great hospitality; for which the hero repaid him by destroying the Nemean lion, that desolated the country.

Mart. l. 9, ep. 44.

Utque fuit quondam placidi conviva Molorchi,
Sic voluit docti vindicis esse deus.

Virg. Georg. l. 3, v. 19.

Cuncta mihi, Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi,
Cursibus et crudo decernet Græcia cestu.

Tibull. l. 4, el. 1.

Quin etiam Alcides Deus ascensurus Olympum
Læta Molorcheis posuit vestigia tectis.

Apollod. l. 2; *Paus.* l. 2; *Lactant. Theb.* l. 4.

MOLOSSI (*Geog.*) a people of Epirus, who inhabited that part of the country which was called Molossia, or Molossis, from king Molossus. Dodona was reckoned the capital of the country by some writers, and Threspotia by others.

Ovid. Met. l. 13, v. 717.

Chaoniosque sinus, ubi nati rege Molosso
Irrita subjectis fugére incendia pennis.

The Molossian dogs are celebrated by the poets.

Virg. Georg. l. 3, v. 495.

Veloces Spartæ catulos, acremque Molossum.

Hor. l. 2, sat. 6, v. 114.

—— simul domus alta Molossis
Personuit canibus.

Propert. l. 4, el. 8.

Atque armillatos colla Molossa canes.

Lucan. l. 4, v. 440.

Aut dum dispositis attollit retia varis
Venator tenet ora levis clamosa Molossi.

Liv. l. 8; *C. Nep.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 7.

MOLOSSUS (*Myth.*) a son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, who reigned in Epirus after the death of Helenus, and gave his name to a part of his dominions. [Vide *Molossi*]

MOLSA, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of Modena, who died in 1544, was the author of both Latin and Italian poems, the former of which are to be found in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum,' and the latter were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1750.

MOLSA, *Tarquinia*, grand-daughter of the preceding, translated several of the Greek and Latin authors, besides some original compositions, and received from the Roman senators as a mark of their respect the rights of citizenship, which were granted also to her family at the same time in 1600.

MOLUCCAS (*Geog.*) or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian Ocean lying E. of Celebes, including Banda, Amboyna, Bouro, Gilolo, &c. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, who formed some settlements there; but were driven away by the Dutch in 1607; soon after which the English obtained by treaty a share in the produce, but were massacred by the Dutch at the end of three years.

MOLYN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) vide *Tempesta.*

MOLYNEUX, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the battle of Navarret, in Spain, under Edward the Black Prince, where he was made a banneret in 1367, and continued to serve with distinction under that prince in all his Spanish and French wars.

MOLYNEUX, *Sir Richard*, signalized himself in the wars under Henry V, particularly at the battle of Agincourt, after which he was knighted.

MOLYNEUX, *Sir Richard*, was in high favour with his prince, Henry VI, and fought strenuously under James, lord Audley, for the House of Lancaster, in the great and bloody battle on Blore Heath, in Staffordshire, in 1459, when he and many other gentry were slain.

MOLYNEUX, *Sir Thomas*, was in arms for king Edward IV under Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, for recovery of Berwick, and on St. James's eve was made a banneret.

MOLYNEUX, *Sir William*, his son, being a person of great command and power in Lancashire, brought a large reinforcement to the seasonable succour of the duke of Norfolk, with which he performed signal service at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513, and contributed very materially to the victory that was gained that day over the Scots, when James IV and many of the Scotch nobility were killed. On that occasion the king, Henry VIII, wrote to sir William a congratulatory letter.

MOLYNEUX, *Sir Richard, Viscount*, espoused the cause of his

sovereign at the breaking out of the rebellion, and raising two regiments of horse served with distinction during the troubles until his death, which happened soon after the battle of Worcester. His brother, sir Caryll, the third viscount, who suffered much for his loyalty, was afterwards constituted L. L. and Cûs. Rot. of the county of Lancaster, and Admiral of the Narrow Seas by James II, and died in 1698, at the age of 77.

MOLYNEUX (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity, which derives its descent from William des Moulins, or de Molines, a nobleman of high Norman extraction, who attended William the Conqueror into England. Several of this family were knighted for their valour as above-mentioned, and sir Richard Molyneux was the second who, on the institution of the order of baronets, was raised to that dignity in 1611. His son sir Richard, the second baronet, was created a peer of Ireland in 1628, by the title of viscount Molyneux of Maryborough; and sir Charles William, the ninth viscount Molyneux, was raised in 1771 to the dignity of earl of Sefton.

MOLYNEUX, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Sefton.

MOLYNEUX, *William* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and astronomer, was born at Dublin in 1656, and died in 1698, leaving, 1. 'Sciothericum Telescopium,' 4to. 1686 and 1700. 2. 'Dioptrica Nova,' 4to. 1692. 3. 'The Case of Ireland stated in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England,' 1695; and a second edition in 8vo. 1720; besides several papers on philosophical subjects in the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

MOLYNEUX, *Samuel*, son of the preceding, was born in 1689, and died in the flower of his age, leaving his papers on the subject of optics to Dr. Robert Smith, who embodied them in his 'Compleat Treatise of Optics.'

MOLYNEUX, *Thomas*, uncle to the preceding Samuel, and brother to William Molyneux, a physician, who died in 1733, published some 'Letters to Mr. Locke,' 8vo. Lond. 1708; besides several pieces in the 'Philosophical Tranactions.'

MOLZA (*Biog.*) vide *Molsa*.

MOMBRITIUS (*Biog.*) or *Mombrizio Boninus*, a writer of Milan in the 15th century, was the author of some Latin poems, which were much esteemed; and also of 'Sanctuarium, sive Vitæ Sanctorum,' 2 vols. fol. without date or place, but supposed to have been printed at Milan about 1479.

MOMUS (*Myth.*) Μωμος, the god of pleasantry and son of Nox, who, making too free in his satire on the gods, was expelled from heaven. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 215; *Vitruv. in Præf.* l. 2; *Schol. in Pind. Olymp.*; *Lucian. in Herm.*

MONA (*Geog.*) an island between Britain and Hibernia, mostly supposed to be the *Isle of Man*, although by some it is said to be the *Isle of Anglesey*. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14.

MONACO (*Geog.*) a petty principality in the North-West of Italy, which was governed by its own princes under the protection of France until 1792, when the latter power incorporated it into their dominions; but in 1814 it was placed under the sovereignty of Sardinia. Monaco, its capital, the *Monœci Herculis Portus* of the ancients, is situated on a steep rock, 7 m. W. Nice.

MONÆSES (*Hist.*) a Parthian general, who favoured M. Antony against Augustus, and afterwards displayed his abilities against the Romans. *Appian. de Bell. Parth.*; *Plut. in Ant.*; *Dio.* l. 40.

MONANTHEUIL, *Henry de* (*Biog.*) a mathematical and medical writer, was born at Rheims about 1536, and died in 1606, leaving, 1. 'Oratio pro Mathematicis Artibus,' 4to. Paris. 1574. 2. 'Admonitio ad Jacobum Peletarium de Angulo Contactus,' 4to. ibid. 1581. 3. 'Oratio pro suo in Regiam Cathedram Ritu,' ibid. 8vo. 1585. 4. 'Panegyricus dictus Henrico IV,' &c. 1594; translated into French in 1596. 5. 'Ludus Iatro-Mathematicus,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1597. 6. 'Commentarius in Librum Aristotelis περὶ τῶν μηχανικῶν,' Gr. and Lat. 4to. ibid. 1599. 7. 'De Puncto Primo Geometriæ Principio Liber,' 4to. 1600. 8. 'Problematis omnium quæ 1200 Annis inventa sunt nobilissimi Demonstratio,' Paris. 1600.

MONARDES, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a Spanish physician, was born at Seville, and died in 1578, leaving, 1. 'De Secandâ Venâ in Pleuritide inter Græcos et Arabes Concordia,' Hispal. 1539. 2. 'De Rosâ et Partibus ejus,' and 'De Succi Rosarum Temperatura,' &c. 3. 'Dos Libros de las Casas que se tracn de las Indias Occidentales, que sirven al Uso de Medicina,' Seville, 1565, 1569, and 1580, and translated into Latin by Clusius under the title of 'Simplicium Medicamentorum ex novo Orbe delatorum, quorum in Medicina usus est Historia,' Antv. 1574. It was also translated into French, Italian, and English, the latter by Frampton, 4to. 1580. 4. Three other works in Spanish, which were translated by Clusius under the title of 'Nicolai Monardi Libri tres magna Medicinæ Secreta et varia Experimenta continentes,' Lugd. 1601. His name is perpetuated by the botanical genus called after him 'Monarda.'

MONBODDO, *James Burnett, Lord* (*Hist.*) a Scotch lawyer descended from the ancient family of the Burnetts, of Leys, in Kincardineshire, was born at the family seat of Monboddo in 1714, admitted to the Scotch bar in 1738, promoted to the bench, by the title of lord Monboddo, in 1767, and died in 1799. [Vide Plate XXXIX] He is principally known to the public as the author of a work entitled 'Origin and Progress of Language,' which was published in 1773.

MONCK (*Hist.*) vide *Monk*.

MONCK (*Her.*) a family originally from Devonshire, from which proceeded general Monk, duke of Albemarle, mentioned under *History*. [Vide *Monk*] This family has been ennobled in another branch in the person of Charles Stanley Monck, who was raised in 1797 to the Irish peerage, by the title of baron Monck, of Ballytrammon, co. Wexford, and in 1800 was advanced to the dignity of viscount Monck. His son, Henry Stanley Monck, was created in 1822 earl of Rathdown.

MONCK, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Rathdown.

MONCK, the name of a family which is changed from that of Middleton, and enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1662 on sir William Middleton, of Belsay Castle, co. Northumberland. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. A chevron checky *or* and *sable*, between three tigers' heads erased *azure*, collared and chained *or*.

Crest. A griffin extended *azure*, with wings erect *or*, erased at the loins on a mount *proper*.

MONCKTON, *Sir Philip* (*Hist.*) a loyalist of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who fought in his sovereign's cause at the several battles of Hessey Moor, Marston Moor, Aderton Moor, and Rowton Heath, near Chester, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. On his release he was afterwards engaged in the same cause, for which he suffered seriously from the usurpers both in his person and goods. He in consequence received a letter from Charles II, promising that if it should please God to restore him to his rights his faithful services should not be forgotten.

MONCKTON, *Hon. Robert*, grandson of the preceding, son of the first viscount Galway, and a major-general in the army, was born about 1728, served with distinction under general Wolfe at the siege of Quebec in 1755, where he was wounded; was afterwards at the taking of Martinique, and died in 1782, leaving the reputation of a brave and judicious officer.

MONCKTON (*Her.*) the family of this name, which have

resided for many centuries in the north of England, and derive their descent from Simon Moncton, of Moncton, near Boroughbridge, in the county of York. They now enjoy the peerage, conferred on John, the eldest son of sir Philip Monckton above-mentioned, who was created in 1727 baron of Killard and viscount Galway. The family name is now changed to Monckton Arundel.

MONCONIS, *Balthazar* (*Biog.*) a traveller and native of Lyons, who died in 1665, was the author of 'Journal de ses Voyages en Portugal, Provence, Italie, Egypte,' &c. &c. 3 vols. 4to. Lyons, 1665-6.

MONCRIF, *Francis Augustin Paradis de* (*Biog.*) a member of the French Academy, was born at Paris in 1687, and died in 1770, leaving an 'Essay on the Necessity and Means of Pleasing;' besides some pieces of Poetry, &c.

MONDINO (*Biog.*) vide *Mundinus.*

MONDONVILLE, *John Joseph Cassanca de* (*Biog.*) a musical composer, and native of Narbonne, who died in 1772, at the age of 57, left a number of Sonatas, Symphonies, Operas, and also Sacred Pieces, which were much esteemed in his day.

MONGAULT, *Nicholas Hubert* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1674, and died in 1746, leaving an edition of Cicero's 'Epistolæ ad Atticum,' in 6 vols. 12mo. with a French translation; and a translation of Herodian from the Greek, the best edition of which is that of 1745 in 12mo.; besides two papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

MONK, *George* (*Hist.*) afterwards duke of Albemarle, memorable for having been the principal instrument in bringing about the Restoration, was born of the family mentioned under *Heraldry* at Potheridge, in Devonshire, in 1608, entered in 1625, when not quite 17, as a volunteer under sir Richard Grenville, then setting out under lord Wimbledon on the expedition against Spain, served afterwards in the Low Countries, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion in England, was engaged on the side of the king, and did much service in the suppression of the Irish rebellion. On the decline of the king's affairs he obtained his liberty by taking the covenant, was employed in 1646 as a major-general in Ireland, where he treated with the Irish rebels to the dissatisfaction of his employers; notwithstanding he was left commander-in-chief in Scotland in 1651, engaged with Blake and Dean in 1653, when by his presence of mind he contributed very materially to the victory gained on that occasion. In 1654 he was again sent as commander-in-chief into Scotland, and acted also as governor there until the period when, by dexterous manœuvring, he brought about that happy change which was then so much longed for. Immediately after this event he was loaded with pensions, honours, and employments, and died in the esteem and confidence of his sovereign in 1670. Among his works as an author are 'The Speech of General Monk in the House of Commons concerning the settling the Conduct of the Armies of three Nations for the Safety thereof;' another delivered at Whitehall, Feb. 21, 1659, to the members of parliament, at their meeting before the re-admission of their formerly secluded members; besides 'Observations upon Military and Political Affairs, written by the Honourable George, Duke of Albemarle,' &c. fol. London, 1671; and 'Letters relating to the Restoration,' London, 1714-15. [Vide Plate IX]

MONK, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) brother of the general above-mentioned, who was educated at Wadham College, was, at the restoration, raised to the see of Hereford, and died in 1661.

MONK (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in the county of Devon, has been rendered memorable by the general above-mentioned, who, in 1660, was created baron Monk, of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Tees, earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle, which titles became extinct at the death of his son Christopher. Another branch of this family at present enjoys the peerage, conferred on Henry Monk, who, in 1797, was created baron Monk, and in 1800 viscount Monk.

MONK, *Hon. Mary* (*Biog.*) daughter of lord Molesworth, and wife to George Monk, esq. who died in 1715, wrote some poems, which were published under the title of 'Marenda, or Poems and Translations upon several Occasions,' 8vo. London, 1716. Some verses which she addressed to her husband while on her death bed are not included in this volume, but may be found in Vol. II. of the 'Poems of Eminent Ladies,' and in 'Cibber's Lives.'

MONETA (*Myth.*) the surname of Juno among the Romans, to whom a temple was raised by the senate on the spot where the house of Manlius Capitolinus stood. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 15; *Liv.* l. 7, c. 28; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 1.

MONMOUTH, *James, Duke of* (*Hist.*) natural son of Charles II, was born at Rotterdam in 1649, entered early into a military life, and rose to the rank of a general, when he formed a conspiracy to dethrone his father, which being detected and pardoned he retired into Holland, and, as soon as he heard that James II had ascended the throne, he invaded England and attacked the king's forces at Sedgemore, but was defeated and taken prisoner, when, notwithstanding the most humiliating supplications to the king, he was condemned to die, and was beheaded according to his sentence in 1685.

MONMOUTH and *Peterborough, Earl of* (*Her.*) vide *Peterborough.*

MONMOUTH, *Earl of*, the title conferred on sir Robert Cary by James on his carrying the news of queen Elizabeth's death, which became extinct at the death of his son, the second earl, in 1661.

MONMOUTH, *Geoffry* (*Biog.*) vide *Jeffrey.*

MONMOUTH, *Sir Robert Carey, Earl of*, was the author of some Memoirs of himself, which are in print; and his son Henry, the second earl, was also an author, and wrote many translations.

MONNIER, *Peter le* (*Biog.*) a French astronomer, was born at Paris in 1715, and died in 1799, leaving 'Institutions Astronomiques;' besides Lunar Nautical Tables, &c. &c.

MONNIER, *Lewis William*, son of the preceding, who died in 1796, was the author of some tales, fables, &c. He is not to be confounded with an abbé of the same name, who translated Terence and Persius.

MONNOYE, *Bernard de la* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Dijon, the capital of Burgundy, in 1641, and died in 1728, leaving several poems in Latin, Greek, French, and Italian, which have been much commended by critics; besides which he wrote 'Remarks on the Menagiana;' and a 'Dissertation on Pomponius Lætus,' &c. A collection of his poems was published at the Hague by M. de Sallingre; and a collection of all his works was published in 3 vols. 8vo. 1769.

MONNOYER, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) vide *Baptist.*

MONOECI, *Herculis Portus* (*Geog.*) a town of Liguria, now *Monaco*, celebrated by the poets for its harbour.

Virg. l. 6, v. 830.

> *Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monæci*
> *Descendens.*

Lucan. l. 1, v. 405.

> *Quaque sub Herculeo sacratus nomine portus*
> *Urget rupe cava Pelagus: non Corus in illum*
> *Jus habet, aut Zephyrus: solus sua litora turbat*
> *Circius, et tuta prohibet statione Monæci.*

Strab. l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2.

MONRO, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, who was born in 1648, and died in 1713, wrote 'An Inquiry into the New Opinions,' in which he attacked the Presbyterians.

MONRO, *Alexander*, a physician, was born in Scotland in 1697,

and died in 1767, leaving 'Osteology, or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones,' which appeared in 1720, and passed through eight editions during his life. To the later editions of the work he subjoined a concise Neurology, or Description of the Nerves. He likewise set on foot the 'Medical Essays and Observations by a Society at Edinburgh,' to which he himself was a large contributor, and left several MSS. An edition of his whole works was published by Dr. Alexander Monro, his son, in 1780, in one volume, 4to.

Monro, *Donald*, second son of the preceding, who died in 1802, was the author of 'Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1780; and of a 'Materia Medica,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1788.

Monro, *John*, a physician, and descendant from an ancient family of that name, was born at Greenwich in 1715, educated at Oxford, and died in 1791, leaving 'Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness.'

MONS SACER (*Topog.*) a mountain near Rome, where the Roman populace retired in a tumult which was terminated by the election of the tribunes.

MONSON, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) an English admiral, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at South Caillon, in Lincolnshire, in 1569, educated at Oxford, applied himself to a sea life, and, passing through the several gradations of rank with credit to himself, he was, in 1589, appointed vice-admiral to the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azores; in 1591 he served a second time under the earl against the Spaniards. In 1604 he was appointed admiral of the Narrow Seas; but, notwithstanding his long and faithful services, he had the misfortune to fall into disgrace and to be imprisoned in the Tower in 1616, but, being soon restored to favour, he was employed in 1635 as vice-admiral in an armament against the French and Dutch, and, after performing his part with great honour to himself and advantage to the nation, he died in 1642, leaving 'Naval Tracts,' as the production of his pen, which were published in Churchill's 'Collection of Voyages.'

Monson, *Sir John*, the second baronet, and nephew of the preceding, adhered steadfastly to his king in the midst of rebellion, and, after having suffered much for his loyalty, he died in 1683.

Monson, *Sir William*, younger son of the preceding, was created by Charles I viscount Castlemain, in the kingdom of Ireland, but, unmindful of the favours of his sovereign, and his own allegiance, he was instrumental in his majesty's death, for which he was, in 1661, degraded of his honours, and sentenced, with sir Henry Mildmay and Mr. Robert Wallop, to be drawn in sledges, with ropes about their necks, from the Tower of London to Tyburn and back to the Tower, and there to remain prisoners during their lives.

Monson, *Hon. George*, a distinguished soldier, was born in 1730, and died in 1766, a Lieutenant-General in India, where he contributed by his valour and conduct to the successes which attended the English arms in that quarter.

Monson (*Her.*) the name of a family of some antiquity and distinction in history, of which mention is made as early as 1378, when John Monson, *Mounson*, or *Munson*, was denominated of East Reson, in Lincolnshire. His son John was in the wars of the victorious Henry V in France, and admiral Monson above-mentioned, was a worthy descendant of his. His brother, sir Thomas, was created a baronet in 1611, and sir John, the fifth baronet, was advanced to the dignity of the peerage in 1728 by the style and title of lord Monson, baron Monson, of Barton, co. Lincoln, and his second son Lewis, who assumed the name and arms of Watson, was created in 1760 a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of baron Sondes, of Lees Court, co. Kent. The arms, &c. of the family of Monson are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, two chevronels *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath a lion rampant *or*, sustained by a pillar *argent*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a lion *or*, gorged with a collar *azure*, charged with three crescents *or*, with a cordon affixed thereto, passing betwixt the fore legs and reflexed over his back of the second. On the sinister a griffin with wings erected *argent*, the beak and fore legs *azure*, and gorged as the dexter.

Motto. "Prest pour mon paix."

MONSTRELET, *Enguerran de* (*Biog.*) a French historian, the descendant of a noble family, who died in 1453, was the author of a 'Chronique,' which was first printed without date, and afterwards in 3 vols. fol. in 1518, 1572, &c.; and an English translation has been presented to the public by Thomas Johnes, esq. printed at the Hafod press in 1810.

MONTAGU, *William, Lord* (*Hist.*) vide *Salisbury*.

Montagu, *Sir Edward*, of the same family as mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Brigstock, in the county of Northampton, studied law in the Middle Temple, and rising by his abilities in his profession, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons; advanced to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 29 Henry VIII, which he exchanged in 1545 for that of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.' He was afterwards one of the Privy Council, and in such high favour with his sovereign that he was made one of the sixteen executors to his will, and one of the regents of the kingdom, and governors to Edward VI, his son; by whom he was continued in his office of Chief Justice; but at the death of the former he was imprisoned by queen Mary for the part which he was suspected to have taken in the affair of lady Jane Grey, and died in 1556.

Montagu, *Henry, Lord*, son of Margaret, countess of Salisbury and baroness Montagu, was summoned to Parliament in 30 Henry VIII; but arraigned of treason, and suffered death in the same year.

Montagu, *Sir Sidney*, the sixth and youngest son of sir Edward Montagu of Boughton, knight, was in the particular esteem of king James I, and also of Charles I, by whom he was made Master of his Court of Requests. He at first joined the party that was most in opposition to the earl of Strafford; but seeing the lengths that they were going to, to the destroying of the kingdom, he refused to sanction the commission given by Parliament to the earl of Essex as captain-general; for which he was imprisoned in the Tower in 1642, but released the same year, and died soon after. His second son Edward was the earl of Sandwich. [Vide *Sandwich*]

Montagu, *Sir Henry*, vide *Manchester*.

Montagu, *Charles, Earl of Halifax*, vide *Halifax*.

Montagu, *Hon. Sidney Wortley*, second son of the first earl of Sandwich, was an active partisan in favour of the revolution, and raising a considerable number of horse, marched at the head of them to the general rendezvous at York, when the prince of Orange was invited over.

Montagu, *Edward Wortley*, eldest son of the preceding, was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury in 1714, which post he resigned on his appointment as Ambassador to the Porte in 1716, when he was accompanied by his lady, the celebrated letter writer, lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Montagu, *James* (*Ecc.*) fifth son of Edward Montagu, the eldest son of the chief justice above-mentioned, was educated at Cambridge, and after various preferments was raised to the see of Bath and Wells, where he died in 1618, after having expended vast sums in repairing the cathedral of Bath, and been a considerable benefactor to Sidney College, as also to the University at large.

Montagu (*Her.*) or *Montague*, the name of a family which has been ennobled in a variety of its branches, and derives its descent from Drogó de Monte-acuto, who came over with the

conqueror; whose great grandson William, [illegible]cute, was created earl of Salisbury. From a junior branch of this family descended Lord Chief Justice Montagu above-mentioned, whose eldest son Edward Montagu had six sons; three of whom were ennobled in their own persons, or those of their posterity. Sir Edward Montagu, the eldest of the six sons, was created lord Montagu of Boughton in 1622; and Ralph, his grandson, the third lord Montagu, was created earl of Montagu in 1689, and duke of Montagu in 1705; which titles became extinct at the death of the second duke in 1749; but was revived in 1766 in the person of George Brudenell, fourth earl of Cardigan, who married lady Mary Montagu, youngest daughter of the late duke; but became again extinct at his death in [illegible]. The title, however, of baron Montagu of Boughton, which had been conferred upon him in 1786, devolved to his grandson, Henry James Montagu Scott, second son of Henry, duke of Buccleugh, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. The same as the duke of Buccleugh, quartering Montagu.

Crest, Supporters, and *Motto,* the same as the duke of Buccleugh.

Sir Henry Montagu, the third of the six sons above-mentioned, was created in 1620 a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Montagu of Kimbolton, co. Huntingdon, and viscount Mandeville, and in 1625 was raised to the dignity of earl of Manchester; and Charles, the fourth earl, was created duke of Manchester in 1719. [Vide *Manchester*] Charles Montagu, son of George, the younger son of Henry, the first earl of Manchester above-mentioned, was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Halifax in 1698; and in 1714 was created viscount Sunbury and earl of Halifax, which titles became extinct at the death of George, the second earl, in 1771. The third branch of this family was ennobled in the person of Edward Montagu, second son of sir Sidney Montagu above-mentioned under *History,* who was the youngest of the six grandsons of the Chief Justice, who at the restoration was created a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Montagu of St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon; viscount Hinchinbroke, in the same county; and earl of Sandwich, in Kent. [Vide *Sandwich*]

MONTAGU, *Lord,* the title enjoyed by Henry Pole, brother of the famous cardinal Pole, and son of Margaret, the celebrated countess of Salisbury, which at his death became extinct, he leaving two daughters, the eldest of whom, Catherine, was married to Francis, earl of Huntingdon, ancestor to the earl of Moira, and the present earl of Huntingdon.

MONTAGU, *Viscount,* a title conferred on Anthony Browne, in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, which became extinct in 1793, at the death of George Samuel, the eighth viscount.

MONTAGU, *Lady Mary Wortley* (*Biog.*) eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepoint, duke of Kingston, was born about 1690, married in 1712 to Edward Wortley Montagu, esq. above-mentioned, accompanied him on his embassy to the Porte in 1716, and died in 1762, leaving several pieces of poetry, besides a collection of Letters, written during her residence at Constantinople, by which she is best known. They were at first surreptitiously published a year after her death; but have since been republished with her other productions, by permission of the earl of Bute, from her genuine papers, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1803, with Memoirs of her Life by Mr. Dallaway. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

MONTAGU, *Edward Wortley,* only son of the preceding lady Mary, was born in 1713, and died in 1776, after a dissolute and eccentric life, in which he abjured the Protestant for the Romish religion, and that for Mahometanism. He wrote 'Memorial of E. W. Montagu, Esq. written by Himself, in French, and published lately at Paris, against Payba, a Jew by Birth,' &c. 8vo. 1752; 'Observations upon a supposed Antique Bust at Turin;' 'New Observations on Pompey's Pillar;' and 'An Account of his Journey from Cairo, in Egypt, to the Written Mountains in the Deserts of Sinai,' &c.

MONTAGU, *Elizabeth,* the daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq. of West Layton, in Yorkshire, was born in 1720 at York, married in 1742 to Edward Montagu, esq. cousin to the Edward Wortley Montagu above-mentioned, and died in 1800, after having maintained her establishment in the learned and fashionable world for many years. She had early distinguished herself by 'Three Dialogues of the Dead,' published along with lord Lyttleton's, and afterwards by her 'Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakspeare;' and since her death, four volumes of her Epistolary Correspondence have been published by her nephew and executor Matthew Montagu, esq. This lady, who was the friend and entertainer of all the literary characters who shone in her time, formed the literary society which has since been so well known by the name of the "Blue Stocking Club." She was also known for many years by her benevolent regard to the climbing boys, apprentices to the chimney sweepers in the metropolis, whom she entertained on May-day.

MONTAIGNE (*Biog.*) or *Montagne, Michael de,* a French writer of noble family, was born at the Castle of Montaigne in 1533, and died in 1592, leaving among other things, his 'Essays,' on which his literary reputation depends. They were first published by himself in 8vo. 1580; of the subsequent editions, those by P. Coste are reckoned the best, and of these, Tonson's edition in 3 vols. 4to. is highly commended by French bibliographers. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

MONTALEMBERT, *Andrew de* (*Hist.*) one of the bravest and wisest captains of his time, descended from the ancient house of Essé, in Poitou, was born about 1483, first signalized himself at the battle of Fournoue in 1495, and afterwards no less during all the wars which were carried on in the reigns of Louis XII and Francis I. In 1548 he was sent by Henry II with an armament into Scotland, where he obtained signal advantages over the English. He was recalled from Scotland to be engaged against the emperor, and in defending Terouenne, of which he was made the governor, he was killed at the breach in 1553. His death prevented him from receiving the marshal's staff, which was in readiness for him. *Brant. Homm. Illustr.; Mez. Hist. de France.*

MONTALEMBERT, *Mark René,* a French general of the same family, who was born at Angouleme, and died in 1802, at the age of 85, distinguished himself at the sieges of Kehl and Philipsburg, and was afterwards successfully employed by his country in the armies of the Swedes and Russians. Among his works as an author are 'La Fortification Perpendiculaire, ou l'Art Défensif supérieur à l'Offensif,' 11 vols. 4to. Paris, 1776-96.

MONTANUS (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch, who pretended to divine revelations, by which he drew aside many from the true faith, and thus became the leader of a sect called after him Montanists, whose peculiar tenet was, that God had vouchsafed to speak by the mouth of Montanus, and thereby taught a more perfect discipline than what had been communicated by the apostles. Of the death of this impostor nothing certain is known, but it has been said that he hanged himself. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 15; *S. Hieron. Epist.* 5; *S. August. de Hæres.*; *S. Epiphan. de Hæres.* 48.

MONTANUS, archbishop of Toledo, in Spain, who was distinguished in the sixth century for his learning and piety, presided at the second Council of Toledo in 527.

Montanus (*Biog.*) a poet, who wrote in hexameter and elegiac verse. *Ovid. ex Pont.* l. 4.

Montanus, *Benedict Arias*, a Spaniard, was born at Frexenel, in Estremadura, in 1527, and died in 1598, leaving a Polyglott Bible, which was printed in 8 vols. folio, at Antwerp; besides which he wrote, 1. 'Index Correctorius Lib. Theologicorum, &c. Antv. 4to. 1571. 2. 'Commentaria in Duodecim Prophetas Minores,' 4to. ibid. 1571, and reprinted in 1582. 3. 'Elucidationes in quatuor Evangelia et in Act. Apost.' ibid. 4to. 1575. 4. 'Elucidationes in omnia S. S. Apostolorum Scripta.' &c. 4to. ibid. 1588. 5. 'De Optimo Imperio, sive in Librum Josue Commentarius,' ibid. 1588. 6. 'De varia Republica,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1592. 7. 'Antiquitatum Judaicarum Lib. novem,' Lugd. Bat. 1593. 8. 'Liber Generationis et Regenerationis Adami,' &c. 4to. Antv. 1593. 9. 'Davidis, aliorumque Psalmi ex Heb. in Latinum Carmen conversi,' 4to. ibid. 1574. 10. 'Commentarii in Triginta Priores Psalmos,' &c.

MONTAUBAN (*Geog.*) a town of Querci, in France, in the modern department of the Tarn and the Garonne, situated on the Tarn, 30 m. N. Toulouse. Lon. 1° 20′ E., lat. 44° N. This town, called in Latin *Mons Albanus* and *Mons Aureolus*, was rebuilt in 1147, erected into a bishopric by pope John XXIII in 1317, and taken by the Huguenots in 1562; and in consequence exposed to several sieges, particularly in 1629 by Louis XIII. It was afterwards cleared of its principal inhabitants by the revocation of the edict of Nantes; but since the revolution its Protestant university and church have been restored.

MONTBELLIARD, *Philibert Gueneau* (*Biog.*) a French naturalist, was born in 1720 at Semur, in Auxois, and died in 1785, leaving 'Collection Academique,' a periodical; besides the share he had in Buffon's great work.

MONTCALM, *Lewis Joseph de St. Veran, Marquis de* (*Hist.*) a distinguished French general, descended from a noble family of Candiac, who, after having signalized himself on different occasions, particularly at the battle of Placenza in 1746, was made governor of Canada in 1756, where for a long time he maintained his ground against the English; but was killed on the conquest of Quebec, which also proved fatal to the victor, general Wolfe.

MONTECUCULLI, *Count Sebastian* (*Hist.*) an Italian count of Ferrara, was accused of having administered poison to the dauphin, son of Francis I, and on being put to the torture he confessed his crime, and implicated Ferdinand de Gonzaga, and even the emperor himself in his guilt; but the Imperialists retort the charge on Catherine de Medicis. Montecuculli was condemned to be torn in pieces by horses, which sentence was executed in 1536.

Montecuculli, *Raymond de*, a celebrated Austrian general, of a distinguished family in the Modenese, was born in 1608, and died in 1680, after having had the honour of maintaining his ground against Turenne and Condé. His 'Memoires' on the military art have been published several times; the edition of Strasburgh in 1735 is reckoned the best.

MONTEAGLE, *Sir Edward Stanley* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, gave such signal proofs of his valour at the battle of Flodden Field, where he commanded the rear of the English army, that he received distinguished honours from his sovereign Henry VIII. He died in 1523.

Monteagle, *William, Lord*, son of Edward Parker, lord Morley, afterwards lord Morley and Monteagle, was the nobleman to whom a letter of caution was sent to abstain from his attendance in Parliament on the day intended for the execution of the gunpowder plot. He communicated this letter to the earl of Salisbury, and the latter to the king, which led to the discovery of what was passing.

Monteagle, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title which Henry VIII conferred on sir Edward Stanley before-mentioned, in reward for his great valour. This title passed into the family of Parker by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William, third lord Monteagle, with Edward Parker, lord Morley. [Vide *Stanley* and *Morley, &c.*]

MONTE-MAYOR, *George de* (*Biog.*) a Castilian poet, was born about 1520 at Monte-Mayor, and died in the prime of life in 1562, leaving, among other pieces, his 'Diana,' a pastoral romance, on which his reputation rests.

MONTESPAN, *Athenais Mortimar, Madame de* (*Hist.*) wife of marquis de Montespan, is best known as the mistress of Louis XIV, who exercised an uncontrolled authority in France from 1669 to 1675, when the passion of the king was turned towards Madame de Maintenon. She in consequence retired from court on a pension, and died in 1717.

MONTESQUIEU, *Charles de Secondat, Baron de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, of an ancient and noble family of Guienne, was born at the Castle of Brede, near Bourdeaux, in 1689, and died in 1755, leaving among his works 'L'Esprit des Loix;' 'Sur la Cause de la Grandeur et de la Décadence des Romains;' 'Le Temple de Gnide;' 'Lettres Persannes,' &c.

MONTETH (*Biog.*) or *Monteith, Robert*, a Scotch historian, who was born at Salmonet, between Airth and Grange, and was chaplain to cardinal de Retz, wrote an account of Scotland from the coronation of Charles I to the end of the rebellion, which was originally written in French, and translated into English, by J. Ogilvie, under the title of 'A History of the Troubles of Great Britain,' fol. 1735. This author is to be distinguished from Robert Monteth, or Monteith, a compiler of all the epitaphs of Scotland, published in 8vo. 1704, under the title of 'An Theater of Mortality.'

MONTE-VIDEO (*Geog.*) a town of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, situated on the north side of the river Plata, 120 m. E. N. E. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 56° 14′ W., lat. 34° 54′ S. This town was taken by the English in 1806, but evacuated the next year.

MONTEZUMA (*Hist.*) the last emperor of Mexico, displayed great firmness and talent in opposing the invasion of the Spaniards; but being at length seized by Cortez, he was wounded in a popular tumult by two arrows, and died a few days after in 1520, refusing all aliment, and rejecting every invitation to become a Christian. He left two sons and three daughters, who were all converted. The eldest son was enriched, and made by Charles V a count of Spain, where his posterity are still living. He died in 1608.

MONTFAUCON, *Dom. Bernard de* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, of an ancient and noble family, was born in 1655 in the chateau of Soulage, in Languedoc, and died in 1741, leaving, 1. 'Analecta Græca, sive varia Opuscula,' Gr. and Lat. 4to. Paris. 1688. 2. 'La Verité de l'Histoire de Judith,' 1690. 3. An edition of the works of S. Athanasius, published in 3 vols. fol. 1698. 4. 'Diarium Italicum, sive Monumentum Veterum, &c. 4to. Paris. 1702, of which an English translation was published in folio, 1725. 5. 'Collectio nova Patrum,' 2 vols. fol. 1706; and again, with the works of S. Athanasius, in 4 vols. fol. Paris. 1777. 6. 'Palæographia Græca,' &c. fol. 1708. 7. 'Le Livre de Philon de la Vie contemplative,' &c. translated from the Greek of Philo-Judæus. 8. An edition of the Hexapla of Origen,' 2 vols. fol. 1713; and of the works of St Chrysostom, which were completed in 13 vols. fol. 1718-38. 9. 'Bibliotheca Coisliniana,' &c. fol. Paris. 1715. 10. 'L'Antiquité Expliquée,' &c. 5 vols. Paris, 1724. 11. 'Les Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise,' &c. 5 vols. fol. Paris, 1729—1733. 12. 'Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum MSS. nova,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1739; besides which he contributed many papers to the Memoirs of the Academy, &c. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

MONTFLEURY, *Zachary Jacob* (*Biog.*) a native of Anjou,

and page to the duke of Guise, who died in 1667, was the author of Asdrubal, and some other pieces.

MONTFORD, *Simon de* (*Hist.*) vide *Leicester*.

MONTFORD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Bromley [vide *Bromley*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly per pale dovetail, *gules* and *or*.

Crest. Upon a wreath a demi-lion rampant *sable*, issuing out of a mural crown *or*, holding a standard *vert*, charged with a griffin passant *or*, the staff *proper*, headed *argent*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, an unicorn cream-coloured gorged with a ducal coronet, thereto a chain reflexed over his back, horned and unguled *or*. On the sinister side, a horse *argent*, pelleted (or spotted *sable*) collared dovetail *azure*, thereon three lozenges *or*.

Motto. "Non inferiora secutus."

MONTFORT, *Simon de* (*Hist.*) a great French general, distinguished himself in the crusades against the Albigenses, whom he treated with great severity. In 1213 he defeated Peter of Arragon, and was killed in 1218 at the siege of Toulouse by a woman, who threw a stone on his head from the ramparts. His younger brother or son was the earl of Leicester so famous in English history. [Vide *Leicester*]

MONTGAILLARD, *Bernard de* (*Biog.*) a mendicant friar, who was born in 1553, and died in 1628, was a celebrated preacher in his day.

MONTGERON, *Lewis Basil Carré de* (*Biog.*) a Parisian, who, from an infidel and a debauchee, became a fanatic, and wrote an account of his conversion at the tomb of M. Paris, the deacon, and of the miracles said to be wrought there. He presented his work, a quarto volume, to the king, but was sent to the Bastille for his extravance, and died in the citadel of Valence in 1754, at the age of 67.

MONTGOLFIER, *Stephen James* (*Biog.*) the inventor of air-balloons, was born at Aunonay, and died in 1799. He made his first experiment in 1782 at Avignon; and, after other trials, exhibited before the royal family in 1783 a balloon near 60 feet high, and 43 in diameter, which ascended with a cage containing a sheep, a cock, and a duck, and conveyed them through the air in safety to the distance of about 10,000 feet. This was followed by another machine of Montgolfier's construction, in which a M. Pilatre de Rozier ascended, but lost his life in the attempt in consequence of the balloon taking fire.

MONTGOMERIE, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Eglintoun.

MONTGOMERY, *Roger de* (*Hist.*) a noble knight, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the nobles who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and commanded the body of his army at the memorable battle of Hastings.

MONTGOMERY, *Robert de*, eldest son of the preceding, was knighted by the Conqueror in the sixth year of his reign, and always enjoyed his favour; but upon his death, he adhered to Robert Curthose against Henry I, and assisted him at the battle where he was routed and taken prisoner. This exasperated Henry so much that he banished this earl, and discountenanced his friends; for which reason it is supposed that the family of Montgomery passed over into Scotland at this period.

MONTGOMERY, *Sir John, Knight*, was in the expedition against the English at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, where he behaved very gallantly, and took Henry Percy, son to the earl of Northumberland, prisoner, whom he obliged, as his ransom, to build the castle of Punoon, the chief messuage of the lordship of Eglesham.

MONTGOMERY, *Sir Hugh*, eldest son of the preceding, was slain at the battle of Otterburn above-mentioned.

MONTGOMERY, *Sir John*, second son of sir John above-mentioned, was sent into England as one of the hostages for the ransom of king James I in 1423, and afterwards sat as one of the peers upon the trial of Murdoc, duke of Albany.

MONTGOMERY, *Sir Alexander*, the second peer, was chosen as a Privy Counsellor by James I, and was sent into England on different important missions. To him the family of Montgomery is said to owe its subsequent greatness.

MONTGOMERY, *Hugh*, second earl of Eglintoun. [Vide *Eglintoun*]

MONTGOMERY, *Gabriel, Count de*, a French nobleman of Scotch extraction, having been called upon by Henry II to enter the lists with him in a tournament given by this monarch on the marriage of his daughter with the king of Spain, he had the misfortune to wound the king so severely in the eye that he died 11 days after. He was afterwards engaged in the civil wars on the side of the Protestants; but being taken prisoner by Matignon, the governor of Normandy, he was conducted to Paris, and there beheaded in 1574 by order of Catherine de Medicis.

MONTGOMERY, *Philip, Earl of*, afterwards earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, was a great favourite with James I on account of his attachment to field sports, and was recommended by this king to his son, Charles I; but he afterwards showed himself unworthy of the confidence reposed in him, and abused his influence, as Chancellor of the University, to serve the party of committee men and Presbyterians, who were committing their outrages upon this learned body. He died in 1649-50, leaving a worthless character that was held in esteem by none.

MONTGOMERY (*Her.*) the name of a family which traces its descent from Roger de Montgomery, the companion and kinsman of William the Conqueror above-mentioned. His descendants going afterwards into Scotland acquired the favour of the Scotch kings, and advanced themselves both in honour and wealth. Several of them enjoyed the rank and title of baron before they were advanced to the higher dignity of the earl of Eglintoun, which was conferred in 1502 on Hugh Montgomery, who was in favour with James IV. Hugh Montgomery, the twelfth earl, was created a British peer in 1806 by the title of lord Ardrossan. [Vide *Eglintoun*]

MONTGOMERY and PEMBROKE, *Earl of*, vide *Pembroke*.

MONTGOMERY, other families of this name enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, as

MONTGOMERY *of Magbie Hall*, co. Peebles, of which was sir William Montgomery, created a baronet in 1774. The arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*; second *gules*, three rings *or*, gemmed *azure*, over all a cross wavy.

Crest. An arm in armour holding a dagger.

MONGOMERY *of Stanhope*, co. Peebles, of which was sir James, brother of sir William above-mentioned, created in 1801. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. As above with a crescent for difference.

Crest. A female figure representing Hope, with hair dishevelled, vested *azure*, trained *argent*, supporting in her dexter hand an anchor *proper*, and in her sinister a saracen's head couped.

Motto over the crest. "Gardez bien."

MONTGOMERY *of the Hall*, co. Donegal, of which sir Henry Montgomery was created in 1808. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly *azure* and *gules* three fleurs-de-lis, one and four, three rings gemmed, two and three.

Crest. A dexter hand and arm couped at the shoulder in armour, holding a spear broken.

MONTGON, *Charles Alexander* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Versailles in 1690, and died in 1770, leaving 'Memoires,' in 8 vols. 8vo.

MONTI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) professor of botany at Bologna, who

died in 1750, was the author of 'Plantarum Varii Indices,' 4to.; 'Exoticorum Simplicium Indices,' 4to. &c.

MONTICELLI, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a painter of Bologna, who died in 1716, at the age of 75, excelled in flowers and fruits. He is to be distinguished from another of the same name, who was eminent for landscapes, &c.

MONTIGNE, *Stephen Mignot de* (*Biog.*) a member of the Academy of Sciences, who died in 1782, aged 68, introduced into France the manufacture of English stuffs, and contributed many papers to the 'Memoires' of the Academy.

MONTJOSIEU, *Lewis de* (*Biog.*) a native of Rouergne, who attended the duke de Joyeuse on his travels to Rome, was the author of 'Gallus Romæ Hospes,' 4to. which was reprinted, with Vitruvius, at Amsterdam.

MONTLUC, *Blaise de* (*Hist.*) a gallant French officer, who gradually rose by his merits to the rank of a marshal of France, and died in 1577, at the age of 77, first served in Italy, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia in 1525. He afterwards assisted at the brave defence of Marseilles against the emperor Charles V; retook Boulogne from the English in 1547; raised the siege of Berne, which was attacked by the Spaniards in 1551; maintained himself in Tuscany against Marignan in 1554; and served, with equal distinction, throughout all the wars which desolated Guienne. He was the author of his own life, published at Bourdeaux in fol. 1592.

MONTLUC, *Peter Bertrand de*, son of the preceding, distinguished himself in India in forming settlements for the French in Mozambique, and the neighbouring parts.

MONTLUC, *John de*, natural son of John de Montluc, bishop of Valence, and a marshal of France, distinguished himself on the side of the league, but afterwards made peace with Henry IV.

MONTLUC, *John de* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Valence and Die, in Dauphiny, and brother of Blaise de Montluc, died in 1579, after having been employed in not less than 16 embassies.

MONTMORENCI (*Hist.*) one of the oldest, noblest, and most illustrious houses in France, which has produced constables, marshals, admirals, and great men in every department of the state.

MONTMORENCI, *Matthew II de*, surnamed the *Great*, began early to signalize himself as a warrior at the siege of Chateau Gaillard, whither he had followed the king, Philip Augustus, in 1203, and pursued the same honourable course in the taking of many places, and in many battles, particularly against the English in Poitou. He crusaded against the Albigenses in 1226, took Bellune from the duke of Brittany in 1228, and died in 1230.

MONTMORENCI, *Matthew IV de*, also surnamed the *Great*, admiral and great chamberlain of France, assisted Charles I, king of Naples and Sicily, against his rebellious subjects, accompanied Philip the Bold in his expedition to Arragon in 1285, served as admiral during the war in Flanders in 1303, and died in 1304 or 5.

MONTMORENCI, *Charles de*, chamberlain to the king, and marshal of France, took an important part in all the affairs of his time, during the reigns of John and Charles V, both as a soldier and a negociator, and died in 1381.

MONTMORENCI, *John II de*, grand chamberlain of France, risked his life and his property in re-establishing his sovereign Charles VII on his throne, and died in great honour in 1447, at the age of 76.

MONTMORENCI, *Anne de*, marshal and constable of France, first signalized himself at the battle of Marignan in 1515, was at the interview between the kings of France and England in 1519, was sent into England by Francis I some time after to oppose the designs of the emperor; defended the town of Mezieres in 1521 against the imperialists; served as captain general in Switzerland and the Milanese in 1522. He was at the battle of Pavia in 1525; commanded the armies of the king in Picardy in 1536 against the Imperialists, whom he pressed very hard. He was afterwards in disgrace for a time; but being restored to his honours and employments by Henry II, he took the Boulonnois in 1550; Metz, Toul, and Verdun in 1552, when he was again driven from the court by the intrigues of Catherine de Medicis. He was recalled under Charles IX to head the armies against the Huguenots, whom he defeated at Dreux in 1562, although he himself was taken prisoner. On obtaining his release the next year, he retook Havre de Grace from the English, and defeated the Calvinists under Condé in 1567 at the battle of St. Denis, where he was slain after performing prodigies of valour. [Vide Plate XIII]

MONTMORENCI, *Francis de, Duke de Montmorenci*, eldest son of the preceding, marshal and grand-master of France, began his career as a soldier at the siege of Lanz, in Piedmont, in 1551; and, accompanying the king afterwards to the frontiers of Germany, he was present at most of the sieges and engagements of that campaign. In 1558 he was at the capture of Calais; and, after being sent on an embassy to England, he again signalized himself at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and on other occasions. In 1572 he was sent on a second embassy to England, when he was honoured with the collar of the garter by queen Elizabeth; but this was followed by his disgrace at his own court through the intrigues of Catherine de Medicis, and his consequent imprisonment. He was, however, released before his death, which happened in 1579.

MONTMORENCI, *Henry de*, second son of Anne de Montmorenci, duke de Montmorenci, marshal and constable of France, signalized himself at the siege of Mentz, and on other occasions, particularly at the battle of Dreux, when he took the prince of Condé prisoner. He received the marshal's staff in 1566; fought at the battle of St. Denis in 1567, when his father was killed; commanded the armies of the king in the fourth civil war in 1572; but shared in the disgrace in which Catherine de Medicis involved his family, and died in 1614, after having been restored to his honours and employments by Henry IV.

MONTMORENCI, *Charles de*, third son of Anne de Montmorenci, distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quentin, where he was made prisoner with his father, after which he was employed by Francis II and Henry IV, on various important concerns, and died in 1612, at the age of 75.

MONTMORENCI, *Henry II de*, son of the first Henry abovementioned, was made admiral of France at the age of 18, after which he gave the most distinguished proofs of his valour and conduct against the Calvinists, but joining the disaffected party of the duke of Orleans, he was wounded and taken prisoner in 1632, by the marshal de Schomberg, when, at the instigation of Richelieu, he was tried on a charge of high treason, found guilty, and condemned to lose his head, which sentence was executed in the same year.

MONTMORENCI, *Charlotte Margaret de*, sister to the preceding, and wife of the prince of Condé, was distinguished for her beauty, which captivated the amorous monarch Henry IV; to avoid whose importunities she was removed to Brussels, by her husband, until the death of Henry, when she returned to France, and died in 1650, at the age of 57. She was the mother of the great general Condé.

MONTMORENCY (*Her.*) or *Morres*, the name of a family in Ireland, descended from the noble family of Montmorenci, in France, which came over with William the Conqueror, and was ennobled in the person of Harvey Morres, or Mountmorency, who was created in 1756, baron Mountmorris, and in 1763 viscount Mountmorris.

MONTMORT, *Peter Raymond de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1678, and died at the age of 41,

leaving 'Essai d'Analyse sur les Jeux de Hazard,' 1708 and 1714, besides which, he edited the work of M. Guisnée entitled 'Application de l'Algebre à la Geometrie,' and that of Newton, on the Quadrature of Curves, and was employed, at the time of his death, on an History of Geometry.

MONTPELLIER (*Geog.*) a large town of Lower Languedoc, in the South of France, capital of the modern department of the Herault, situated between the small rivers Masson and Lez, 32 m. W. S. W. Nismes, 100 W. N. W. Marseilles. Lon. 3° 52′ E. lat. 43° 30′ N.

History of Montpellier.

It is called in the Latin of the middle ages *Mons Pessulus, Mons Pessulanus, Monspellium, Mons Pellarum,* and *Mons Peslerius,* and is said to have been founded on the ruins of Maguelone, which Charlemagne destroyed because it served as a harbour for the Saracens. One of the counts de Sustantion, gave it as a marriage portion to one of his daughters named Eustorgia, whose two daughters, inheriting Montpellier as coheirs, gave their property to the church in 975. A gentleman named Guy, afterwards held it as a fief of the church, on condition of defending it against the Saracens, and his posterity continued to enjoy the seignory of Montpellier. In 1292 the bishop and chapter of Maguelone ceded their rights in Montpellier to Philip the *Fair,* for a revenue of 500 livres, from which time it became a fief of the crown until 1349, when James III, king of Majorca, and lord of Montpellier, being deprived of his states by Peter, king of Arragon, the latter sold the seignory of Montpellier to Philip de Valois. Montpellier has been long the seat of a celebrated university, particularly famous for its school of medicine, founded, as is said, by the disciples of Averrhoes in 1196.

Ecclesiastical History.

Montpellier is a bishop's see, suffragan of Narbonne, which was transferred from Maguelone in 1533. A council was held here by Arnustus, archbishop of Narbonne in 894, another in 1215, a third in 1258, besides a synod in 1225.

MONTPENSIER, *Anne Maria Louisa d'Orleans, Duchess de* (*Hist.*) daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, was born in 1627, and after taking an active part in the factions of the times, she retired to the austerities of a convent, where she died in 1693, at the age of 66, leaving her 'Memoires,' which were published in 8 vols. 12mo. at Amsterdam, 1735; besides some romances and books of devotion.

MONTPER, *Jesse* (*Biog.*) a painter of the Flemish school, in the 16th century, whose pieces, when viewed at a distance, appeared to advantage.

MONTPETIT, *Arnold Vincent* (*Biog.*) a painter and mechanic, who died in 1800, at the age of 87, discovered a method of painting called Eludoric, in which water colours were covered with a coat of oil.

MONTPEZAT, *Anthony de* (*Hist.*) a French general, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, rose afterwards in favour with Francis I, by the fidelity which he displayed during the monarch's captivity. He was created a marshal of France, and died in 1544.

MONTREAL (*Geog.*) a town of Upper Canada, 120 miles S.W. Quebec, 220 N. by W. Boston, and 286 N.E. Niagara. Lon. 73° 35′ W. lat. 45° 31′ N. This town, which is the next in importance to Quebec, took its rise in a few log-houses which were set up in 1640, after which it rapidly increased, and is now a handsome city. It was taken by the English under general Amherst in 1760, and was occupied by the Americans for a short time in 1775, but was soon after evacuated.

MONTROSE, *William, second Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was one of the peers to whom the regent duke of Albany committed the charge of the young king, James V, when he himself went to France. In 1536 he was one of the commissioners of regency appointed by this king to manage the public concerns during his majesty's absence in France; and in 1543 he was appointed by the parliament, along with lord Erskine, to remain continually in the castle of Stirling with queen Mary, for the sure keeping of her person.

MONTROSE, *John, third Earl of,* who succeeded his grandfather, the second earl, in 1571, was chancellor of the Jury on the trial of the earl of Morton in 1581; was appointed one of the Extraordinary Lords of session in the years 1584, 1591, and 1596; constituted High Treasurer of Scotland in 1584, and High Chancellor in 1598. After the accession of James VI to the throne of England, the earl of Montrose presided in the Parliament of Perth in 1604, and giving up the chancellor's place, he was appointed to the highest dignity a subject could enjoy, being constituted Viceroy of Scotland in 1606, which he held till his death in 1608.

MONTROSE, *James, fifth Earl, and first Marquis of,* at first joined the disaffected party in Scotland known by the name of the Covenanters, and lead the army into England, which afterwards banded with the English rebels, but becoming disgusted with their proceedings, he entered into an association with some other noblemen to support the cause of the king, and returning to Scotland, raised an army, with which he defeated the covenanters at Inverlochy in 1645; and three times afterwards in the same year, but his victorious career was stopped by a reverse which he met with at Philiphaugh, where he was totally defeated by general Leslie, and his army dispersed. He then retired into the North, and thence, on the ruin of the royal cause, to the Hague, where Charles II resided, from whom he received a commission in 1649 to repair to Scotland, for the purpose of raising an insurrection in his favour; but soon after his landing in Orkney, he was defeated by Strachan in 1650, and escaped to the house of Macleod, of Assint, by whom he was betrayed to general Leslie. After meeting with every indignity which the insolence of upstart rebels could offer to a gallant soldier, he was hanged, at the age of 38, by their order, on a gibbet 30 feet high, his head affixed to the common gaol, his limbs to the gates of the principal towns, and his body interred at the place of execution. After the restoration his scattered remains were collected and deposited in the abbey church of Holyrood house, where they remained till 1661, when the body was, with the greatest solemnity and magnificence, carried to the cathedral church of St. Giles, and interred in the family aisle. [Vide Plate XIV]

MONTROSE, *James, second Marquis of,* obtained the appellation of the *good* Marquis, in distinction from his father, who was denominated the *Great.* He was born in 1631, and after being restored to all his honours, and appointed one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session in 1668, he died in 1669.

MONTROSE, *James, fourth Marquis, and first Duke of,* was appointed High Admiral of Scotland in 1705, and President of the Council in 1706, when he steadily supported the Union and the Protestant succession. At the death of queen Anne, he was appointed by king George, one of the Lords of Regency, sworn a Privy Councillor in 1717, constituted Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland in 1716, removed from that office in 1733, in consequence of his opposition to sir Robert Walpole, and died in 1742.

MONTROSE, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Graham, [vide *Graham*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Graham, duke of Montrose, marquis of Montrose, Graham, and Buchanan, earl of Montrose, Kincardine,

and Belford, viscount Dundaff, lord Graham, Aberruthven, Mugdock, Fintrie, and Graham, of Belford.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a chief *sable*, three escallops of the first for Graham; second and third *argent*, three roses *gules*, barbed and seeded *proper*, for the title of Montrose.

Crest. An eagle, wings hovering *or*, preying on a stork on its back *proper*.

Supporters. Two storks *argent*, beaked and membered *gules*.

Motto. "Ne oublie."

MONTUCLA, *John Stephen* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1725, and died in 1800, leaving 'Histoire des Mathematiques,' 2 vols. 4to. 1758, enlarged and completed by Lalande, in 4 vols. 4to. 1799—1802, also translated into English and published in 4 vols. 8vo.; besides which, he edited several mathematical works, as the 'Recreations Mathématiques,' &c. of Ozanam, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1778, and contributed his assistance to the French Gazette.

MOOR, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, was born at Dublin in 1640, and died in 1728, leaving among his works 'De Existentia Dei,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1692; 'Hortatio ad Studium Linguæ Græcæ et Hebraicæ,' 12mo. 1700; and 'Vera Sciendi Methodus,' 8vo. Paris. 1716, against the philosophy of Des Cartes.

MOOR, *Karel de*, a portrait painter of Leyden, a disciple of Gerard Douw, was born in 1656, and died in 1730, leaving among other specimens of his skill, the portraits of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, for the emperor of Germany, which, when he saw, he made the painter a knight of the empire.

MOORE, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) of the first family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the armies of queen Elizabeth, by his courage and conduct during the troubles which then prevailed in Ireland, for which he was knighted in 1579, by sir William Drury, Lord Justice.

MOORE, *Sir Garrett*, vide *Drogheda*.

MOORE, *Sir John*, an English officer, was born at Glasgow in 1761, entered the army as an ensign in 1776, and rose by his merits to the rank of a general in 1795; after which he distinguished himself in the West India islands, under sir Ralph Abercrombie, and under the same commander in Ireland and in Egypt, particularly at the battle of Alexandria, when the commander-in-chief fell in the moment of victory, to which general Moore had materially contributed. In 1808 General Moore was appointed to the chief command of an army in Spain, when, advancing too far into the country, he found it necessary to retreat with the utmost precipitancy towards Corunna, where, making his stand against the pursuing army of the French, he defeated them in every quarter, but was desperately wounded at the close of the engagement, and died a few hours after in 1809. [Vide Plate XIII]

MOORE, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and native of Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, was educated at Cambridge, and after various preferments, was advanced in 1691 to the see of Norwich, from which he was translated to that of Ely in 1707, and died in 1714, leaving a valuable library, consisting of 30,000 volumes, which was purchased by George I, and presented to the university of Cambridge.

MOORE, *John*, another English prelate, was educated at Oxford, and, after different preferments, was raised to the see of Bangor in 1776, from which he was translated in 1783 to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and died in 1805, at the age of 74.

MOORE (*Her.*) the name of two families in Ireland, probably of the same descent, both of which enjoy the peerage. Moore, of Drogheda, was first ennobled in the person of sir Garret Moore, son of sir Edward Moore above-mentioned, who was created in 1615, baron Moore, of Mellefont, and in 1621 viscount Moore, of Drogheda; Henry, the third viscount, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Drogheda; and Charles, the sixth earl, was created in 1791 marquis of Drogheda. [Vide *Drogheda*] Stephen Moore, of the second family, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland in 1764, by the title of baron Kilworth, of Moore Park, and in 1766 was created viscount Mount-Cashell. His son Stephen, the second viscount, was created earl Mount-Cashell in 1781. [Vide *Mount-Cashell*]

MOORE, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Drogheda.

MOORE, *Philip* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and chaplain to bishop Wilson, who died in 1783, in the 78th year of his age, superintended the revision of the translation of the Manks Bible, and also that of the Book of Common Prayer, and other religious pieces, which he performed at the request of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

MOORE, *Sir Jonas*, a mathematician, was born in 1620, at Whitby, in Yorkshire, and died in 1679, leaving a 'General Treatise on Artillery,' &c. which was published after his death, in 4to. 1681.

MOORE, *Robert*, a great penman, who died in 1727, published The Writing Master's Assistant, and other similar works.

MOORE, *Edward*, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1711, and died in 1757, leaving 'Fables for the Female Sex,' 'The Gamester,' a popular tragedy, and 'The World,' to which he contributed sixty-one papers, and edited the whole, when they were collected into volumes for a second edition. [Vide Plate XXIX]

MOORE, *John*, a medical and miscellaneous writer, and father of general Moore above-mentioned, was born in 1730, and died in 1802, leaving 'A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany,' in 2 vols. 8vo. 1778; 'A View of Society and Manners in Italy,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1781; 'Medical Sketches,' 1785; 'Zeleuco,' a novel; 'A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1795; 'Edward,' &c. another novel, 1796; and 'Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life, Characters, Manners,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

MOPINOT, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, was born at Rheims in 1685, and died in 1724, leaving some Latin Hymns, which are much admired; besides which, he had a share in the Collection of the Popes' Letters, published by Father Coustant.

MOPSUS (*Myth.*) Μόψος, a soothsayer of Titaressa, in Thessaly, son of Ampyx and Chloris, who attended the Argonauts on their expedition, and died on their return by the bite of a serpent in Libya. *Hesiod. in Theog.* v. 181; *Orph. in Argon.* v. 127; *Apollon.* l. 1; *Stat. Theb.* l. 3, &c.

MOPSUS, a son of Apollo and Manto, a celebrated soothsayer at the Trojan war, who predicted miseries to the Greeks, in opposition to his rival Chalcas, who predicted successes. He was honoured as a god after his death. *Strab.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 7; *Tertull. de Anim.* c. 46; *Plut. de Orac. Defect.*; *Origen.cont. Cels.*; *Ammian.* l. 14.

MORABIN, *James* (*Biog.*) a French writer, who died in 1762, published 'Histoire de l'Exil de Ciceron;' 'Histoire de Ciceron,' 2 vols. 4to. 1745; 'Nomenclator Ciceronianus;' also a translation of Cicero's treatise 'De Legibus,' and of Boetius' 'De Consolatione.'

MORALES, *Ambrose* (*Biog.*) a Spanish priest, was born in 1513, at Cordova, and died in 1590, leaving, 1. 'Coronica General de España, Prosiguiendo Adelante los cinco Libros,' &c. fol. Complut. 1574. 2. 'De las Antigüedades de las Ciudades de España,' &c. fol. 3. 'Un Discurso del' Linage y Decendencia del Glorioso Doctor Santo Domingo,' &c. A complete edition of his works was published at Madrid in 1791-92.

MORAND, *Sauveur Francis* (*Biog.*) a French surgeon, was born at Paris in 1697, and died in 1773, leaving 'Traité

de la Taille au haut Appareil,' &c. 1728, besides some other works connected with his profession.

Morand, *John Francis Clement*, son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1726, and died in 1784, leaving, 1. 'Histoire de la Maladie singuliere et de l'Examen d'une Femme devenue en peu de Tems contrefaite par un Rammollissement General des Os,' Paris, 1752; 'Nouvelle Description des Grottes d'Arcy;' 'Eclaircissement abrégé sur la Maladie d'une Fille de St. George;' 'Memoire sur les Eaux Thermales de Bains en Lorraine,' &c.

MORANT, *Philip* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and biographer, was born in 1700 at St. Saviour's, in the Isle of Jersey, educated at Oxford, and died in 1770, leaving, according to his own account, 1. 'An Introduction to the Reading of the New Testament,' &c. 4to. 1725, 1726. 2. 'The Translation of the Notes of Messrs. de Beausobre and Lenfant on St. Matthew's Gospel,' 4to. 1727. 3. 'The Cruelties and Persecutions of the Romish Church displayed,' &c. 8vo. 1728, translated into French by Thomas Richards, curate of Coychurch, in Glamorganshire, 1746. 4. 'I epitomized those Speeches, Declarations, &c. which Rapin had contracted out of Rushworth, in the Life of King James I, King Charles I, &c.' 1729, 1730. 5. 'Remarks on the Nineteenth Chapter of the Second Book of Mr. Selden's Mare Clausum,' printed at the end of Mr. Falle's 'Account of Jersey,' 1734. 6. 'I compared Rapin's History with the Twenty Volumes of Rymer's Fœdera and Acta Publica,' &c. 1728, 1734. 7. 'Translation of the Notes in the Second Part of the Ottoman History, by Prince Cantimir,' fol. 1735. 8. Revised and corrected 'The History of England, by way of Question and Answer,' &c. 9. Revised and corrected Hearne's 'Ductor Historicus.' 10. 'Account of the Spanish Invasion in 1588,' &c. 11. 'Geographia Antiqua et Nova,' taken partly from Dufresnoy's 'Méthode pour étudier la Geographie, with Cellarius' Maps,' 4to. 1742. 12. 'A Summary of the History of England,' fol. &c. 13. 'The History and Antiquities of Colchester,' fol. 1748, second edition in 1758. 14. 'All the Lives in the Biographia Britannica marked C.' 1739, 1760, 7 vols. fol.; 'I also composed Stillingfleet, which hath no mark at the end.' 15. 'The History of Essex.' 2 vols. fol. 1760, 1768. 16. 'I prepared the Rolls of Parliament for the Press as far as the 16 Henry IV.' 17. 'An Answer to the first part of the Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, in a Letter to a Friend,' 1724, presented in MS. to Edmund Gibson, bishop of London.

MORATA, *Olympia Fulvia* (*Biog.*) a learned Italian lady, was born at Ferrara in 1526, and died at the age of 29, leaving several works, which were collected by Cælius Secundus Curio, and published under the title of 'Olympiæ Fulviæ Moratæ, Fœminæ doctissimæ ac plane Divinæ, Opera omnia quæ hactenus inveniri potuerunt,' &c. 8vo. Basil. 1558, and often reprinted. They consist of orations, dialogues, letters, and translations.

MORAVIA (*Geog.*) a large province of the Austrian empire, which was known to the ancients as the country of the Quadi and the Marcomanni, who were formidable enemies to the Romans. They were in their turn expelled from this part by the Moravani, a tribe of Sclavonians, who formed an independent state that was called after them Moravia. This latter people were exposed to many attacks from their more powerful neighbours, the Bohemians and Hungarians, to whom they were at different times subject, until the 16th century, when Ferdinand I succeeding to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia, Moravia was added to the dominions of the House of Austria.

MORAY, *James, Earl of* (*Hist.*) natural son of James IV, was one of the Commissioners in 1529 for treating of peace with the English, held in 1530 the office of Lieutenant General of the kingdom, proceeded in 1535 to France on an embassy to negotiate the marriage of James V, and died in 1544.

Moray, *James, Earl of*, natural son of James V, by Margaret, daughter of John, fifth earl of Marr, was born in 1533, constituted Prior of St. Andrew's in 1538, repulsed the English in a descent on the coast of Fife in 1548; made an irruption into England in 1557; was one of the commissioners appointed by Parliament to witness the marriage of queen Mary and Francis, dauphin of France, in 1558; became a leader of the Protestant and disaffected party in Scotland in 1559; was sent to France in 1561 to invite queen Mary to return home; and, on her return, was sworn one of her Privy Council, and possessed the power of prime minister. He warmly opposed the queen's marriage to Darnley, for which he was obliged to abscond, and was pronounced an outlaw. He was invited to return in 1566 by the conspirators against Rizzio; and, being received into the favour of the queen, was detached from the party most disaffected to the government. After the murder of Darnley, he went abroad with the queen's permission; but soon returned in 1567 to take upon himself the regency, when he defeated the forces that wished for the release of the queen, and went to England for the purpose of charging her with the murder of Darnley. On his return to Scotland, he pursued the same hostile course towards her and her adherents, and was assassinated in 1569, in the 37th year of his age, by Hamilton, of Bothwelhaugh. By the commonalty he was styled the *Good Regent*, but his goodness appears to have consisted in the basest ingratitude and inhumanity towards a female, from whom he had received favours, and to whom he was bound by ties of kindred, and in outrageous rebellion to his sovereign, under the pretence of religion.

Moray, *James, Earl of*, who is known in history by the appellation of the *Bonny Earl of Moray*, was much in the good graces of Anne of Denmark, which drew upon him the hatred of his hereditary enemy, the earl of Huntley, who, having obtained a commission from the king to pursue Bothwell and his associates, invested and set fire to the house of Dunibersel, where Moray was, on pretence that he was engaged with Bothwell. The earl, in attempting to make his escape, was set upon by the followers of Huntley and murdered in 1591.

Moray, *Alexander, Earl of*, was stripped of a great portion of his property in the time of the usurpation, admitted one of the Lords of the Treasury in 1678, appointed Secretary of State in the room of the Duke of Lauderdale in 1680, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session in the same year. He was advanced to the high office of Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland in 1686, deprived of all his employments at the revolution, and, retiring to his country seat, died in 1700.

Moray, *Francis, Earl of*, second son of the preceding, was one of those summoned on suspicion of disaffection on the breaking out of the insurrection in favour of prince Charles in 1715.

Moray, or *Murray, Sir Robert*, one of the founders of the Royal Society, descended of an ancient and noble family in the Highlands of Scotland, is said to have taken part at first with the Presbyterians, to whom he was much inclined, but afterwards to have attached himself to his sovereign Charles I, for whose escape he had formed a design in 1646, that might have been carried into execution had the king not disapproved of it. Upon the restoration he was appointed a Privy Councillor for Scotland, and died in the favour and confidence of the king in 1673. He communicated some papers to the Royal Society, and acted as its president for some time.

Moray, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1501 by James IV on his natural son, James Stewart above-mentioned, who,

dying without issue, the earldom reverted to the crown, and was conferred in 1561 on James Stewart, the natural son of James V above-mentioned, and afterwards devolved on James Stewart, son of James, lord Doun, who married lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the regent Moray. This James, earl of Moray, is reckoned the first in the present line of succession. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Stuart, earl of Moray, baron Doun, and baron Stuart, of Castle Stuart.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*, within a bordure gobonated *argent* and *azure*, the arms of the regent Moray; second *or*, a fess chequee *argent* and *azure*, for Stuart of Doun; third *or*, three cushions pendant within a double tressure *gules*, for Randolph, earl of Moray.

Crest. A pelican in her nest, feeding her young *proper*.

Supporters. Two greyhounds *proper*.

Motto. "Salus per Christum redemptorem."

MORDAUNT, *John, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of those appointed in 1520 to attend the queen of Henry VIII at the interview with Francis I of France, and in 1522 waited upon the king at Canterbury, at his second meeting in England with the emperor Charles V. He afterwards accompanied king Henry in 1532 on his going in great state into France, landing at Calais, and proceeding to a magnificent interview with king Francis I at Boulogne. He died in 1560, after having been engaged all his life in public affairs, and enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign.

MORDAUNT, *John, second Lord*, took up arms at the death of Edward VI in favour of queen Mary, and was immediately sworn of her Privy Council.

MORDAUNT, *Lewis, third Lord*, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by queen Elizabeth in 1567; was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Thomas, duke of Norfolk; also on Mary, queen of Scots, at Fotheringay, and died in 1601.

MORDAUNT, *Henry, fourth Lord*, was imprisoned and fined in the Star-Chamber, on suspicion of his having some knowledge of the Gunpowder Plot.

MORDAUNT, *John, fifth Lord, and first Earl of Peterborough*, vide *Peterborough*.

MORDAUNT, *John*, second son of the first earl of Peterborough, who afterwards bore the title of baron Mordaunt, and viscount Avalon, was very active in the service of Charles II during the usurpation, and obtained a commission from the king to raise an insurrection, which being discovered he was brought to trial, but, by considerable management on the part of his friends, he procured an acquittal, and afterwards embarked with still greater zeal in the cause which finally triumphed, and by his instrumentality more than that of any single private individual.

MORDAUNT, *John, Lord*, eldest son of the famous earl of Peterborough, displayed his valour in 1704 at the battle of Hochstet or Blenheim, where he lost an arm, and died in 1710.

MORDAUNT, *Henry*, younger son of the earl of Peterborough, was bred to the sea service, and, like his noble father and brother, distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour, particularly by maintaining a fight with his single ship against a French fleet of six men-of-war, and, when he found it impossible to get clear of the enemy from the shattered state of his vessel, he ran her a-ground, and, after setting her on fire during the night, that she might not fall into the enemy's hands, he and his ship's company got safe on shore with whatever was valuable in her. He died unmarried in 1709.

MORDAUNT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Norman extraction, which derives its descent from Osbert le Mordaunt, who came over with the Conqueror. The first of this family who was ennobled was John Mordaunt above-mentioned, who had summons to Parliament among the peers of this realm in 1532. John, the fifth lord, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Peterborough in 1627, and his second son, John, was created by Charles II lord Mordaunt, of Ryegate, and viscount Avalon in 1659, which titles devolved on Charles, the third and celebrated earl of Peterborough, who was advanced to the dignity of earl of Peterborough and Monmouth in 1689. [Vide *Peterborough*] At the death of Charles Henry, the fifth earl, the titles of earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, viscount Avalon, and baron Mordaunt, became extinct, but the ancient barony of Mordaunt, of Turvey, devolved on Frances Anastasia Grace Mordaunt, the earl's half-sister, at whose death in 1819 it devolved on Alexander Gordon, fourth duke of Gordon. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three estoiles of six points.

Crest. In an earl's coronet *or*, the bust of a Moorish prince habited in cloth of gold, all *proper*, and wreathed about the temples *argent*.

Supporters. Two eagles *argent*, armed and membered *sable*.

Motto. "Nec placida contenta quiete est."

MORDECAI (*Hist.*) מרדכי, son of Jair, of the race of Saul, and a chief of the tribe of Benjamin, who was carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, and of whom a particular account is given in the book of Esther.

MORE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII, and son of sir John More, knight, one of the judges of the King's Bench, was born in 1480 in Milk Street, London, and received the early part of his education at a free school in Threadneedle Street, called St. Anthony's, where archbishop Whitgift and other eminent men had been brought up. He was sent in 1497 to Canterbury College, now part of Christ Church, in Oxford, whence he was removed after two years to New Inn, London, in order to apply to the law, and soon after to Lincoln's Inn, where he continued his studies until he became a barrister. In 1508 he was appointed a Judge of the Sheriff's Court, in the city of London; in 1523 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, and the following year joined in an embassy to France with cardinal Wolsey. After his return he was constituted Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1529 he and his friend Bishop Tonstal, were appointed Ambassadors to negotiate a peace between the emperor, the king Henry, and the king of France, which was concluded at Cambray. Upon the disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey in 1530 he was entrusted with the Great Seal, which was followed in 1534 by his commitment to prison for refusing to take the oath which sanctioned the divorce of queen Catherine; and afterwards, on his refusing to take the oath of supremacy, he was brought to trial by the king's command at the King's Bench, Westminster, upon an indictment for high treason in denying the king's supremacy, and, being found guilty, he was beheaded according to his sentence in 1535. [Vide Plate VII]. Sir Thomas More was the author of many works, among which was his 'Utopia,' a work the most read, though the least deserving of notice. His English works were collected and published by order of queen Mary in 1557; his Latin works at Basil in 1563, and in 1566. The life of sir Thomas was written by Stapleton, by his grandson, Thomas More, by Hoddesdon, by his son-in-law, Roper, and since by Warner, Mr. Cayley jun., and Mr. Macdiarmid in his Lives of British Statesmen. Dr. Wordsworth has also given a life in his 'Ecclesiastical Biography,' from a MS. in the Lambeth Library, which he attributes to Harpsfield, of the family of Sir Thomas Harpsfield. The most distinguished among his children were his son and great-grandson, mentioned in

the subsequent articles, and his eldest daughter, Margaret, who was married to William Roper, esq.; she had also a daughter, Mary, whose reputation for learning and abilities was equal to her mother's. [Vide *Roper*] His last male descendant is said to have been the Rev. Thomas More, who died at Bath in 1795.

More, *John*, the only son of the preceding sir Thomas, was committed to the Tower for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, and condemned, but afterwards pardoned and set at liberty, which favour he did not long survive.

More, *Thomas*, grandson of the preceding, and a zealous Roman Catholic, gave the family estate to his younger brother, and took orders at Rome, whence, by the pope's command, he was sent a missionary into England. He afterwards resided at Rome, where and in Spain he negotiated the affairs of the English clergy.

More, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in 1614, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1687, leaving among his works, which were all of a fantastical description, his 'Enchiridium Ethicum,' and 'Divine Dialogues.'

More, *Alexander*, a French Protestant preacher, was born in 1616, and died in 1670, leaving, among other things, 'De Gratia et Libero Arbitrio;' 'De Scriptura Sacra, sive de Causa Dei;' 'A Reply to Milton's Second Defence of the People,' &c.

More, *Sir Antonio*, an artist of Utrecht, was born in 1519, and died in 1575, leaving among the admired specimens of his skill, The Ascension of our Saviour, which is in the gallery of the Louvre; besides portraits of Philip II of Spain, John III of Portugal, and others.

More, or *Moore*, *Sir Francis*, a lawyer, was born at East Hildesley in 1558, educated at Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple, and died in 1621, leaving 'Cases Collected and Reported,' fol. 1663. A MS. of his, consisting of reports of cases principally agreeing with those in print, but with a great number of references to authorities, is in the hands of Mr. Brooke, compiler of the 'Bibliotheca Legum Angliæ.'

More, or *Moore*, *James*, an English writer, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1734, was the author of the 'Rival Modes,' and a sarcastic periodical paper entitled 'The Inquisitor.' He is enrolled among the heroes of the Dunciad by Pope.

MOREA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Peloponnesus*, an extensive peninsula, forming the South-East part of European Turkey, to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia.

Extent and Division. It is about 150 miles from North-West to South-East, that is, from Patras to Cape St. Angelo, and 120 broad from Cape Tornese to Cape Skyllo, and is divided into three provinces.

Towns. The principal towns are Tripolitza, Misitra, Argos, Coron, Modon, Patras, Napoli di Romania, and Napoli di Malvasia. [Vide *Græcia*, *&c.*]

Rivers. The Morea abounds in rivers, the principal of which are the Alpheus, Eurotas, and the Pamisos.

History. The Morea, after having remained tranquil for some centuries in subjection to the lower empire, was attacked by the Turks in 1432, when sultan Amurath II laid siege to and forced the wall which defended the entrance of the Isthmus of Corinth, but did not penetrate into the interior, which was reserved for Mahomet II, the conqueror of Constantinople, who invaded and occupied the Peninsula, with the exception of Modon, Coron, and some other maritime stations, which remained in the hands of the Venetians until the end of the 17th century. In 1770 the Russians made an unsuccessful attempt to wrest the Morea from the dominion of the Turks, and, notwithstanding the sufferings which the inhabitants experienced from their savage masters, they were among the first to commence the present struggle for regaining their independence.

MOREAU, *James* (*Biog.*) a French physician, who was born at Chalons sur Soane in 1647, and died in 1729, was the author of Consultations on the Rheumatism; a Treatise on the Knowledge of Continual Fevers, &c.

Moreau, *Jacob Nicholas*, historiographer of France, and librarian to the queen, was born at St. Florentine in 1717, and died in 1799, leaving, 1. 'Depot des Chartres et de Legislation;' a collection of old records, &c. which he made and put in order. 2. 'Observateur Hollandais;' a kind of political paper, written against the measures of the English court. 3. 'Memoire pour servir à l'Histoire des Cacouac,' 12mo. 1757, a satire. 4. 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de notre Tems,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1757. 5. 'Devoirs d'un Prince,' 8vo. 1775, 1782. 6. 'Principes de Morale Politique et du Droit Public, ou Discours sur l'Histoire de France,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1777.

MOREL (*Biog.*) the name of a family of French printers, who distinguished themselves in the 16th century.

Morel, *William*, the successor of Turnebus, as director of the royal printing office in 1555, employed his attention principally on Greek authors, for which reason his editions are much esteemed. He died in 1564, after having compiled a Greek, Latin, and French Dictionary.

Morel, *Frederic*, who succeeded his father in 1581, as king's printer, was well versed in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and published from the MSS. in the king's library a number of authors, particularly the Fathers, with annotations of his own. He died in 1638, at the age of 78.

Morel, *Claude*, brother of the preceding, who was nominated king's printer in 1602, published valuable editions of the Greek Fathers and other authors, to which he prefixed prefaces of his own composition He died in 1626, while engaged in an edition of S. Athanasius and Libanius, which was completed by his son Claude, who succeeded him in the business.

Morel, *Giles*, grandson of Frederic, printed an edition of Aristotle, Greek and Latin, in 4 vols. fol.; and the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' in 17 vols. fol.

Morel, *Andrew*, an antiquary, was born at Bern, in Switzerland, and died in 1703, leaving, 1. 'Specimen Universæ Rei Nummariæ Antiquæ.' 2. 'Epistola ad J. Perizonium de Nummis Consularibus,' 4to.; and reprinted by Perizonius, at Leyden, in 1713, at the end of his treatise 'De Ære gravi,' 8vo. 2. 'Thesaurus Morellianus, sive Familiarum Romanarum Numismata omnia, diligentissime undique conquisita, &c. nunc primum edidit et Commentaria perpetuo illustravit Sigebertus Haverkampus,' 2 vols. fol. 1734.

MORELL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and editor, was born at Eton in 1703, elected from Eton School to King's College, Cambridge, in 1722, admitted ad eundem at Oxford in 1733, and died in 1784, leaving, 1. 'Poems on Divine Subjects, &c. translated from the Latin of Marcus Hieronymus Vida, with large Annotations,' &c.' 8vo. London, 1732 and 1736. 2. 'The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer,' in the original, from the most authentic MSS. &c. ibid. 1737. 3. 'Philalethes and Theophanes; or, a summary View of the last Controversy,' occasioned by a book entitled 'The Moral Philosopher,' Part I, 8vo. Lond. 1739 and 1740. 4. 'The Christian's Epinikion; or, Song of Triumph,' &c. 4to. 1743. 5. 'Hope, a Poetical Essay in Blank Verse,' &c. 1745. 6. 'Spenser's Works,' by subscription, 1747. 7. 'Euripidis Hecuba Orestes et Phenissæ cum Scholiis Antiquis,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1748; and in 1749 a translation of the Hecuba, with annotations. 8. 'Philoctetes,' 8vo. 1757. 9. 'Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos,' &c. 4to. 10. The 'Prometheus of Æschylus,' &c. 8vo. 1767, 4to. 1774. 11. 'A Dissertation on the Corbridge Altar, now in the

British Museum,' &c. printed in the Archaeologia, Vol. III. 12. 'Sacred Annals,' &c. 4to. 1776; besides which he published a corrected edition of Hederick's Lexicon; three editions of Ainsworth's Dictionary; and after his death were published Seneca's Epistolæ, with notes, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1786; 'Notes and Annotations on Locke's Essay,' &c. 8vo. 1794.

MORERI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a French divine, and the first compiler of the 'Grand Dictionnaire Historique,' which still bears his name, was born at Bargemont, a small village of Provence, in 1643, and died in 1680. The first edition of his Dictionary was comprized in one volume folio, published at Lyons in 1674; the second edition in 2 vols. fol. in 1681; the sixth edition at Amsterdam in 1691, in 4 vols. fol.; the thirteenth edition in 5 vols. fol. 1712; the sixteenth edition in 6 vols. fol. Paris, 1721; the nineteenth and last edition in 10 vols. fol. Paris, 1759. Besides the Dictionary, he put the Lives of the Saints into better French; and published at Lyons 'Relations Nouvelles du Levant, ou Traités de la Religion, du Gouvernement, &c. des Perses,' &c. [Vide Plate XXVI]

MORES, *Edward Rowe* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, descended from an ancient family in the county of Berks, was born at Tunstall, in Kent, in 1730, educated at Oxford, and died in 1778, leaving a 'History and Antiquities of Kent,' which were published after his death by Mr. Nicholls; 'Dissertation on Typographical Founders and Founderies;' besides Collections for 'The History of Berkshire,' which were published in the 16th number of the 'Bibliotheca Topographica,' and numerous MSS. &c.

MORESTEL, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French divine and scholar, and native of Burgundy, who died in 1650, wrote 'Philomusus, sive de triplici Anno Romanorum,' &c.; 'La Philosophie occulte des Devanciers de Platon et d'Aristote,' &c.; 'De Pompa Ferali, &c. Methodus ad acquirendas omnes Scientias,' &c.

MORETON (*Her.*) vide *Morton*.

MORGAGNI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a physician and anatomist, was born at Forli, in Romagna, in 1682, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'Adversaria Anatomica,' in 5 parts, 4to. 1706-19. 2. 'In Aurelium et Quintum Serenum Sammonicum Epistolæ quatuor,' 1704. 3. 'Nova Institutionum Medicarum Idea,' Patav. 1712. 4. 'Vita Guglielmini,' prefixed to an edition of the works of that physician,' Geneva, 1719. 5. 'Epistolæ Anatomicæ duæ, novas Observationes et Animadversiones complectentes,' &c. Lugd. Bat.; which were followed by 'Epistolæ Anatomicæ XVIII ad Scripta pertinentes,' 2 vols. 4to. Venet. 1740. 6. 'De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomiam indagatis Libri, quinque,' fol. Venet. 1760; and an English translation by Dr. Benjamin Alexander, in 3 vols. 4to. 1769. 7. 'Opuscula Miscellanea,' &c. 1763, fol. Venet. A complete edition of his whole works was printed at Bassano in 5 vols. fol.

MORGAN, (*Hist.*) *Mwynvawr* or the *Courteous*, a Welch prince, who died in 1001, at the age of 129, was the friend of Edgar, king of England, and a great warrior.

MORGAN, prince of Powys, son of Cadwgan, atoned for the irregularities of his youth by going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died on his return in 1126.

MORGAN, a Welch adventurer, who going to the island of Jamaica became the leader of a band of freebooters, who committed great depredations on the Spanish coasts of Cuba and St. Domingo, and procured immense wealth in the 17th century.

MORGAN (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in Wales and Monmouthshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1792 on sir Charles Gould, whose son, sir Charles, assumed the name and arms of Morgan, in pursuance of the will of his brother-in-law, John Morgan, esq. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. First and fourth *or*, a gryphon segreant *sable*; second and third *or*, a chevron between three roses, as many thistles of the field; an escutcheon of pretence *or*, a gryphon segreant *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, a reindeer's head couped *or*, attired *gules*.

MORGUES, *Matthew de* (*Biog.*) Sieur de St. Germain, preacher to Louis XIII, and almoner to Mary de Medicis, was born at Vellai, in Languedoc, in 1582, and died in 1670, at the age of 88, leaving, among other things, 'La Defense de la Reine-Mere,' and 'Histoire de Louis XIII,' &c.

MORHOF, *Daniel George* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born of a good family at Wismar, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, in 1639, and died in 1691, leaving, 1. 'Diatriba de Morbis et eorum Remediis Juridica,' Rhodopol, 1658. 2. 'Lessus in Ciconiam Adrianam Carmen joculare et ludicrum,' 4to. ibid. 1660; besides a number of dissertations, &c. 3. 'Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii,' 4to. Lubec. 1688; his principal work, which has been frequently reprinted since with additions; the last edition, in 2 vols. 4to. 1747, is reckoned the best.

MORILLOS, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter, and native of Seville, was born in 1613, and died in 1685, after having acquired a reputation in his native country equal to that of Paul Veronese, whom he successfully imitated.

MORIAH (*Bibl.*) מוריה, a mountain upon which the temple of Jerusalem was built. 2 *Chron.* iii.

MORIN, *John* (*Hist.*) Seigneur of Loudon on the Maine, distinguished himself as a brave soldier on many important occasions, particularly at the battle of St. Aubin, under Charles VIII, whom he accompanied into Italy, and to whom he rendered essential service.

MORIN, *John*, son of the preceding, attended Francis I at the interview which took place between him and Henry VIII of England in 1520, and afterwards going into Asia, he was killed fighting against the Turks.

MORIN, *Guy*, younger brother of the preceding, also distinguished himself for his zeal, fidelity, and courage, in combatting the enemies of his king, and was killed fighting valiantly in 1536, near Turin. This Guy was a scholar, as well as a soldier, and translated from the Latin of Erasmus the treatise entitled 'Le Preparatif à la Mort;' a second edition of which was published in 1537.

MORIN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French critic, was born at Paris in 1531, and died in 1608, leaving an edition of the Greek Bible of the Septuagint in 1587; the Latin translation in 1588; and the edition of the Vulgate in 1590; besides other works, which were published by Quetif in 1675.

MORIN, *John Baptist*, a physician, was born at Villefranche, in Beaujolois, in 1583, and died in 1696, leaving, 1. 'Mundi Sublunaris Anatomia,' 1619. 2. 'Astronomicarum Domorum Cabala detecta,' 1623. 3. 'De vera Cognitione Dei,' &c. 1634, and again in 1635. 4. 'Astrologia Gallica,' fol. 1631, and again in 1660. 5. 'Famosi Problematis de Telluris Motu, vel Quiete hactenus optata Solutio,' &c.; in which he objected to the Copernican system.

MORIN, *John*, a French ecclesiastic, was born of Protestant parents at Blois in 1591, and died in 1659, leaving, 1. 'Exercitationes Ecclesiasticæ,' fol. 1626. 2. An edition of the Septuagint Bible, with the Version made by Nobilius in 1628. 3. 'Exercitationes Biblicæ,' 1633; the second part of which appeared after his death in 1669, with the preceding work, under the title of 'Exercitationes Ecclesiasticæ et Biblicæ,' &c. 4. 'L'Histoire de la Deliverance de l'Eglise par Constantin,' &c. fol. 1629. His posthumous works were printed in 1703.

MORIN, *Lewis*, a French physician and botanist, was born at

Muns in 1685, and died in 1714, leaving a very minute Index to Hippocrates and Galen, Greek and Latin; and a Meteorological Journal of more than forty years.

Morin, *Stephen*, a French Protestant, was born at Caen in 1625, and died in 1700, leaving 'Dissertationes octo in quibus multa sacræ et profanæ Antiquitatis Monumenta explicantur,' 8vo. Genev. 1683, and 8vo. Dordrach. 1700. 2. 'Oratio Inauguralis de Linguarum Orientalium ad Intelligentiam Sacræ Scripturæ Utilitate,' Lugd. Bat. 1686; and reprinted with, 3. 'Explanationes Sacræ et Philologicæ,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1696. 4. 'Exercitationes de Lingua Primæva ejusque Appendicibus,' 4to. Ultraj. 1694. 5. 'Dissertatio de Paradiso Terrestri;' printed in Bochart's works, the third edition of which was published at Utrecht in 1692, with Bochart's Life by Morin prefixed. 6. 'Epistolæ duæ, seu Responsiones ad Ant. Van. Dale de Penteteucho Samaritano;' printed with Van. Dale's treatise 'De Origine et Progressu Idololatriæ,' 4to. Amst. 1696. 7. 'Lettre sur l'Origine de la Langue Hebraique;' with an answer of Huetius, printed in the first volume of 'Dissertations sur diverses Matières de Religion et de Philologie,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1712; besides a Life of Jacob Palmerius, prefixed to his 'Græcæ Antiquæ Descriptio,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1678; and some other things.

Morin, *Henry*, son of the preceding, who died in 1728, at the age of 73, contributed several dissertations to the 'Memoires' of the Academy.

MORINI (*Geog.*) a people of Belgic Gaul, whose town Morinorum Castellum is now *Mount Cassel*, in Artois; and Morinorum Civitas, is now *Terouenne*, on the Lis. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 4; *Cluverius, Cellarius, &c.*

MORISON, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) vide *Moryson.*

Morison, *Fines* (*Biog.*) vide *Moryson.*

Morison, *Robert*, a botanist, was born at Aberdeen in 1620, and died in 1683 in consequence of an injury which he received from the pole of a coach as he was crossing one of the streets of London. He left a new and an enlarged edition of Abel Brunyer's Catalogue of the Plants in the Garden of Gaston, duke of Orleans, under the title of 'Hortus Blesensis,' and an original work, entitled 'Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis,' fol. 1680, a second volume of which was published by Jacob Bobart.

Morland (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet originally enjoyed by the family of Bernard, and conferred in 1769 on sir Francis Bernard, descended from Godfrey Bernard, of Wanford, in the east riding of York, who was living there in the reign of Henry III. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first *argent*, a bear rampant *sable*, muzzled and collared *or*, for Bernard; second *azure*, semé of leopards' heads jessant de lis, and a griffin segreant *or*, for Morland; third — —; fourth — —.

Crest. A demi-bear, &c. as in the arms.

Motto. "Bear and forbear."

MORLAND, *Sir Samuel* (*Biog.*) a mechanist and a politician, son of the Rev. Thomas Morland, rector of Sulhamstead, in Berkshire, was born about 1625, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1696. He acted for a length of time with Cromwell, and his adherents; but becoming dissatisfied with the party, and his own conduct, he took an active part in promoting the restoration, to which he contributed materially. Among his mechanical inventions are reckoned that of the speaking-trumpet, to which Kircher also laid claim; the fire-engine; a capstan for heaving anchors; and two arithmetical machines, of which he published a description under the title of 'The Description and Use of two Arithmetic Instruments,' &c.; a copy of this work is in the Bodleian, bearing date 1673. The invention of the steam-engine is also ascribed to him; the merit of which has since been claimed by captain Savery, although the Harlean Collection of MSS. in the British Museum contains a book of Morland's, in which he not only showed the practicability of the plan, but went so far as to calculate the power of cylinders. Morland was likewise the author of, 1. 'The Count of Pagan's Method of delineating all Manner of Fortifications from the exterior Polygon, reduced to English Measure, and converted into Herotectonick Lines,' Lond. 1672. 2. 'A new and most useful Instrument for Addition and Subtraction, &c. with a perpetual Almanack,' 8vo. ibid. 1672. 3. 'The Doctrine of Interest, both Simple and Compound, explained,' 8vo. ibid. 1679. 4. 'Description of the Tuba Stenborophonica,' or the Speaking Trumpet, fol. ibid. 1671. 5. 'Hydrostatics, or Instructions concerning Water Works,' 1697.

Morland, *George*, an English artist, and the son of an artist, was born in 1764, and died in 1804, after a dissolute life wasted in intemperance. His early productions were landscapes, and he painted one or two small conversation pieces, but his favourite subjects were animals, chiefly of the domestic kind, which he painted in a masterly manner. At the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1791, he produced a picture representing the inside of a stable, with horses and draymen, &c. larger than a half-length canvass, which was esteemed his master-piece.

MORLEY, *George* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, son of Francis Morley, esq. by a sister of sir John Denham, was born in Cheapside, London, in 1597; became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1615, where he took his degrees A. B. and A. M. in 1618 and 1621; and obtained a canonry of Christ Church in 1641, the first year's profit of which he gave to his majesty towards the charge of the war then begun. He was employed by the king to engage the university not to submit to the parliamentary visitation, which he executed with such success that the convocation had the spirit to pass an act for that purpose with only one dissentient voice, although they were in the power of the enemy; after which he was appointed by the university, with others, to negociate the surrender of the Oxford garrison to the usurping powers, which he managed with considerable address. Although permitted to attend upon the king at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, as one of his chaplains, he was deprived of all his preferments; and leaving England in 1649, he continued in a state of exile until the restoration, when he was sent over by Chancellor Hyde to contribute his endeavours towards the attainment of this object. In 1660 he was raised to the see of Worcester; in 1662 was translated to that of Winchester, and died in 1684. He spent above 8000*l.* in repairing Farnham Castle, and above 4000*l.* in purchasing Winchester-house at Chelsea; he founded five scholarships of 10*l.* per annum each in Pembroke College, and bequeathed in his will 1000*l.* to purchase lands for the augmenting of some small vicarages, besides many other benefactions. He was the author of several pieces; as 'Epistola Apologetica et Prænetica ad Theologum quendam Belgam Scripta,' 4to. 1663, and reprinted in 1685, in which he endeavoured to clear king Charles II from the imputation of popery; 'The Sum of a Conference with Darcey, a Jesuit at Brussels,' 1649; 'An Argument drawn from the Evidence and Certainty of Sense, against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation;' 'Ad Virum Janum Ulitium Epistolæ duæ de Invocatione Sanctorum;' all these, with some others, except the first and second, were printed together in 4to. 1683. [Vide Plate XII]

Morley, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Parker [vide *Parker*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Parker, earl of Morley, viscount Boringdon, and baron Boringdon, co. Devon. The title borne by the eldest son is viscount Boringdon.

Arms. *Sable*, a stag's head caboshed between two flaunches *argent*.

Supporters. Dexter, a stag *argent*; sinister a greyhound regardant *sable*, each collared *or*, and thereto antique shields appendant *gules*, that on the dexter charged with a horse's head couped *argent*, bridled *or*, the sinister with a ducal coronet *or*.

Motto. "Fideli certa merces."

MORLEY, *Lord*, a title formerly enjoyed by the family of Lovel, from which it passed to Henry Parker, son of Sir William Parker. Edward, third lord Morley, having married Elisabeth, sole daughter of William Stanley, lord Monteagle, his son and heir William (through whom the Gunpowder Plot was discovered) became lord Morley and Monteagle, which title became extinct at the death of Thomas, the last lord Morley and Monteagle in 1684.

MORNAY, *Philip de* (*Hist.*) Seigneur du Plessis, a Protestant, and Privy Counsellor to Henry IV, was born at Buhi in 1549, and died in 1621, after having taken an active part in the wars and religious dissensions of his time. He wrote many things on the subject of religion, as 'Traité de la Verité de la Religion Chrétienne;' 'Le Mystere d'Iniquité;' 'De la Mesure de la Foi;' 'Du Concile;' 'Des Meditations;' besides his 'Memoires et Lettres,' printed in 4 vols. 4to.

MORNINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Wellesley.

MOROCCO (*Geog.*) a kingdom which, with that of Fez, forms one great empire, situated on the western borders of Barbary, and once formed a part of Mauritania.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algiers and Tafelet, and S. by Darah. Its greatest length is above 600 miles, and it is from 200 to 380 in breadth.

Towns. The principal towns are Morocco, the capital of the empire; Fez, the second city and capital of the kingdom of Fez; Mequinez; Buragra, or Sallee, the ancient *Cele*; Tangier, anciently *Tingis*, and the capital of Tingitania; Alcassar, or Alcazar, formerly *Cæsar al Cabiris*; Arzilla, the ancient *Zitia*; Ceuta; Tetuan; Messa; Tagost; Taphilet, &c.

Rivers. The principal rivers are Mulwyah, Taga, Cebu, Ommirabeh, or Marbea, Tensift, Hued Agmed, &c.

Mountains. The Atlas surrounds this empire on the south in the form of a crescent, and divides it from the province of Darah. This is called the *Great Atlas*, in distinction from the *Little Atlas*, which is another ridge that extends along the Barbary coast from the straits of Gibraltar quite to the district of Bona, in the kingdom of Algiers, and is called by the natives *Erriff*. Both chains, being of a vast height, and covered with snow so as to be seen at a great distance off at sea, are called by the Spaniards *Montes claros*, or Bright Mountains; and by the natives formerly *Dyris* and *Adyris*, according to Strabo.

History. This country, after having continued four centuries under the Roman yoke, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the declension of the empire, fell under the Goths, who crossed over from Spain and established a new government there, which lasted until about 600, when the Saracens and Arabians overran this part, and formed themselves into a number of petty kingdoms and principalities, which waged perpetual war with each other until the 11th century, when Abu Teschifien, the first king of the family of the Almoravides, built the city of Morocco, and conquered the kingdom of Fez. His son Joseph completed the work which his father had begun, and brought all the Moorish states, both in Africa and Spain, under his dominion. These were all lost in the reigns of his grandson and great grandson Abu Ali and Ibrahim, or Abraham, at whose tragical end the sovereignty passed to the family of the Mohadins, or Almohades, and continued in this line for three generations, when Mahommed, the son of Al Mansur, lost the famous battle of Sierra Morena, wherein 20,000 Moors were slain. This disaster weakened his power so much that the viceroys of Fez, Tunis, and Tremecen, shook off the yoke; and, on the death of Ceyed, one of Mahommed's grandsons, the power of the Almohades was supplanted by that of the Merini, who, in the person of Abdallah, made himself master of Morocco and Fez. The Merini, or Benemimerini, were ousted in their turn by the Oatages, who, by their ill-conduct and government, gave a handle to the old sheriff Hascen, or Hassan, who pretended to be a descendant of Mahomet, to drive them from the throne. His successors, who have retained the empire ever since, were Mohammed, who succeeded his father Hassen in 1516, Abdallah, Muley Mohammed, Muley Moluch, Muley Hammed Zidan, Abdelmelech, Muley Elwaly, Muley Hammed, Muley Archy, Muley Ishmael, Muley Hammed Deby, Abdelmelech, Abdallah, &c.

MORON, *John* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and bishop of Modena, and one of the most celebrated prelates of his time, was made bishop of Modena by Clement VII, and sent as nuncio into Germany in 1542, when he displayed such abilities at the council of Trent that the pope gave him a cardinal's hat in the same year. He was afterwards employed by Julius III in the capacity of legate at the diet of Augsburg, and continued to render essential services to the Holy See until the death of this pope in 1555. Paul IV, instigated by the insinuations of Moron's enemies, caused him to be arrested on pretence of his leaning to Protestantism, and kept him in confinement until his death, when he was set at liberty by Pius IV, and employed by him and his successor, Gregory XIII, on the most important concerns of the church. This cardinal died in 1580, just as he had returned from Germany, after the fulfilment of one of those missions on which he had been so honourably engaged the greater part of his life.

MOROSINI (*Hist.*) a noble and ancient family of Venice that held the highest offices in the state.

MOROSINI, *Dominico*, was elected doge in 1148, when he sent assistance to the Christians in Palestine, and governed the republic for eight years with distinguished prudence until his death in 1156.

MOROSINI, *Marino*, was elected doge in 1249, and died in 1252, after having reduced the town of Padua, and rendered other important services to the state.

MOROSINI, *Michael*, died of the plague four months after his election in 1381, during which time he reduced the Isle of Tenedos.

MOROSINI, *Francis*, a doge of Venice, and one of the greatest captains which the Venetian republic ever had, begun his glorious career at the age of 20, and continued to display his valour and skill in a series of bold and, for the most part, successful enterprizes against the Turks until his death in 1694, during which time he had been made generalissimo of the Venetian forces four several times, and was acting in that capacity against the Turks at the time of his death. It was in his time that Candia was taken, but not until after a siege of 28 months, during which he sustained more than 56 assaults, and 40 subterraneous encounters, and sprung the mines of the besiegers more than 460 times, so that the Turks lost in this siege 120,000 men, and the Venetians more than 30,000. A monument was erected to him with this inscription, FRANCISCO MAUROCENO PELOPONNESIACO SENATUS ANNO MDCVIC.

MOROSINI, *N.* another of this family, was sent on an embassy to Savoy, and afterwards to France, &c.

Morosini, *Mark* (*Ecc.*) of the family above-mentioned, was bishop of Venice in 1235, and governed the church for 20 years.

Morosini, *Peter*, a cardinal, and one of the ablest civilians of his time, obtained the cardinal's hat from Gregory XII in 1408, after which he was at the council of Constance, and died in 1424. He was sent as legate by Martin V to the kingdom of Naples for the crowning of queen Joan II, and employed in divers other missions.

Morosini, *John Francis*, a cardinal, was born at Venice in 1537, and, after having been sent on different embassies to Poland, Spain, France, and Constantinople, embraced the ecclesiastical profession, when he was sent as nuncio into France by Sixtus V, from whom he received the cardinal's hat in 1588. He died in 1596, having fulfilled his missions, both political and ecclesiastical, with fidelity, zeal, and prudence.

Morosini, *John Francis*, patriarch of Venice, was elevated to this dignity in 1644, and died in 1678, at the age of 72.

Morosini, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) although not so elevated as those of the same name above-mentioned, yet maintained the honour of his family in the different offices which he filled, but particularly that of historiographer to the republic, in which he succeeded Paul Paruta, and died in 1618, at the age of 60. He was employed in continuing Paruta's History, which he brought down to 1615. It was published at Venice in folio, 1623, and 4to. 1719, in the collection of the Historians of Venice. He likewise published 'Opuscula et Epistolæ,' and 'L'Impresse e Espeditioni di Terra Santa,' &c. 4to. Venice, 1627.

Morosini, *Paul*, brother of the preceding, and also historiographer to the republic, gave an entire History of the Venetian State from its origin to the year 1487, which was published in the Italian language.

MORPETH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Carlisle.

MORPHEUS (*Myth.*) the son and minister of the god Somnus, who is generally supposed to preside over sleep. *Ovid. Met.* l. 11.

MORRIS (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in North Wales, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir John Morris in 1802. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, on a saltire engrailed *ermine*, a bezant charged with a cross couped *gules*.

Crest. A lion rampant *or*, charged on the shoulder with a cross couped *gules*, within a chain in the form of an arch *or*.

Motto. "Scuto fidei."

Morris, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a Welch antiquary and poet, was born in the Isle of Anglesey in 1702, and died in 1765, leaving some poetical pieces, which were printed, and eighty volumes of MSS. on subjects of antiquity, now deposited in the Welch Charity School, Gray's Inn Lane, London.

Morris, *Richard*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1779, superintended the printing of two editions of the Welch Bible.

MORITASGUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Senones at the time of Cæsar's invasion of Gaul. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.*

MORS (*Myth.*) one of the infernal deities, born of Nox without a father. She was worshipped by the ancients, particularly the Lacedæmonians, with great solemnity, and represented in a symbolical form, as of a cupid overturning a flambeau, or a child asleep, or of a withered rose on a tomb, and the like. *Hom. Il.* l. 16, v. 672; *Euripid. in Alcest.*; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 278; *Cic. de Senect.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 2.

MORTIMER, *Roger* (*Hist.*) a potent baron in the Welch Marshes, who was condemned for high treason, but, receiving a pardon, was detained in the Tower, from which he contrived to make his escape to France, and, on his introduction to queen Isabella, he imm... her favour, became her counsellor an... paramour... her ... her, conspiracy against Edward II, her ... and, on getting the latter into his power, ordered ... keepers, lord Mantravers and Gournay, to dispatch him. Mortimer then pursued his guilty course without opp... until the young king, Edward III, took the gover... into his own hands, when, with the assista... friends, he secured the favourite, and summoning ... ent, accused him of usurping ... regal power, of ... ; he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged ... which sentence was executed upon him in 13... at Tol... in the neighbourhood of London.

Mortimer, *Roger*, ... *March*, was declared successor to the crown by Ri... but killed in an insurrection in Ireland. His so... confined in Windsor Castle by Henry IV.

Mortimer, *John H...* (*Biog.*) an English artist, was born at Eastbourne, ... county of Sussex, in 1739, and died in 1779. He ... a considerable reputation in his day, but his fame i... to rest on his pictures of King John signing Magna ... to the barons; the Battle of Agincourt; Vortigern ... Rowena; ... the Incantation; the Series of the Progress ... and ... the Sir Arthegull from Spenser.

MORTON, *James*, ... (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Herald...* ... safe-conduct into England as one of the ambassadors ... Scotland in 1491, and again in 1494.

Morton, *James*, *fourth* ... was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1561, appointed H... Chancellor of Scotland in 1563, was the principal inst... and actor in the murder of Rizzio in 1566, for wh... was obliged to leave the kingdom, but obtained hi... through the medium of Bothwell, who commun... to him his intention of murdering Darnley, in whic... is said not to have been concerned. In 1567 he wa... stated in his office of High Chancellor for life, obt... that of High Admiral, forfeited by Bothwell, comm... the van of the king's army at the battle of Langside ... 68; was one of the commissioners sent to England ... efer a charge against queen Mary; succeeded the ear... Marr as regent in 1572; resigned the regency in 157... accused in 1581 by captain Stewart of being accessary ... the murder of Darnley, on which charge he was tried ... found guilty. The next day he was executed by the ma... called the maiden, which he had introduced into Sc...d; his head was placed on the public gaol in Edinburgh, ... d his body, after lying on the scaffold covered with a ... arly cloak, was carried by common porters to the usual ... l place of criminals.

Morton, *William*, *seventh E...* was sworn as a Privy Councillor to James VI in 16.., ... constituted High Treasurer of Scotland in 1630, in w... office he continued, with some few interruptions, unti... breaking out of the rebellion, when he espoused the ... l cause, and supported it with zeal until his death in 1... in the 68th year of his age.

Morton, *James*, *tenth Earl of*, was otherwise known by the title of *Sir James Dougla...* Smithfield, was knighted by the earl of Lindsay under ... royal standard, at the Isle of Re, for his gallant behavio... and died in 1686.

Morton, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English ... late, and native of Dorchester, who rose by his abilitie... the favour of Henry VI and VII, was Privy Councillor ... both these sovereigns, and by the latter was raised t... the post of Lord High Chancellor. He died in 1500, ... having been promoted successively to the sees of Ely a... Canterbury, and received from the pope, Alexander VI, ... cardinal's hat in 14.., or, according to Hall, in 1489. A... the benefactions of the archbishop may be reckoned his ... pairing the Canon Law School at Oxford, completing th... ructure of the Divinity

School, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cut the famous drain from [illegible] Wisbech, still known by the name of Morton's [illegible]ine, and left numerous benefactions in his will. The [illegible] of Richard III, attributed to sir Thomas More, is [illegible] to have been written by this prelate.

Morton, *Thomas*, another Engl[illegible] prelate, was born at York in 1564, educated at St. Jo[illegible], Cambridge, and [illegible] different preferments, [illegible] oyed [illegible] to the see of Chester in 1615, translated [illegible] [illegible] and Coventry in 161[illegible]; and to that of Durha[illegible] He died in 16[illegible], after having been deprived [illegible] W[illegible], and suffered imprisonment for his fidelity [illegible] [illegible]ereign. The works of this prelate were, 1. '[illegible] [illegible] Catholica,' Part I, 4to. Lond. 1605. 2. 'An exact [illegible] of Romish Doctrine in the case of Conspiracy and [illegible],' &c. 3. 'Apologia Catholica,' Part II, 4to. L[illegible] 4. 'A Full satisfaction conce[illegible] a double [illegible] Iniquitie, hainous Rebellion, and [illegible] than [illegible] Equivocation,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1606; th[illegible] was answ[illegible] Father Robert Parsons, the Jesuit, in a book entitle[illegible] treatise tending to Mitigation towards Cath[illegible] [illegible] England, against Thomas Morton,' 4to. 1607, [illegible] wh[illegible] returned an answer entitled, 5. 'A Preamble [illegible] [illegible] counter with R. P. the Author of the deceitful [illegible] &c. 4to. Lond. 1608, which was followed by som[illegible] tracts on the same subject. 6. 'A Catholike Appeale [illegible] of [illegible]estants out of the Confessions of the Romane [illegible] w &c. 7. 'A Defence of the Innocencie of the thr[illegible]ed monies of the Church of England, viz. the Surplice [illegible] after Baptisme, and kneeling at the receiving of th[illegible] [illegible]ed Sacrament,' &c. second edition, 4to. London, 161[illegible] [illegible] gave rise to a reply from an anonymous author, su[illegible] to be Mr. William Ames, and a defence by Dr. Jo[illegible] [illegible]ges, of Sutton Colefield, in Warwickshire, and printe[illegible] [illegible]o. London, 1631, under the title of 'An Answer to [illegible] [illegible]mphlet entitled, A Reply to Dr. Morton's general De[illegible] of the three innocent Ceremonies.' 8. 'Causa R[illegible] 4to. London, 1620, written against Bellarmin's book [illegible] Officio Principis Christiani.' 9. 'The Grand Impost[illegible] the new Church of Rome, concerning the Article [illegible] [illegible] Creed, the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church,' [illegible] edition. 4to. London, 1628; an answer was publishe[illegible] [illegible] this under the title of 'Antimortonus.' 10. 'Of th[illegible] [illegible]stitution of the Sacrament, &c. by some called the Mass, [illegible] Lond. 1631 and 1635; and in answer to some strictur[illegible] [illegible] this piece, he wrote 'A discharge of five Imputati[illegible] [illegible] Mis-allegations charged upon the Bishop of Duresme [illegible] [illegible] English Baron,' 8vo. London, 1633. 11. 'Antidot[illegible] adversus Ecclesiæ Romanæ de Merito ex Condigno Ve[illegible] [illegible]m,' 4to. Cantab. 1637. 12. 'Replica, sive Refutatio [illegible] [illegible]eutationi[illegible] C. R.' &c. 13. 'De Eucharistia Controver[illegible] Decisio,' 4to. Cantab. 1640. 14. 'Confessions and [illegible] [illegible]fs of Protestant Divines,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1644, publish[illegible] by archbishop Usher, with some collections of his own [illegible] the same subject; besides which, he left a number of M[illegible]

Morton, *Earl of* (*Her*[illegible]) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Douglas [v[illegible] *Douglas*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Douglas, ear[illegible] of Morton, lord Dalkeith, Aberdour, and Douglas, of [illegible] [illegible]leven.

Arms. Quarterly, [illegible] [illegible] and fourth *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned w[illegible] [illegible] an imperial crown *proper*, on a chief *azure*, three mull[illegible] *argent*, the paternal coat of Douglas; second and third [illegible] [illegible]*cent*, three piles issuing from the chief *gules*, the exterio[illegible] charged with a mullet of the first, for Douglas of D[illegible]keith and Lochleven.

Crest. A wild boar [illegible] *proper*, striking between two clefts of an oak tree, a chai[illegible] and lock holding them together.

Supporters. Two s[illegible]ages, wreathed about their head and waists with oak leaves, each holding a baton in his hand, the great end on the ground, all *proper*.

Motto. "Lock Sicker."

Morton, or *Reynolds Moreton*, the family name of lord Ducie, which title was first conferred in 1720, on Matthew Ducie Moreton.

MORVEAUX, *Lewis Bernard Guyton de* (*Biog.*) a French chemist, was born in 1737 at Dijon, and died in 1815, leaving among his works, a Course of Chemistry, 4 vols. 8vo. besides numerous papers in the 'Annales de Chimie.'

MORYSON (*Hist.*) or *Morisoh*, *Sir Richard*, a statesman of Essex, who, according to Wood, spent some time at Oxford, was afterwards sent by Henry VIII to Charles V, where he continued during the reign of Edward VI, and died in 1556, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'Apomaxis Calumniarum, Convitiorumque, quibus Johannes Cochlæus Homo Theologus, &c. Henrici VIII Nomen obscurare, &c. Epistolà studuit,' 4to. Lond. 1537, to which Cochlæus answered in his 'Scopa in Araneas Ricardi Morysini,' 4to. Lips. 1538. 2. 'An Exhortation to stir up Englishmen in Defence of their Country,' 8vo. 1539. 3. 'Invective against the great and detestable Vice, Treason,' 8vo. ibid. 1539. 4. 'Comfortable Consolation for the Birth of Prince Edward, rather than Sorrow for the Death of Queen Jane.'

Moryson, *Fines* (*Biog.*) a native of Lincolnshire, was born in 1566, educated at Cambridgeshire, and died about 1614, leaving 'An Itinerary containing ten Years' Travels through the twelve Dominions of Germany,' &c. fol. Lond. 1617; and 'An History of Ireland, from 1599 to 1603, with a short Narration of the State of the Kingdom from the Year 1169,' 2 vols. 8vo. Dublin, 1735.

MOSA (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Belgica, falling into the German Ocean, now called the *Maese*, or *Meuse*. The bridge over it called Mosæpons, is supposed to be the site of the present Maestricht. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4, c. 66.

MOSCHION (*Biog.*) the name of four different writers, of whom nothing is known except by some fragments of their writings, some few verses, and a treatise, 'De Morbis Mulierum,' edited by Gesner, 4to. Basil. 1566. The effigy of Moschion the comic poet is given in Plate XXX.

MOSCHOPULUS, *Emanuel* (*Biog.*) the name of two authors, the first of whom, a native of Candia, flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries, and left a work entitled 'Quæstiones Grammaticæ,' 1392; the second, who was his nephew, was born at Constantinople, which he left for Italy in 1455. He was the author of 'Lectiones Atticæ.'

MOSCHUS (*Biog.*) a Greek Bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose writings are commonly joined with those of Bion, his cotemporary, and the cotemporary of Theocritus. The few remains of these two poets are to be found in all editions of the 'Poetæ Minores;' and of separate editions, that at Bruges, 4to. 1565; that of Schwebelius, 8vo. Venet. 1746; and that of Heskin, 8vo. Oxon. 1748, are reckoned the best. Politian translated Moschus into Latin verse with considerable success.

MOSCOVY (*Geog.*) a considerable region in Europe, and a part of the ancient Sarmatia, which now bears the name of Russia. [Vide *Russia*]

MOSCOW (*Geog.*) or *Moskow*, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly the capital of the whole empire, 397 miles S.E. Petersburg, 142 E. by N. Vienna. Lon. 37° 33′ E. lat. 55° 45′ N.

History of Moscow.

Moscow, or *Moskwa*, according to the Russians, which derives its name from the river Moskwa, running on the south side of it, is not a place of great antiquity, having been founded about 1166, previous to which Kiov, or Krie, was the residence of the government. It was progressively enlarged in the 13th and 14th centuries, but in 1382 was taken after a short siege by Tamerlane, and

soon after evacuated. It subsequently fell into the hands of the Tartars more than once, by whom it was burned to the ground in 1572, but they were unable to force the Kremlin, to which the czar had retired. It was taken by the Poles in 1611, burnt a second time in 1698, a third time in 1699, when more than 20,000 houses were consumed; but the most important event which has befallen Moscow was reserved to the present century, when, on the occasion of Bonaparte's invasion of Russia, the governor, count Rostopchin, after having surrendered the city to the French, found means to cause such a conflagration as obliged them to retreat, and served as one of the grand steps towards the defeat and annihilation of the French army. Nearly three-fourths of the city were consumed by this fire, but such activity was employed both by the government and individuals, at the conclusion of the peace, that a new city was raised from its ruins in the year 1818.

MOSELLA (*Geog.*) now *Moselle*, a river of Belgic Gaul. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 13, c. 53; *Flor.* l. 3.

MOSELLE (*Geog.*) a large river, called by the ancients *Mosella*, which rises in the Vosges, whose waters, Epinal and Toul, receives the Meurte below Nancy, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblentz. A modern department of France is called after this river, of which Metz is the capital.

MOSELEY, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Essex, who died in 1819, distinguished himself in his day by his opposition to the vaccine inoculation; he also wrote 'Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies,' and 'Two Treatises on Coffee and Sugar.'

MOSER, *George Michael* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born at Schafhausen in 1705, and died in 1783. He excelled in chasing, and was also reckoned one of the best medallists in his time, besides which, he left many specimens of his skill in painting in enamel. His daughter has since distinguished herself by her skill in painting flowers.

MOSES (*Bibl.*) משה, son of Amram and Jocabed, was born in Egypt A. M. 2433, A. C. 1571, and exposed in an ark of bull-rushes on the banks of the Nile, from which he was rescued by Pharoah's daughter, after which he was chosen by the Almighty to be the deliverer and lawgiver of the Israelites, whom he led through the wilderness, although he was not permitted to enter the land of Canaan. Moses is the most ancient writer, sacred or profane, of whom there remains any authentic works. He has left us the Pentateuch, or the first five books of the Old Testament, which, by the concurrent consent of Jews and Christians, are acknowledged to be authentic and inspired, notwithstanding the cavils which infidels have at different times started on this point. *Joseph. Antiq.; Phil. Jud. Vit. Mos.; Euseb. in Chron. et in Præp. Evang. &c.; Clemen. Alexand. Strom.* l. 1; *Theodoret, Usserius, Genebrard, &c.*

Moses (*Hist.*) a celebrated impostor in the fourth century, who passed himself off upon the Jews of Crete, as their deliverer, and caused the destruction of vast numbers, for whom he promised that he would open a way through the sea. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7; *Baron. Annal.* 432.

Moses, *Chorenensis* (*Ecc.*) an Armenian archbishop, who flourished about the year 462, was the author of a History of Armenia, which was first published in Armenian in 1695, by Thomas Vanandensis, an Armenian bishop, from one single MS. It was reprinted with a Latin version in 1736, to which was added 'An Abridgment of Geography,' by William and George, the sons of the famous William Whiston, with a preface, concerning the literature of the Armenians, and their version of the Bible; and an appendix containing two epistles, the one of the Corinthians to Paul the Apostle; the other of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians, entire from a MS. 4to.

Moses (*Biog.*) vide *Maimonides.*

Moses, *Mendelsohn*, vide *Mendelsohn.*

MOSES-BAR-CEPHA (*Ecc.*) bishop of the Syrians in the 10th century, wrote a Commentary on Paradise, which was translated from the Syriac into Latin, by Andrew Masius, of Brussels. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccles.; Spond. an Annal.*

MOSHEIM, *John Lawrence* (*Biog.*) a German divine of a noble family, was born at Lubeck in 1695, and died in 1755, leaving, 1. 'Observationes Sacræ et Historico-Criticæ,' 8vo. Amst. 1721. 2. 'Vindiciæ antiquæ Christianorum Disciplinæ adv. J. Tolandi Nasareum,' 8vo. Hamb. 1722. 3. 'De Ætate Apologetici Tertulliani, et Initio Persecutionis Christianorum sub Severo Commentatio,' 4to. Helm. 1736. 5. 'Historia Tartarorum Ecclesiastica,' 4to. Helm. 1741. 6. 'De Rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum Magnum Commentarii,' 4to. ibid. 1753. 7. 'Historia Mich. Serveti,' &c.; but the book by which he is best known in England is his Church History, which was at first a small work, published under the title of 'Institutiones Historiæ Christianæ,' of which he printed an enlarged edition in 1755, just before his death. An edition of this by Dr. Charles Coote, in 6 vols. 8vo. 1811, is reckoned the best.

MOSS, *Charles* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and native of Norfolk, was educated at Cambridge, nominated to the see of St. David's in 1766, translated to that of Bath and Wells in 1774, and died in 1802, leaving a tract in defence of Sherlock's 'Tryal of the Witnesses of the Resurrection,' entitled 'The Evidence of the Resurrection cleared from the Exceptions of a late Pamphlet, entitled The Resurrection of Jesus considered by a moral Philosopher, in answer to the Trial of the Witnesses,' &c. London, 1744, which afterwards appeared under the title of 'The Sequel of the Tryal,' &c. besides which, he published 'A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, occasioned by the uncommon Mortality and quick Succession of Bishops in the See of London, at a Visitation holden in May, 1764.' His son, Dr. Charles Moss, who was educated at Oxford, became a bishop of that diocese in 1807, and died in 1811.

Moss, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and uncle to the preceding, was born at Gillingham, in Norfolk, in or about 1666, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1729, leaving 'The Report Vindicated from Misreports, being a defence of my Lords the Bishops, as well as the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, in a Letter from a Member of that House to the Prolocutor,' &c. He also wrote some Latin poetry in his early days. A Latin Ode of his is printed in 'Mœstissimæ ac lætissimæ Academiæ Cantabrigiensis affectus decedente Carolo II, succedente Jacobo II;' and a Latin poem, and an English ode, in the 'Lacrymæ Cantabrigiensis in Obitum serenissimæ Reginæ Mariæ,' besides several other poems.

MOSSOM, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, who was promoted to the see of Derry in 1666, and died in 1679, was the author of 'The Preacher's Tripartite,' fol. Lond. 1657, and another 'Variæ colloquendi Formulæ, in Usum Condiscipulorum in Palæstrâ Literariâ,' &c. Lond. 1659; 'A Narrative panegyrical on the Life, &c. of George Wild, Bishop of Derry,' 1665; and 'Zion's Prospect in its first View, in a Summary of Divine Truths, viz. of God's Providence, Decrees,' &c. 4to. 1654, reprinted for the third time in 1711.

MOSTACFI (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mostacfi.*

MOSTADHER (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mostadher.*

MOSTADI (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mostadi.*

MOSTAIN (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mostain.*

Mostain, *Billah*, a caliph of the Mamelukes in Egypt, was elevated to that dignity in the year of the Hegira 815, A. D. 1425, but held it not more than six or seven months.

MOSTALI, *Billah* (*Hist.*) a Fatemite caliph of Egypt, suc-

ceeded his father Mostanser Billah, in the year of the Hegira 448, A. D. 1058, and reigned till the year of the Hegira 495.

MOSTANGED (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mostanged.*

MOSTANSER (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mostanser.*

MOSTANSER, *Billah*, a Mameluk caliph in Egypt, was elevated to this dignity in the year of the Hegira 659, A. D. 1269, and acknowledged to be of the second race of the Abassides, but his power was greatly limited by the Turks, who begun to prevail at this time.

MOSTARSHED (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mostarshed.*

MOSTASEM (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mostasem.*

MOSTYN, *Sir Roger* (*Hist.*) a zealous loyalist during the rebellion, who raised and maintained 1500 men for the service of king Charles I. He was made governor of the Castle of Flint, which he kept for the crown, enduring a long siege and the greatest hardships; nor did he give it up until he had the king's special order. His house at Mostyn was so plundered and stripped, that he was obliged, after he was restored to his liberty, to live at a farm-house in the neighbourhood until the restoration.

MOSTYN (*Her.*) the name of a Welch family, which traces its descent from Tudor Trevor, lord of Bromfield, &c. and earl of Hereford, in right of his mother. Sir Roger Mostyn above-mentioned, a worthy descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1660; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant *or.*

Crest. A lion rampant *or.*

Motto. "Auxilium meum à Domino."

MOSTYN *of Talacre*, co. Flint, another branch of this family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir Edward Mostyn in 1670. The arms, &c. are the same as those above with the difference.

MOTADED (*Hist.*) vide *Al Motaded.*

MOTAMED (*Hist.*) vide *Al Motamed.*

MOTASEM (*Hist.*) vide *Al Motasem.*

MOTAWAKKEL (*Hist.*) vide *Al Motawakkel.*

MOTAWAKKEL, the last caliph of the Abbassides who was acknowleged in Egypt or elsewhere. He was made prisoner by Selim I, and carried to Constantinople, where he remained until the year of the Hegira 926, A. D. 1536, when he was set at liberty, and died two years after.

MOTAZZ (*Hist.*) vide *Al Motazz.*

MOTHE, LE VAYER, *Francis de la* (*Biog.*) a distinguished French writer, was born in 1588, and died in 1672, leaving a number of works, which were collected in 2 vols. fol. and also in 14 vols. 8vo.

MOTI (*Hist.*) vide *Al Moti.*

MOTTAKI (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mottaki.*

MOTTE, *Anthony Houdart de la* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1672, and died in 1731, leaving several dramatic pieces, as 'Les Originaux,' a comedy; 'Les Machabées,' a tragedy, &c.; also a translation of Homer's Iliad Fables, &c.; all which were published in a complete in 11 vols. 8vo.

MOTTE, vide *La Motte.*

MOTTEVILLE, *Frances Bertaud de* (*Biog.*) a French authoress, was born in Normandy about 1615, and died in 1689, leaving 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire d'Anne d'Autriche;' repeatedly printed in 5 and 6 vols. 12mo.

MOTTEUX, *Peter Anthony* (*Biog.*) a native of France, was born at Rouen in 1660, and died in England in Feb. 1717-18, leaving a number of dramatic pieces in the English language, of which an account is given in the 'Biographia Dramatica;' besides which he published a translation of 'Don Quixote;' and also several Songs, Prologues, Epilogues, and a poem on Tea, dedicated to the Spectator.

MOTTLEY, *John* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1692, and died in 1750, leaving 'The Imperial Captives;' 'The Devil to Pay;' also 'Life of the great Czar Peter,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'The History of the Life and Reign of the Empress Catherine of Russia,' &c.

MOUFET (*Biog.*) or *Muffett, Thomas*, a physician and naturalist of the 16th century, wrote 'De Jure et Præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum Dialogus Apologeticus,' Francof. 1584; and republished in the 'Theatrum Chemicum,' 1602. 2. 'Epistolæ quinque Medicinales;' which were printed in the 'Theatrum.' 3. 'Nosomantica Hippocratica, sive Hippocratis Prognostica cuncta ex omnibus ipsius Scriptis, methodicè digesta Libris IX,' Franc. 1588. 4. 'Health's Improvement; or, Rules comprising and discovering the Nature, Method, and Manner of preparing all Sorts of Food used in this Nation;' an edition of which was published by Christopher Bennet, 4to. Lond. 1655. 5. 'Insectorum, sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum,' &c. which was published after his death in London, in 1634; and an English translation in 1658.

MOULIN, *Charles du* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Molinæus*, a lawyer, was born at Paris in 1500, and died in 1566, leaving numerous works, most of which were published separately, and also collectively in 4 vols. 1654, and in 5 vols. fol. Paris, 1681.

MOULIN, *Peter du*, a French Protestant, of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1568, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1658, leaving among his works 'Le Capucin, ou l'Histoire de ces Moines;' 'L'Anatomie de l'Arminianisme,' &c.

MOULIN, *Peter du*, son of the preceding, and an English divine, was born at Paris about 1600, educated at Leyden and Cambridge, and died in 1684, leaving 'De la Paix de l'Ame,' translated by Dr. John Scrope, in 2 vols. 1765; 'A Defence of the Protestant Religion;' 'Regii Sanguinis Clamor ad Cœlum;' published at the Hague in 1652, by M. Alexander More.

MOULIN, *Louis du*, a younger brother of the preceding, who died in 1683, distinguished himself by his violent writings against the Church of England.

MOUNTAGU, (*Ecc.*) or *Montague, Robert*, an English prelate, was born at Dorney, in Buckinghamshire, in 1578, educated at Eton School, and Cambridge, and after some preferments advanced to the see of Chichester in 1628, translated to that of Norwich in 1640, and died in 1641, leaving, 1. 'Originum Ecclesiasticarum Apparatus,' Oxon. 1635. 2. 'Originum Ecclesiasticarum Tomus Primus,' fol. London, 1636; which was followed in 1640 by a second volume, under the title of 'Theanthropicon, seu de Vita Jesu Christi Originum Ecclesiasticarum Libri duo,' &c. 3. 'The Acts and Monuments of the Church before Christ incarnate,' &c. fol. 1642. 4. 'Versio et Notæ in Photii Epistolas,' Gr. and Lat. fol. 1651.

MOUNT-CASHELL, *Earl* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Moore [vide *Moore*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Moore, earl and viscount Mount-Cashell, and baron of Kilworth.

Arms. *Sable*, within a bordure engrailed *argent*, a swan of the second, membered and beaked *or.*

Crest. A goss-hawk seizing a coney *sable.*

Supporters. The dexter, a leopard; the sinister, a rhinoceros, both *proper*, and chained.

Motto. "Vis unita fortior."

MOUNT-CHARLES, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Conyngham.

MOUNT-EARL, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Quin. [Vide *Quin*]

MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, *Earl* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Edgecumbe [Vide *Edgecumbe*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Edgecumbe, earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, viscount Mount-Edgecumbe and Valletort, and baron Edgecumbe.
Arms. *Gules*, on a bend *ermines*, cottised *or*, three boars' heads couped *argent*.
Crest. On a wreath *or* and *gules*, a boar passant *argent*, about the neck a chaplet of oak-leaves *vert*, fructed *proper*.
Supporters. On each side a greyhound *argent*, guttee de poix, collared dove-tail double *gules*.
Motto. "Au Plaisir fort de Dieu."

MOUNTFLORENCE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Enniskillen.

MOUNTFORD, *Count de* (*Hist.*) half-brother to John III, duke of Britanny, after acknowledging Charles de Blois as successor to the duchy, endeavoured to obtain possession of it at the death of John; but was opposed by Philip of France, taken prisoner, and confined in the Tower of the Louvre, which would have been the termination of the struggle, but for the vigorous efforts which were made by his countess Jane, who, with the assistance of Edward of England, succeeded in taking Charles of Blois prisoner, and in securing the duchy for her son.

MOUNTFORD, *Jane de*, the countess above-mentioned, who so nobly defended the interests of her son and husband.

MOUNTFORD, *William* (*Biog.*) an English dramatic writer and actor, who was born in Staffordshire in 1659, and assassinated at the age of 33, left behind him six dramatic pieces, which are enumerated in the 'Biographia Dramatica.'

MOUNTGARRET, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Kilkenny.

MOUNTJOY, *William, first Viscount* (*Hist.*) of the family of Stewart, mentioned under *Heraldry* [vide *Stewart*], was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in the place of the earl of Essex, when he obtained very signal successes over the rebels.

MOUNTJOY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Blessington.

MOUNTMORRES, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Morres, or Montmorency [vide *Montmorency*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:
Titles. Montmorency, viscount and baron Mountmorres, of Castle-Morres, co. Kilkenny.
Arms. *Or*, a fesse dancette, and in base a lion rampant *sable*.
Crest. On a wreath, a demi-lion rampant *sable*, armed *gules*.
Supporters. Two angels *proper*, in loose garments *argent*, crined and winged *or*.
Motto. "Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos."

MOUNTNEY (*Biog.*) or *Mounteney, Richard*, an English lawyer and classical editor, was born at Putney, in Surrey, in 1707, educated at Eton and Cambridge, studied law in the Inner Temple, and died in 1768, leaving 'Selections of Demosthenes,' which have been often reprinted; 'Observations on the probable Issue of the Congress.'

MOUNTNORRIS, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Annesley [vide *Annesley*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:
Titles. Annesley, earl of Mountnorris, viscount Valentia, baron Mountnorris of Mountnorris Castle, co. Armagh.
Arms. Paly of six *argent* and *azure*, over all a bend *gules*.
Crest. On a wreath, a Moor's head in profile, couped *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *azure*.
Supporters. The dexter, a Roman knight; sinister, a Moorish prince; both habited and furnished *proper*.
Motto. "Virtutis amore."

MOUNT-SANDFORD, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Sandford, originally by that of Moore, which was conferred in 1800 on Henry Moore.

MOUNT-STUART, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Bute.

MOURYERS, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, and native of Auvergne, was born about 1648, and died in 1713, leaving 'New Elements of Geometry,' and other pieces.

MOUSTIER (*Biog.*) vide *Desmoustier*.

MOYLE, *Walter* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born in Cornwall in 1672, educated at the Temple, and died in 1721, leaving 'An Essay upon the Constitution of the Roman Government, in two Parts;' 'Letters to Dr. William Musgrave of Exeter, upon Subjects of Criticism and Antiquity,' &c.

MOYSES, *David* (*Biog.*) one of the pages to king James, and afterwards one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, who died in 1630, wrote a diary, which was printed in 1753, under the title of 'Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, from 1577 to 1603, with a Discourse on the Conspiracy of Gowrie,' 12mo. Edinburgh.

MOXON, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a mechanic, who became hydrographer to Charles II, and died in 1700, at the age of 73, was the author of a work, entitled 'Mechanic Exercises,' and other pieces on astronomy and mathematics.

MOZART, *John Chrysostom Wolfgang Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a musical composer, was born at Salzburgh in 1756, and died in 1791, after having astonished the world, not only by his early and extraordinary display of musical talent at the age of seven, but for the progressive improvement of those powers during the period of his short life. There is a chronological list of his later vocal compositions, till the year 1790, in Gerber's Musical Lexicon; and an extended account of him in Dr. Burney's History of Music. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

MUCIA (*Hist.*) sister of Metellus Celer, was married to Cn. Pompey, by whom she was divorced on suspicion of a criminal intercourse with J. Cæsar, during the Mithridatic war. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 5, ep. 2; *Plut. in Pomp.*; *Suet. in Cæs.* c. 50.

MUCIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Mutius*.

MUDGE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a mechanist, was born at Exeter in 1715, and died in 1794, after having made essential improvements in time-keepers for nautical purposes.

MUDO, *Hernandez* (*Biog.*) a Spanish artist, the pupil of Titian, who, though deaf and dumb, acquired great eminence in his art, and was in the service of Philip II, by whom he was employed in ornamenting the Escurial.

MUET, *Peter le* (*Biog.*) a French architect, and native of Dijon, who was born in 1591, and died in 1669, wrote 'La Maniere de bien batir pour toutes Sortes de Personnes,' fol. 1623, 1663; 'Traité des cinq Ordres d'Architecture dont se sont servi les Anciens,' translated from Palladio, 1626; 'Les Regles des cinq Ordres d'Architecture de Vignole,' 1632.

MUGGLETON, *Lodovick* (*Ecc.*) an English fanatic, originally a taylor, who pretended to be filled with an inward light, and thereby gained a number of proselytes. His books were ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, and he himself was pilloried and imprisoned; after which he died in 1697, at the age of 90, leaving a sect which for some time retained his name, although now almost sunk into oblivion.

MUIS, *Simon de* (*Biog.*) an orientalist, was born at Orleans in 1587, and died in 1644, leaving a number of works, which were published in 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1650, including his 'Varia Sacra,' and 'Assertio Veritatis Hebraicæ,' &c.

MULCASTER, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and successively master of Merchant Taylor's and St. Paul's School, of the former of which he was the first master after its foundation, was descended from an ancient family in Cumberland, born at Carlisle, educated at Eton School and Cambridge, and died in 1611, leaving, besides several pieces of Latin verse in different publications, 'Positions, wherein those primitive Circumstances be examined which are necessarie for the training of Children,' &c. 4to. Lond.

1581, 1587; which was followed by a second part in 1582; 'Catechismus Paulinus in Usum Scholæ Paulinæ,' &c. 1601.

MULGRAVE, *Constantine, Lord* (*Hist.*) a navigator, of the family of Phipps, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1746, early embraced the naval profession, and after passing through the several gradations of rank, was employed on a voyage of observation and discovery towards the North Pole in 1773; the result of which he communicated to the public in a quarto volume. He was also the author of a History of the Irish Rebellion, and died in 1792, after having taken an active part in the politics of the times.

MULGRAVE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Phipps [vide *Phipps*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Phipps, earl of Mulgrave, viscount Normanby, and baron Mulgrave, in Great Britain; also baron Mulgrave, of New Ross, co. Wexford.

Arms. Sable, a trefoil slipt within an orle of mullets *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath *argent* and *sable*, a lion's gamb erased and erect *sable*, holding a trefoil by the stalk *argent*.

Supporters. Two unicorns *ermine*, maned, tailed, crined, unguled, and gorged with plain collars, with chains affixed thereto, all *or*.

Motto. "Virtute quies."

MULLER, *John* (*Biog.*) vide *Regiomantanus*.

MULLER, *Andrew*, a German divine and writer, who was born in Pomerania in 1630, and died in 1694, wrote 'Abdallæ Beidavei Historia Sinensis Persicè et Latinè cum Notis;' 'Monumentum Sinicum cum Commentario;' 'Hebdomas Observationum de Rebus Sinicis;' 'Œconomia Bibliothecæ Sinicæ; 'Symbola Syriaca,' &c. Syr. and Lat. 4to. Berol. &c. Some of his works were collected and published in 1695, under the title of 'Mulleri Opuscula nonnulla Orientalia.'

MULLER, *Gerard Frederick*, a German writer and traveller of Westphalia, was born in 1705, and died in 1783, leaving a Collection of Russian Histories.

MULLER, *John*, a Swiss historian in the last century, was the author of 'Geschichte der Schweizer,' 8vo. 1781; 'Geschichte der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft,' 3 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1786; 'Beschreibung der freyen Reichstadt Nordlingen,' 8vo. Leipzig, 1784.

MULLER, *John*, a Dutch engraver, and pupil of Goltzius, whose style he successfully imitated.

MULLINS (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the peerage, conferred in 1800 on sir Thomas Mullins, who was created baron of Ventry, co. Kerry.

MULVIUS *Pons* (*Topog.*) a bridge on the Via Flaminia, about one mile distant from Rome. *Mart.* l. 3, ep. 14.

MUMMIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family, which rose to the consulship, and other offices in the state. [Vide *Mummius*]

MUMMIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family is preserved on some medals, which were probably struck by the L. Mummius mentioned under *History*, bearing the inscription L. MUMMI. LUCII FILIUS, with the addition sometimes of the surname ACHAICUS. *Goltz. Fast. &c.*

MUMMIUS, *L.* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, who conquered the Achæans A. C. 147; destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, by order of the senate, and obtained the surname of *Achaicus*, from his victories. He was afterwards censor with Africanus the younger. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 22; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 8; *Flor.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 5.

MUMMIUS, *Spurius*, a brother of the preceding, who acted as his lieutenant in the Corinthian expedition, was distinguished as an orator. *Cic. ad Brut.* c. 25.

MUMMOL, *Patricius* (*Hist.*) count of Auxerre, rendered himself illustrious by the victories which he gained at the head of the armies of Gontran; but having fallen out with his master he entered the service of Gombaud, and was besieged by Gontran in Comminges, which being taken, Mummol was killed sword in hand in 585. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 5; *Paul. Diacon. Miscell.* l. 3; *Aimon. Hist.* l. 3.

MUMMOLE (*Ecc.*) bishop of Langres in the middle of the sixth century, assisted at the Council of Maçon in 581.

MUNACHUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Munich.

MUNATIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which rose to the consular dignity. [Vide *Munatius*]

MUNATIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) this family struck some medals, bearing the inscriptions—L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS PRAEF. URB.—L. PLANCUS IMP. ITER. &c. *Goltz. Fast.*; *Vaill. Fam.*; *Morel. Fam. &c.*

MUNATIUS, *Plancus* (*Hist.*) an orator, and disciple of Cicero, was made consul with Brutus; but left the republican party to join that of Cæsar, and afterwards sided with Octavius. *Plut. in Ant.*

MUNATIUS, *Plancus*, a consul who was sent to the rebellious army of Germanicus, to whose fury he would have fallen a victim if he had not been rescued by Calpurnius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 1, c. 39.

MUNCASTER, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Pennington [vide *Pennington*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Or, five fusils in fess *azure*, charged over all on a shield *sable*, a lion passant gardant *or*, between three helmets *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, a cat-a-mountain *proper*.

Supporters. The dexter, a lion gardant *proper*, charged on the breast with an oak branch *vert*; the sinister, a horse regardant *proper*, bridled *or*.

Motto. "Vincit amor patriæ."

MUNCER (*Ecc.*) or *Muntzers, Thomas*, a German enthusiast, sometimes called *Moncerus* and *Monetardus*, was born at Stolberg, in the Hartz, and after having caused great tumults by his opposition to the Romish church, and also to the reformation set up by Luther, was put to death in 1526.

MUNDA (*Geog.*) a small town of Hispania Bætica, near the sea-coast, celebrated for a battle which was fought there A. C. 45, between Cæsar and the republican forces under Labienus and the sons of Pompey. *Hist. Bell. Hisp.* c. 27.

MUNDAY, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who died in 1633, in the 80th year of his age, was the author of some few dramatic pieces, enumerated in the 'Biographia Dramatica,' and also of 'The City Pageants from 1605 to 1616;' besides a number of other things.

MUNDINUS (*Biog.*) or *Mundino*, a physician of Milan, who died in 1318, was the author of a work, entitled 'Anatomia omnium Corporis Interiorum Membrorum,' fol. Pap. 1478; reprinted at least 14 times, the last edition in 12mo. 1638.

MUNICH, *Burchard Christopher* (*Hist.*) a military officer of distinction in the Russian service, was born at New Huntorf, in the county of Oldenburg, in 1683; entered the service of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt at the age of 17, which he quitted for that of Poland, and subsequently for that of Russia, whither he went in 1721, and was honourably received by the czar, Peter I, and, after being invested with high offices of trust in the army and the state, he was made a marshal by the empress Anne, but at her death was deprived of his employments by the empress Elizabeth, and banished to Siberia for life. He was, however, recalled by Peter III, and enjoyed the favour of both Peter and Catherine till his death, which happened in 1767, at the age of 85.

MUNICH (*Geog.*) the capital of Bavaria, in Germany, situated on the river Iser, 220 miles W. Vienna, and 116 E. S. E. Stuttgard. Lon. 11° 35′ E., lat. 48° N.

History of Munich.

This town, which in the Latin of the middle ages is called *Munachum*, was built in 962, and surrounded by walls

in 1156 or 1157. It surrendered to the Swedes and German Protestants under Gustavus Adolphus; in the war of 1704, between the Austrians and Bavarians, it fell into the hands of the former after the battle of Blenheim. It was also exposed to the vicissitudes of the war of 1741, when the elector made an attempt to attain to the imperial dignity; but was exempt from any farther troubles and commotions until 1796, when the French under Moreau approached the city and obliged the elector to make a separate treaty. It was again occupied by the French in 1800, and continued in alliance with France until the fall of Bonaparte.

MUNOZ, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a Spanish historian, was born at Museros, a village near Valentia, in 1745, and died in 1799, leaving, 1. 'De Recto Philosophiæ recentis in Theologia Usu Dissertatio,' Valent. 1767. 2. 'De Scriptorum Gentilium Lectione, et Profanarum Disciplinarum Studiis,' &c. ibid. 1768. 3. 'Institutiones Philosophicæ,' ibid. 1768. 4. 'Historia del Nuovo Mondo,' fol. Madrid, 1795; an English translation of which was published in 8vo. 1797.

MUNSTER, *Sebastian* (*Biog.*) a German Protestant and mathematician, was born at Ingelheim in 1489, and died in 1552, leaving a Chaldee Grammar and Lexicon; a Talmudic Dictionary; a Universal Cosmography, printed at Basle in 1550; a Treatise on Dialling, fol. 1536; Tabulæ Novæ ad Geog. Ptolemæi; a translation of Josephus; Rudimenta Mathematica, &c.

MUNTZER (*Ecc.*) vide *Muncer.*

MUNYCHIA (*Geog.*) Μουνυχία, a port of Attica, between the Piræus and the promontory of Sunium, called after king Munychus, who built there a temple to Diana. *Cor. Nepos. in Thras.* c. 2; *Strab.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 1.

MURÆNA, *L. Licinius* (*Hist.*) a Roman commander, who was left by Sylla at the head of the armies of the republic in Asia, carried on war against Mithridates, and afterwards commanded one of the wings of Sylla's army at the battle against Archelaus, near Chæronea, but perished in the civil commotions which followed. *Cic. Brut.* c. 90.

MURÆNA, *L.* son of the preceding, a consul, and colleague of D. Silanus, was accused by Servius Sulpicius and Cato, and ably defended by Cicero. *Cic. pro Muræn.*

MURATORI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an Italian antiquary, was born in the duchy of Modena in 1672, and died in 1750, leaving, 1. 'Vita et Rime di Carlo M. Maggi,' which he edited in 5 vols. Milan, 1702. 2. 'Primi Disegni della Republica Letteraria d'Italia,' 1703. 3. 'Prolegomena, &c. in Librum cui Titulus Elucidatio Augustinianæ de Divina Gratia Doctrinæ,' Colon. 1705. 4. 'Lettere di Generosi e Cortesi Letterati d'Italia,' Venice, 1705. 5. 'Della Perfetta Poesia Italiana,' 2 vols. 4to. Modena, 1706, 1724, and 1728. 6. 'Considerationi di Alessandro Tassone sopra le Rime del Petrarca,' &c. 4to. 1706. 7. 'Introduzione alle Pace privati,' 1707, and 'Lettera in Disesa del March G. Orsi,' 1797. 8. 'Del buon Gusto,' &c. 12mo. 1708; Naples 1716; and Venice 1716; and afterwards joined with the 'I primi Disegni,' &c. 9. 'Osservazioni sopra una Lettera intitilota il Domini temporale della sede Apostolica,' &c. Modena, 1708. 10. 'Epistola ad J. Albert. Fabricium,' 1709. 11. 'Anecdota Græca,' Gr. and Lat. 4to. Patav.; the first volume in 1709, and the second soon after. The third and fourth volumes, or the 'Anecdota Latina,' appeared in 1713. 12. 'Le Rime del Petrarca riscontrate coi testi à Penna della Libraria Estense,' &c. 4to. 1711. 13. 'Del Governo della Peste,' &c. 8vo. Modena, 1714 and 1721. 14. 'Lamindi Pritanii de Ingeniorum Moderatione in Religionis Negotio,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1714. 15. 'Rerum Italicarum Scriptores,' &c. 25 vols. fol. Venet. 1723-51. 16. 'Trattato Morale del Carità Cristiana,' &c. 4to. Modena, 1723. 17. 'Opere varie Critiche di Lodovico Castelvetro,' 4to. Milan, 1727. 18. 'Filosofia Morale,' &c. 4to. Verona' 1735. 19. 'Antiquitates Italicæ Medii Ævi,' &c. 6 vols fol. 1500. 20. 'De Paridiso, Regnique Cœlestis Gloria,' &c. 4to. Veron. 1738. 21. 'Vita d'Alessandro Tassoni,' Modena, 1739. 22. 'Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum, in præcipuis earumdem Collectionibus hactenus prætermissarum,' &c. 6 vols. fol. Mediol. 1739-43. 23. 'Antonii Lampridii de Superstitione vitanda Liber,' 4to. Mediolan. 1740, 1743. 24. 'Dei difetti della Giurisprudenza,' fol. Venice, 1742; and 4to. Naples, &c. 25. 'Christianesimo felice nel Mission de' Padri della Campagnia di Giesu nel Paraguay,' 4to. 1743. 26. 'Annali d'Italia dal Principio dell Era volgare, fino all Anno 1500,' 12 vols. 4to. 1744, and subsequent years. 27. 'Della Forza della Fantasia umana,' Venice, 1745. 28. 'Lusitaniæ Ecclesiæ Religio in administrando Pœnitentiæ Sacramento,' 4to. Modena, 1747. 29. 'Della regolata Devozion de' Cristiani,' Venice, 1747, 1748, 1749, &c. 30. 'Liturgia Romana vetus,' 2 vols. fol. Venet. 1748. 31. 'Raccolta di Scritture concernenti la Diminuzioni delle feste di Precetto,' Lucca, 1748. 32. 'De Nævis in Religionem incurrentibus,' &c. Lucc. 1749. 33. 'Della publica Felicità,' &c. Lucca, 1749. 34. 'Dissertazione sull' Insigne Tavola di bronzo spettante,' &c. Firenza, 1750; besides numerous letters, &c.

MURCIA (*Geog.*) a city of Spain, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the Segura, 27 m. N. Carthagena, 212 S. E. Madrid. Lon. 1° 16′ W. lat. 37° 58′ N.

History of Murcia.

This town was probably not known to the Romans, being first mentioned in history in the year 713, when it was taken, after a desperate resistance, by the Moors, who afterwards made it the capital of a separate kingdom. On its capture by Alphonsus X of Castile in 1265 he fortified it, and peopled it with Catalans. In the war of succession Murcia declared for the Bourbon branch, and its bishop, Belluga, took such measures, by turning the course of the river, as to prevent the advance of the archduke's army.

MURETUS, *Marc Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French critic, descended from a good family, was born at Muret, a village near Limoges, in 1526, and died in 1585. His works, consisting of poems, orations, various readings, and epistles, were collected and printed in 5 vols. 8vo. Veron. 1727-30; a selection from them by Checotius in 1741; but the edition in 4 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1789, printed by Ruhnkenius, is reckoned the best.

MURILLO, *Don Bartolome Estivan* (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter. [Vide *Morillos*]

MURPHY, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1727 at Clooniquin, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, and died in 1805, leaving among his dramatic pieces, his 'Three Weeks after Marriage;' 'Zenobia;' 'The Grecian Daughter,' and others, which are still favourite pieces; besides his Translation of Tacitus, in 4 vols. 4to.; with 'An Essay on the Life and Genius of Tacitus;' 'A Life of Garrick,' &c.

MURRAY, *Earl of* (*Hist.*) the name by which the regent Moray and others of the same family are mentioned in English history. [Vide *Moray*]

MURRAY, *Sir William*, of Tullibardine, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, took part with John Baliol, and was one of the barons that went to Berwick, the place of meeting for giving decision in favour of the claimants, and where he gave his oath of fealty and subjection to king Edward as direct and superior lord.

MURRAY, *Moravia*, or *Moray*, *Sir Andrew*, of Bothwell, of the family spoken of under *Heraldry*, was appointed regent in 1332 during the infancy of David II, but, being attacked by Baliol at Roxburgh, he was taken prisoner and carried

to England. After being set at liberty in 1334, he assembled an army and kept on a more successful warfare against the English until his death in 1338.

Murray, or *Moravia, Thomas de,* son of the preceding, was one of the seven hostages sent to England when David II was permitted to visit his dominions, and was afterwards one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English for the redemption of that monarch in 1357; as also one of the three lords who placed themselves in the hands of the English as a guarantee for the performance of the conditions of the treaty. He died in England in 1361.

Murray, *Sir William,* of Tullibardine, who was in a high degree of favour with king James III, was concerned in 1495 in a treaty with the English for the keeping of a good understanding betwixt the two realms.

Murray,* *Sir William,* was very instrumental in bringing about the reformation, but, upon the queen's return from France in 1561, he was much in her favour and confidence, being appointed one of her Privy Council, and in 1565 Comptroller of the Kingdom. Upon the murder of king Henry by Bothwell, he was one of the barons who entered into an association for the defence of the young prince, king James VI. He was of the Privy Council to the regents, and, upon the death of the earl of Marr, he and sir Alexander Erskine, of Gogar, were appointed governors of the young king, and, as soon as the latter constituted a new Privy Council, he was one of the number, in which office he continued until his death in 1583.

Murray, *Sir Andrew,* of the family of the Murrays of Arngosk, who was afterwards lord Balvaird, was bred to the church, and comported himself in those troublesome times so much to the satisfaction of the king, that he honoured him with the peerage in 1641, notwithstanding he was in the ministry. He, however, fell in so far with the rebel faction as to take the covenant, and died in 1644. His death is said to have been hastened by the distractions which then tore the kingdom asunder.

Murray, vide *Stormont.*

Murray, vide *Mansfield.*

Murray, vide *Atholl.*

Murray (*Her.*) the name of a noble and far spread family in Scotland, the common ancestor of which, according to all antiquaries, was one *Friskinus,* a gentleman of note and figure in the reign of king David I, who came to the throne in 1122. This Friskinus obtained the lands of Duffus, Rossill, &c. in the shire of Murray: and William, the third in descent from him, assumed the name of *William de Moravia,* which was afterwards changed to that of *Moray,* or *Murray.* Of this family the oldest branch is that of the Murrays of Tullibardine, of whom the first that was ennobled was John Murray, who was created in 1604 lord Murray, of Tullibardine, and in 1606 earl of Tullibardine. William, second earl of Tullibardine, was created earl of Atholl in 1629; his son John, the second earl, was advanced in 1676 to the dignity of marquis of Atholl; his son John was created duke of Atholl in 1704; John, the fourth earl, was created a peer of England in 1786, by the title of Earl of Strange, being also, in right of his mother, baron Strange. [Vide *Atholl*] Lord Charles Murray, second son of John, first duke of Atholl, was created in 1686 earl of Dunmore, viscount of Fincastle, lord Murray, of Blair, &c. [Vide *Dunmore*]; and James Murray, second son of John, the fourth duke of Atholl, was created in 1824 an English peer, by the title of lord Glenlyon, of Glenlyon, co. Perth.

Murray of Elibank, another branch of the same family, has been ennobled in the person of sir Patrick Murray, who was created a peer in 1643, by the title of lord Elibank. [Vide *Elibank*]

Murray of Arngosk, a third branch, was ennobled in the person of sir David Murray, who, in 1605, was created lord Scone; in 1621 was farther advanced to the dignity of viscount Stourmont; and William Murray, fourth son of David, the seventh viscount Stourmont, was created in 1776 earl of Mansfield. [Vide *Mansfield*]

Murray, *Lord,* the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Mansfield.

Murray of Laurie, co. Perth, the name of a family which derives its descent from the race of the Mac-Gregors, although in the last two or three generations they have assumed the name of *Murray.* Of this family was John Murray, who was created a baronet in 1795; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a sword in bend *azure,* and an oak tree eradicated in bend sinister *proper,* in chief a crown *gules.*

Crest. A lion's head crowned with an antique crown with points.

Supporters. On the dexter (alluding to their royal descent) an unicorn *argent,* crowned and horned *or;* and on the sinister a deer *proper,* tyred *azure.*

Motto. "E'en do, bait spair nocht."

MURSA (*Geog.*) now *Essek,* a town of Hungary, where the Drave falls into the Danube.

MUSA, *Antonius* (*Biog.*) a freedman, and physician of Augustus, to whom have been attributed two small treatises, namely, 'De tuenda Valetudine;' and 'De Herba Botanica,' but on doubtful authority. *Schol. Plin.* l. 19; *Dio.* l. 53.

MUSÆ (*Myth.*) goddesses who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and the liberal arts; of these there were nine in number, namely, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. [Vide *Clio, &c.*] They were, according to Hesiod, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne.

Hesiod. Theog. v. 52.

Μῦσαι Ὀλυμπίαδες, κῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο
Τὰς ἐν Πιερίῃ κρονίδῃ τέκε πατρὶ μιγεῖσα
Μνημοσύνη.

They are called *Pierides,* from Mount Pierius, where they were born.

Ovid. de Art. Amand. l. 3.

Vatibus Aoniis faciles estote, puellæ;
Numen inest illis; Pierides que favent.

Tibull. l. 1, el. 3.

Dicite Pierides, quonam donetur honore
Seu mea, seu fallor, cara Neæra tamen
* * * * *
Per Vos, auctores hujus mihi carminis, oro
Castaliamque umbram, Pieriosque lacos.

The mountains Helicon and Parnassus are made the ordinary seats of the Muses on earth.

Virg. Georg. l. 3.

Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas.

Hom. Hym. in Mus.; Æschin. in Tim.; Apollod. l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 13; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

Musæ (*Numis.*) the Muses were commonly represented as young and beautiful virgins, sometimes dancing in a chorus, to denote the alliance between the liberal arts, and commonly appeared in different attire, according to the arts and sciences over which they presided, as in the annexed figures of Calliope holding a roll of parchment; Clio with a harp;

Calliope.



Clio.



Urania.



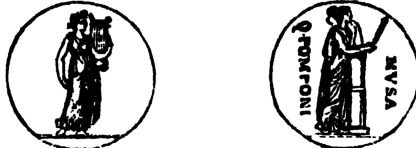
Urania pointing with a rod to a globe; Erato in the attitude of one singing; Euterpe, the inventrix of tragedy, bearing

Erato. Euterpe. Thalia.



a mask in her hand; Thalia, the inventrix of comedy, in a singular habit and bifrons, resting with her right hand on a club, holding in her left a mask, having a sword by her side,

Melpomene, or Polyhymnia. *Terpsichore.*



and her head covered with the skin of a lion; Melpomene, or *Polyhymnia*, with a lyre; and Terpsichore with a pipe.

MUSÆUS (*Biog.*) an ancient Greek poet, supposed to have been the son of Linus and Orpheus, whose memory Virgil has honoured by placing him in the Elysian fields attended by a great multitude. None of this poet's compositions are extant; but there is another Museus, called the *Grammarian*, who is supposed to have lived in the fourth century; whose poem on the Loves of Hero and Leander is preserved, and has been frequently reprinted, both in collections and separately. The edition of Rover, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1727, and that of Schroder, Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Leovard. 1742, are esteemed the best. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 677; *et Serv. in Loc.; Grac. de Poet. Hist.* l. 2.

MUSCULUS, *Wolfgang* (*Biog.*) a German divine and reformer, was born in 1497 at Dieuze, in Lorraine, and died in 1563, leaving translations of the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomenes, Theodoret, Evagrius, and the History of Polybius, &c.

MUSGRAVE, *Sir Philip* (*Hist.*) a zealous loyalist in the time of the rebellion, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was made commander-in-chief of Westmoreland and Cumberland in 1644, and afterwards governor of Carlisle, upon the surrender of which garrison, the last that yielded to the rebels, he attended the king at Cardiff. He was taken prisoner at Rowton Moor in 1645, but afterwards took Carlisle by surprize, and was a second time appointed its governor. After the battle of Worcester sir Philip attended on king Charles II in France and Holland, and thence went to the Isle of Man, which he bravely defended under the countess of Derby, who did not surrender it until it was reduced to the last extremity. At the restoration he was a third time made governor of Carlisle.

MUSGRAVE, *Sir Christopher*, second son of the preceding, was very active in the royal cause, both during the war and at its termination, being concerned in sir George Booth's rising, for which he suffered a long imprisonment. At the restoration, he succeeded his father as governor of Carlisle, and was one of the Tellers of the Exchequer in the reign of queen Anne.

MUSGRAVE (*Her.*) the name of a family which came over with the Conqueror, and settled at Musgrave, in Westmoreland. The first of the name on record is Peter Musgrave, who lived in the time of Stephen, from whom the 18th in descent was sir Richard, father of sir Philip above-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1611. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, six annulets *or*, three, two, and one.

Crest. Two arms in armour *proper*, gauntled and grasping an annulet *or*.

Motto. "Sans changer."

MUSGRAVE, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician and antiquary, descended from the family above-mentioned, was born at Charlton-Musgrave, in Somersetshire, in 1657, educated at Oxford, and died in 1721, leaving, 1. 'De Arthritide Symptomatica Dissertatio,' 8vo. 1703. 2. 'De Arthritide Anomala, sive interna, Dissertatio,' 8vo. 1707. 3. 'Julii Vitalis Epitaphium, cum Commentario,' 8vo. 1711. 4. 'De Legionibus Epistola.' 5. 'De Aquilis Romanis Epistola,' 8vo. 1713. 6. 'Inscriptio Tarraconensis cum Commentario.' 7. 'Geta Britannicus,' 8vo. 1715. 8. 'Belgium Britannicum,' 8vo. 1719; all the above tracts on antiquity were published together at Exeter in 4 vols. 8vo. 1720.

MUSGRAVE, *Samuel*, grandson of the preceding, a scholar and critic, who died in 1782, was the author of 'Exercitationum in Euripidem Libri duo,' 8vo. 1762; Apologia pro Medicina Empirica,' 4to. 1763; besides his notes and readings on Euripides, which were incorporated in an edition of that classic, in 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1778; and two Dissertations on the Grecian Mythology, and the Chronology of the Olympiads, published by Mr. Tyrrwhitt after his death.

MUSGRAVE, *Sir Richard*, an historian, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born about 1758, and died in 1818, leaving 'Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland,' 4to.

MUSITAN, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a physician and native of Calabria, who died in 1714, at the age of 80, was the author of a number of works on medicine, which, after being published separately, were collected and published in 2 vols. fol. Genev. 1716.

MUSIUS, *Cornelius* (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic and native of Delft, was born in 1503, and put to a cruel death in 1572 by the Calvinists, who, irritated at the attempt which was made to establish the inquisition in that part, vented their fury upon Musius, whom they hanged at Leyden, after having mutilated his body in different parts.

MUSKERRY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Deane [vide *Deane*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, two bars *ruby*.

Crest. In a ducal coronet a demi-wolf.

Supporters. Two angels habited and winged *argent*, holding in their exterior hand a palm-branch *proper*.

Motto. "Forti et fideli nihil difficile."

MUSONIUS, *Caius Rufus* (*Biog.*) a stoic philosopher, who was banished by Nero for the freedom of his remarks, and recalled by Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3.

MUSS, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a painter, who died in 1824, at the age of about 43, was particularly happy in enamel painting, in which branch of the art he was lately employed by his majesty.

MUSSASA (*Hist.*) a warlike princess, who succeeded her father Dongy as sovereign of Congo, and, exchanging her dress for the male habit, often led her soldiers to battle, and to victory, by which she extended her conquests.

MUSSARD, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Protestant of Geneva, was born in 1626, and died in 1681, leaving 'Conformités des Ceremonies Modernes avec les Anciennes,' &c. reprinted in 12mo. Amsterdam, 1744, with the addition of a letter by Conyer Middleton on the same subject.

MUSSARD, *Claude*, a native of Autun, and author of a work, entitled 'Chronica Samotheorum.'

MUSSATO, *Albertin* (*Hist.*) a statesman and historian of Padua, rose by his merits to the first offices of the state in his native city, by which he was sent on an embassy to the emperor Henry VII, and obtained advantageous terms for his countrymen. He was afterwards chosen to treat of peace with Can Scaliger; but the troubles being renewed at Padua, and the city falling into the hands of the enemy, he died in exile in 1330, at the age of 70, leaving, 'Historia Augusta Henrici VII Imp. et alia quæ extant Opera, cum Notis Lauri Pignorii,' &c. fol. Venet. 1636. Mussato's poetical works consist of eclogues, elegies, epistles, two tragedies, &c., which, with his other works, were reprinted in the 'Thesaurus Histor. Ital.' vol. vi. p. 2.

MUSSCHENBROCK, *Peter de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Leyden in 1692, and died in 1761, leaving, 1. 'Disputatio de Aeris Præsentia in Humoribus Animalibus,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1715. 2. 'Epitome Elementorum Physico-Mathematicorum,' 4to. ibid. 1729. 3. 'Physicæ Experimentales et Geometricæ Dissertationes,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1729. 4. 'Tentamina Experimentorum Naturalium in Academia del Cimento ex Ital. in Lat. conversa,' 4to. ibid. 1731. 5. 'Elementa Physicæ,' 8vo. 1734; translated into English by Colson, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1744. 6. 'Introductio ad Philosophiam Naturalem,' 2 vols. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1762; and a French translation, in 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1769, under the title of 'Cours de Physique Experimentale,' &c.; besides some papers chiefly on meteorology, printed in the 'Memoires' of the Academy for 1734-60.

MUSSO, *Cornelio* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Bitonto, was born at Placentia in 1511, and raised to the see of Bertinoro, in Romagna, by Paul III, from which he was translated to that of Bitonto. He assisted at the council of Trent, and died in 1574, after having been sent into Germany by the pope Pius IV. Besides his sermons, for which he acquired a great reputation, he left the Acts of the Synod which he held at Bitonto, and other pieces of theology, &c.

MUSTAPHA (*Hist.*) the name of three emperors of the Turks.

Mustapha I, son of Mahomet III, succeeded his brother Achmet in 1617, and was strangled in 1623 by the jainssaries after a turbulent reign, in which he had been once deposed and reinstated.

Mustapha II, son of Mahomet IV, succeeded his uncle Achmet II in 1695, and after defeating the Imperialists, Venetians, Poles, and Russians, he was, by a reverse of fortune, compelled to make peace, and shortly after, from the discontents of his subjects, to resign his crown in 1703, in which year he died of melancholy.

Mustapha III, son of Achmet III, succeeded in 1757, and died in 1774, before the conclusion of the fatal war which was carrying on between the Turks and Russians.

Mustapha, eldest son of the sultan Soliman I, was strangled by order of his father, at the instigation of Roxolana, who charged him with conspiring against the latter.

MUSURUS, *Marcus* (*Ecc.*) a native of Candia, and archbishop of Malvasia, was elevated to that see by Leo X, and died in 1517, at the age of 36. He is still remembered for his Greek verses, which he first prefixed to his edition of Plato's works, printed by Aldus in 1513, which have since been published separately by Muncker, 4to. Amst. 1676, also by Mr. Foster, in his work on the Greek accents, and subsequently by Samuel Butler, at Cambridge, in 1797. Besides his Plato, the learned world is indebted to Musurus for the first editions of Aristophanes and Athenæus, the former published in fol. 1498, and the latter, which is a far less correct work, in fol. Venet. 1514.

MUTA (*Myth.*) a goddess, who presided over silence among the Romans, and is supposed to be the same as Lara, or Larunda, daughter of Almon. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2, v. 580; *Lactant. Instit.* l. 1, c. 20.

MUTIA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Q. Mutius Scævola, and sister of Metellus Celer, was the third wife of Pompey, whom he divorced for her incontinence. She was afterwards married to M. Scaurus. *Plut. in Pomp.*

MUTIANO (*Biog.*) or *Mutian, Jerome*, a painter of Brescia, in Italy, was born in 1528, and died in 1590, after having been a successful imitator of Titian.

MUTIANUS (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical writer in the sixth century, and the friend of Cassiodorus, translated, at the request of the latter, the Commentaries of Chrysostom, on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, from the Greek into the Latin.

MUTINA (*Geog.*) now *Modena*, a Roman colony of Cisalpine Gaul, between the Apennines and the Po, where M. Antony besieged Brutus, whom the consuls Pausa and Hirtius delivered. Two battles were fought in this neighbourhood, in which Antony was defeated and obliged to retire.

MUTIUS *Scævola, C.* a Roman, whose extraordinary valour and patriotism have procured him lasting renown. When Porsenna, king of Etruria, was besieging Rome in order to reinstate the Tarquins, he disguised himself in the habit of a Tuscan, and obtaining admittance into the tent of Porsenna, he stabbed the secretary of the king to the heart, mistaking him for his royal master, and when brought before Porsenna, he thrust his right hand into a fire that was burning on an altar, and informed the monarch that 300 young Romans had conspired against his life, determining either to destoy him or to perish in the attempt. Upon which the king made peace with the Romans, and retired from the city.

Mart. l. 1, ep. 22.

> *Urere quam potuit contempto Mucius igne,*
> *Hanc spectare manum Porsena non potuit.*

Liv. l. 2; *Plut. in Paral.*; *Flor.* l. 1; *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Illust.* c. 2; *Aug. de Civ. Dei*, l. 2.

Mutius, a proconsul of Asia, who was murdered during the civil wars of Marius and Sylla, in the temple of Vesta. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1; *Paterc.* l. 2.

Mutius *Scævola, Q.* a Roman consul, and son-in-law of Lælius, who obtained a victory over the Dalmatians, and is much commended by Cicero for his knowledge in the civil law. *Cic. Plut.* 8, c. 10, &c.

MUTUNUS (*Myth.*) or *Mutinus*, a god among the Romans, answering to the Priapus of the Greeks. *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 4; *Lactant. Instit.* l. 1.

MYAGRUS (*Myth.*) another name for the Egyptian deity called Achor.

MYCALE (*Myth.*) a celebrated magician, who boasted that she could draw down the moon from its orb. *Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

Mycale (*Geog.*) Μυκάλη, a city and promontory of Asia Minor, opposite Samos, celebrated for a battle fought between the Greeks and Persians, on the 22d September, A. C. 479, the same day that Mardonius was defeated at Platæa. *Herodot.* l. 1 and 9, &c.

MYCENÆ (*Geog.*) Μυκῆναι, a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, which was built by Perseus, son of Danae. It was situated on a small river at the east of the Inachus, about 50 stadia from Argos, and received its name from Mycene, a nymph of Laconia.

Hom. Cat. v. 76.

> Οἱ δὲ Μυκήνας ἔιχον, ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον.

Ibid. l. 4, v. 52.

> Ἄργος τε, Σπάρτη τε, καὶ ευρυάγυια Μυκήνη.

Virg. Æn. l. 6.

> *Eruet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenas.*

Horat. l. 1, od. 7.

> *Aptum dicet equis Argos, ditesque Mycenas.*

Ovid. Met. l. 6, v. 414.

> *Argosque, et Sparte, Pelopeïadesque Mycenæ.*

Lucan. l. 1, v. 543.

> *Qualem fugiente per ortus*
> *Sole Thyesteæ noctem duxêre Mycenæ.*

It was once the capital of the kingdom of Argos, but was taken and laid in ruins by the Argives, A. C. 568, so that in the days of Strabo, the site of it was scarcely known. *Strab.* l. 8; *Mela*, l. 2.

MYCITHUS (*Hist.*) a servant of Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium, who was entrusted with the care of his master's children, for whom he preserved the kingdom, and restored it to them when they came to years of maturity. *Justin.* l. 4.

MYCON (*Biog.*) a celebrated painter, the rival of Polygnotus. *Plin.* l. 33.

MYCONOS (*Geog.*) Μυκόνος, one of the Cyclades, between Delos and Icaria, about 36 miles in circumference. *Thucyd.* l. 3, c. 29; *Mel.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 11.

MYDORGE, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1585, and died in 1647, leaving a treatise on Conic Sections, in four books, which Mersenne has inserted in his 'Abrégé de la Geométrie Universelle,' &c.

MYGDONIA (*Geog.*) a small province of Macedonia, between the rivers Axius and Strymon. Cybele was called Mygdonia, because she was particularly honoured there. *Horat.* l. 2, od. 12; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6; *Claudian. de Cons. Mall.* v. 299.

MYLITTA (*Myth.*) the surname of Venus, among the Assyrians.

MYLNE, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an architect, who was born at Edinburgh in 1734, and died in 1811, leaving Black Friars Bridge as a monument of his skill.

MYRENE (*Myth.*) a beautiful woman of Greece, and priestess of Venus, who was changed by the goddess into a myrtle, because she gave up her office to marry. *Serv. in Æn.* l. 3.

MYRMIDONES (*Myth.*) Μυρμιδόνες, a people on the southern borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war. They received their name from Myrmidon, a son of Jupiter and Eurymedusa. *Hom. Il. passim; Apollod.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, *et Serv. in Loc.; Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 7; *Isid. Origen.* l. 9.

MYRON (*Biog.*) a statuary of Eleutheræ, in Bœotia, who made a cow so resembling life, that bulls were deceived by it. He flourished about 442 years A. C. *Cic. in Verr.* 4; *Juv. Sat.* 8; *Antholog.; Plin.* l. 34.

MYRRHA (*Myth.*) Σμύρνα, a daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, who, after having committed incest with her father, fled into Arabia, and was changed into myrrh. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 58; *Ovid. Met.* l. 10; *Serv. in Virg. Eclog.* 10.

MYRTILUS (*Myth.*) Μύρτιλος, son of Mercury and Phætusa, who was so experienced in the management of horses, that he rendered those of Oenomaus, the swiftest in all Greece; but having proved faithless to his master, in order to serve Pelops, he was by the latter thrown headlong into the sea. *Apollon.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 84; *Schol. in Eurip. Orest.* v. 1002; *Serv. ad Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

MYRTIS (*Myth.*) a Greek poetess, who is said to have had Pindar for one of her pupils.

MYRTOUM *mare* (*Geog.*) a part of the Ægean Sea, lying between Eubœa, Attica, and Peloponnesus, so called, according to some, from Myrtilus, who was drowned there. *Schol. in Eurip.; Apollon. &c.*

MYSIA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia Minor, which is now comprehended under the modern Natolia.

MYSON (*Biog.*) a native of Sparta, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. *Diog. in Vit.*

MYSORE (*Geog.*) properly *Maisoor*, a large province in the peninsula of Hindostan, lying between the W. and E. ridges of the Gauts, between the 11th and 15th degrees of north latitude.

History of Mysore.

This country, which is now subject to the presidency of Madras, was subdued, with some other territories, by the famous Hyder Ali, who usurped the throne of Mysore in 1759, and made Seringapatam his capital. He was succeeded by his son Tippoo Saib, who, inheriting his father's hatred to the English, continued the war which the former had begun, but was compelled to make peace in 1784. The war was, however, renewed in 1799, and terminated by the death of Tippoo, and the capture of Seringapatam, when the British reinstated Krishna Odiaver, the son of the last rajah, in the throne of his ancestors.

MYTHECUS (*Biog.*) a sophist, who, having learnt the art of cooking, went to Sparta, where he practised it with much success, until he was expelled by the magistrates, who said that hunger was the best seasoning. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 4.

N.

NAAMAH (*Bibl.*) נעמה, daughter of Lamech and Zillah, and sister of Tubal-Cain. *Gen.* iv. 22.

Naamah, an Ammonitess, wife of Solomon, and mother of Rehoboam. 1 *Kings* xiv.

NAAMAN (*Bibl.*) נעמן, son of Benjamin, *Gen.* xlvi; also son of Bela, and grandson of Benjamin, who was head of a family. *Gen.* xlvi; 1 *Chron.* viii. 4; *Numb.* xxvi.

Naaman, general of the army of Ben-Hadad, king of Syria, whose leprosy was cured by the word of Elisha, the prophet. 2 *Kings* v.

NAARAN (*Bibl.*) נערן, a city of Ephraim. 1 *Chron.* vii. 28.

NAAS, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Mayo.

NABAL (*Bibl.*) נבל, a rich, but churlish man, of the tribe of Judah, and the race of Caleb, who, refusing refreshments to king David, would have been put to the sword, with his whole house, but for the interference of his wife Abigail. 1 *Sam.* xxv.

NABARZANES (*Hist.*) Ναβάρζανης, an officer in the army of Darius, at the battle of Issus, who conspired with Bessus to murder his royal master, in order to court the favour of Alexander. *Diodor.* l. 17; *Q. Curt.* l. 3.

NABATHÆA (*Geog.*) a country of Arabia, of which the capital was Petra. *Strab.* l. 16; *Lucan.* l. 4; *Juv. Sat.* 11, &c.

NABDALSA (*Hist.*) a Numidian, put to death by Jugurtha, against whose life he conspired, together with Bomilcar. *Sallust. Jug.* c. 70.

NABIS (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Lacedæmon, who, in cruelty and oppression, surpassed the well known tyrants Phalaris and Dionysius. He entered into an alliance with the Romans against the Achæans, whom he defeated in a naval engagement; but, meeting with a reverse in another engagement, he was treacherously murdered by Alexander the Ætolian as he was attempting to save his life by flight, A. C. 192, after a usurpation of 14 years. *Polyb.* l. 13; *Liv.* l. 29; *Paus.* l. 7; *Plut. in Phil.; Justin,* l. 30; *Flor.* l. 2.

NABONASSAR (*Hist.*) king of Babylon, the *Baladan, Berodach,* or *Merock-Baladan* of Scripture, called also *Beleus,*

or *Belesus* in Agathias and Alexander Polyhistor, is most known in history by the name of Nabonassar, which is given to him by Hipparchus, Ptolemy, and Censorinus. He reigned 14 years at Babylon, from A. M. 3257 to 3272, and from the commencement of his reign is dated the well known æra, called the *Æra of Nabonassar*, which falls on the year 3967 of the Julian period, 747 A. C. *Ptol. Almag.* l. 4; *Scalig. Emendat. Tempor.*; *Voss. Chron. Sac.*; *Petav. Doctrin. Tempor.*

NABONIDES (*Hist.*) or *Nabonadius*, called *Labynetus* by Herodotus, *Nabannidoch* by Abydenus, and *Belshazzar* by Daniel. He succeeded Laborosoarchod, who is probably the same as Evilmerodach, king of Babylon, A. M. 3449, A. C. 555, and reigned 17 years, according to Berosus and the canon of Ptolemy. Under him Babylon was taken by Cyrus, A. M. 3466. *Berosus, Josephus, Ptolem. Canon. Astron., Sulpitius Severus, S. Maximus, Scaliger, Petavius, Usserius, Marsham, &c.*

NABOPOLASSAR (*Bibl.*) vide *Nebuchadnezzar II.*

NABOTH (*Bibl.*) נבת, an Israelite of Jezreel, whose vineyard king Ahab coveted, and when he refused to let the king have it, his wife Jezebel caused Naboth to be put to death. 1 *Kings* xxi.

NADAB (*Bibl.*) נדב, son of Aaron, and brother of Abihu, who was slain by the Lord for offering incense with strange fire.

Nadab, son of Jeroboam I, king of Israel, succeeded his father, A. M. 5056, A. C. 954, and was assassinated by Baasha, son of Abijah, after a reign of two years, while he was besieging Gibbethon.

Nadab, son of Shammai, and father of Seled and Appaim. 1 *Chron.* ii. 30.

NADASTI, *Thomas, Count de* (*Hist.*) an Hungarian, and one of the greatest captains in his day, defended the city of Buda in 1531 against Soliman II; but was betrayed by the garrison, and delivered to the sultan bound hand and foot: a piece of perfidy which Soliman punished by putting to death all his treacherous foes.

Nadasti, *Francis*, president of the sovereign council of Hungary, was one of the chiefs of the revolt in 1665, who after having, in vain attempted the life of the emperor, was at length taken and beheaded in 1671.

NADIR, *Schah* (*Hist.*) king of Persia, was raised to the throne in 1736, and murdered by his rebellious subjects in 1746, after having invaded India, at the request of several lords of the Mogul court.

NÆNIA (*Myth.*) the goddess of funerals at Rome. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.*; *Quint.* l. 8; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Arnob.* l. 7.

NÆVIUS, *Actius* (*Hist.*) vide *Actius*.

Nævius, *Cneius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Campania, of whose tragedies and poems some few fragments only remain, inserted in the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.' He is said to have been banished from Rome through the influence of Metellus, who was offended with the strokes of satire in some of his comedies. He retired to Utica, and died there about 203 years before the Christian æra. *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 2; *Aul. Gell.* l. 1, &c.

NAGLE (*Her.*) the name of a family of James-town House and Castle, Donower, co. Westmeath, which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir Richard Nagle; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, on a fess *azure*, three fusils *or*; second and third *argent*, a lion rampant, between three dexter hands couped at the wrist *gules*.

Crest. A goldfinch.

Motto. "Non vox sed votum."

NAHASH (*Bibl.*) נחש, or *Naas*, king of the Ammonites, who attacked Jabesh Gilead, but was afterwards defeated, 1 *Sam.* xi. and, according to Josephus, killed in the battle.

Nahash, another king of the Ammonites, and a friend to David. 2 *Sam.* xvii.

Nahash, the father of Abigail and Zeruiah, who is thought to be the same as Jesse. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 25; 1 *Chron.* ii. 15, &c.

NAHATH (*Bibl.*) נחת, son of Reuel, and grandson of Esau. *Gen.* xxxvi. 13.

NAHOR (*Bibl.*) נחור, son of Serug, was born A. M. 1849, A. C. 2155, and died at the age of 148. His son Terah was the father of Abraham. *Gen.* xi.

Nahor, son of Terah, and brother of Abraham. *Gen.* xi. 26.

NAHASSAN (*Bibl.*) נחשון, son of Aminadab, and head of the tribe of Judah. *Num.* vii. 12, 13.

NAHUM (*Bibl.*) נחום, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, native of Elkoshai, a little village of Galilee, whose ruins were in being in the time of St. Jerom. He is supposed by the Jews to have prophesied in the reign of Manasseh.

NAIADES (*Myth.*) certain inferior deities, who presided over rivers, springs, wells, and fountains. *Virg. Eclog.* 6, v. 20; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

NAIN (*Bibl.*) Naïν, a city of Palestine, where our Saviour restored the widow's son to life. *Matth.* viii.; *Luke* vii. &c.

Nain (*Geog.*) a town of Idumæa, where Simon, son of Gior, fortified himself. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 5, c. 7.

Nain *de Tillemont* (*Biog.*) vide *Tillemont*.

NAIRNE, *Robert, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a strenuous loyalist during the rebellion, and being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester was confined in the Tower until the restoration, when he was appointed one of the Lords of Session in 1661, one of the Judges of the Court of Justiciary in 1671, and died in 1683.

Nairne, *William, Lord*, son-in-law of the preceding, was bred to the sea-service, in which he gave signal marks of valour; but having joined the insurrection in favour of prince Charles in 1715, he was taken at Preston and brought to trial, when he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to die, but was afterwards pardoned, and died in 1725.

Nairne, *Hon. John*, eldest son of the preceding, was taken with his father at Preston in 1715, after which he obtained a partial reversal of his attainder; but engaging in the insurrection which took place in 1745, he retired to France, and died in 1770, at the age of 79.

Nairne (*Her.*) or *Narne*, the name of a family, of which mention is made as early as 1406, when Michael de Narne witnessed a charter of Robert, duke of Albany. His descendant, Robert Nairne, of Strathord, the loyalist abovementioned, was created a Scotch peer in 1681, by the title of lord Nairne, which was forfeited by William Murray, his son-in-law, and son of the marquis of Athol in 1715; but was restored in 1824 to William Nairne, his great grandson.

NAIRONI, *Anthony Faustus* (*Biog.*) a Maronite of Mount Lebanon, who died at Rome in 1711, at the age of 80, wrote 'Euoplia Fidei Catholicæ ex Syrorum Monumentis adversus Ævi nostri Novatores;' 'Dissertatio de Origine, Nomine ac Religione Marouitarum.'

NALSON, *John* (*Biog.*) an historical writer, was born about 1638, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1686, after having testified his loyalty in the midst of rebellion, leaving, 1. 'An impartial Collection of the great Affairs of State, from the Beginning of the Scotch Rebellion in 1639, to the Murder of King Charles I,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1682-3. 2. 'The Countermine; or, a short but true Discovery of the dangerous Principles and secret Practices of the Dissenting Party, especially the Presbyterians, shewing that Religion is pretended but Rebellion intended;' 8vo. Lond. 1677. 3. 'The Common Interest of King and People, shewing the Original, Anti-

quity, and Excellency of Monarchy, compared with Aristocracy and Democracy, and particularly of our English Monarchy; and that absolute, papal, and presbyterian popular Supremacy are utterly inconsistent with Prerogative, Property, and Liberty,' 8vo. ibid. 1678. 4. 'A true Copy of the Journal of the High Court of Justice for the Trial of Charles I, as it was read in the House of Commons, and attested under the hand of Phelps,' Clerk to that Infamou Court,' fol. ibid. 1684. 5. 'A Translation of Maimbourg's History of the Crusade,' &c. fol. ibid. 1685.

NAMUR (*Geog.*) one of the seventeen provinces composing the Netherlands, which is inland, and bounded partly by the French frontier, and partly by the Belgic provinces of Hainault, South Brabant, and Liege. Before the French revolution it belonged to Austria; but in 1794 the whole was overrun by the French, in whose hands it remained until 1814, when the Austrian part was incorporated with the new kingdom of the Netherlands, and the French part was added to the Belgic frontier.

NAMUR, a considerable town in the capital of the province above-mentioned, situated between two rising grounds at the conflux of the Sambre and the Maese, 30 m. S. W. Liege. Lon. 4° 51′ E. lat. 50° 28′ N.

History of Namur.

Namur, in the Latin of the middle ages *Namurcum*, had originally princes of its own, who were called counts, but the county of Namur at length reverted in the 15th century to the counts of Flanders. It is noted in military history by the siege it stood in 1692 against Louis XIV by whom it was taken, and in 1695 against William III of England. It was seized by the French at the beginning of the 18th century, but ceded to Austria in 1713. In 1746 it was taken by the French, and in 1794 again occupied by the same people, with the rest of the province. [Vide *Namur*]

NANCEL, *Nicholas de* (*Biog.*) a physician, so called from the place of his birth, who was born in 1539, and died in 1610, was the author of, 1. 'Stichologia Græca Latinaque Informanda et Reformanda,' 8vo. 2. 'A Treatise on the Plague,' 8vo. 3. 'Tractatus de Deo, de Immortalitate Animæ contra Galenum,' &c. 8vo. 4. 'Declamationum Liber,' &c. 8vo. 5. 'Petri Rami Vita,' 8vo.

NANCY (*Geog.*) in French *Nanci*, and in the Latin of the middle ages *Nancium*, a city in the north-east of France, in the ancient province of Lorraine, and capital of the modern department of the Meurthe, 30 m. S. Metz, 16 W. Strasburg, 230 E. Paris. Lon. 6° 10′ E, lat. 48° 41′ N. This town, which was the ancient residence of the dukes of Lorraine, was built about the 11th century, and in the 18th century it became the seat of several literary institutions; as, a Royal Academy of Sciences, founded in 1751, a College of Medicine the next year, and a College of Surgery in 1770, and the University of Pont à Mousson, which was transferred hither in 1768. All these institutions, which fell to the ground at the revolution, owed their rise to Stanislaus I, who made it his residence after he was driven from the throne of Poland.

NANGIS, *William de* (*Biog.*) a French historian in the reign of St. Louis, and a Benedictine monk of the Abbey of St. Denys, wrote the Lives of St. Louis and Philip le Hardi, and two chronicles. The lives were printed for the first time in Pithou's Collection in 1596, and the second chronicle in the 'Spicilegium' of D'Achery. The Life of St. Louis was reprinted with Joinville's history of the same prince, &c. fol. Paris, 1761.

NANI, *John Baptist* (*Hist.*) a noble Venetian, was born in 1616, sent on an embassy into France in 1641; on another embassy to the imperial court of Germany in 1654; and again into France in 1660, when he was present at the marriage of Louis XIV. He died in 1678, after having served his country on many other occasions, particularly by writing its history, under the title of 'Istoria della Republica Veneta dal 1613 insino 1673,' the second part of which was printed in the year of his death; an English translation of the first part was published by sir Robert Honeywood, fol. 1673. He likewise wrote an Account of his Second Ambassage into France in 1660.

NANNETES (*Geog.*) called by Ptolemy Ναμνῆται, a people of Gallia Celtica, whose chief town Nannetæ, or *Nannetum Condovicum*, is now called *Nantes*. [Vide *Nantes*] *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Greg. Turon.* l. 6.

NANNI (*Biog.*) vide *Udino*.

NANNI, or *Nannius*, in his native language *Nanningh*, *Peter*, a philologer and general scholar, was born at Alcmaer, in Holland, in 1500, and died in 1557, leaving among his works, of which Foppen has given a list, Commentaries on Cicero, on Virgil, and Horace's Art of Poetry; translations of some parts of Demosthenes, Synesius, Apollonius, Plutarch, St. Athanasius, St. Basil, and St. Chrysostom, &c.; besides 'Miscellaneorum Decas,' and 'Dialogismi Heroinarum,' &c.

NANTERRE (*Geog.*) a town in the Isle of France, about five miles W. Paris, between that city and St. Germaine, near the Seine, is celebrated as the birthplace of St. Genevieve, the patron of Paris. It is called in the Latin of the middle ages *Nemptodorum*, or *Nemetodurum*, as the place where a council was held in 591 for the baptism of king Clotarius II. *Greg. Turon.* l. 10, c. 18.

NANTES (*Geog.*) a large commercial town in the west of France, in the ancient province of Upper Britany, and capital of the modern department of the Loire Inferieure, situated on the Loire and Ardre, 58 m. S. by E. Rennes, 217 S. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 33′ W. lat. 47° 13′ N.

History of Nantes.

Nantes, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Nannetum Condovicum*, is said by some fabulous writers to have been built by Nantes, one of the descendants of Noah, but of its origin nothing authentic is recorded. It had princes of its own by the name of counts, and was the residence of the dukes of Britany. The University, founded in 1460, was converted during the revolution into a Lyceum; besides which it has a School of Anatomy, and other public institutions. This town has suffered much at different times. It was taken in 841 by Nomenoi, a descendant from the ancient kings of Britany, and retaken in 844 by count Lambert, who put all the inhabitants to the sword. In 1342 the English besieged this city, but without success; and in 1355 they took the castle, which was retaken by Guy de Rochefort, who refused the garrison quarter. King Henry IV of France visited this city in 1598, when he issued the celebrated edict in favour of the Protestants, which was revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV. Nantes had its full share of suffering from the revolution, the civil war of La Vendee having extended to its very gates. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tours, and has had many councils assembled within its walls, as in 655, 1125, 1139, 1276, &c.

NANTEUIL, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an engraver, was born at Rheims in 1630, and died in 1678, leaving 240 prints as specimens of his skill, including portraits of all the most distinguished persons in France at that period.

NANTIGNI, *Louis Chazot de* (*Biog.*) a genealogist, was born in 1692 at Saulz le Duc, in Burgundy, and died in 1755, leaving 'Genealogies Historiques des Rois, des Empereurs, et de toutes les Maisons Souveraignes,' 4 vols. 4to.; 'Tablettes Geographiques,' 12mo. 1725; 'Tablettes

Historiques, Genealogiques, et Chronologiques,' 1748, &c. 9 vols. 24mo.; and 'Tablettes de Themis,' 12mo. 1755.

NANTILDA (*Hist.*) a queen of France and wife of Dagobert, governed the kingdom with great prudence in 638, and during the minority of her son, Clovis II, and died in 641.

NAOGEORGUS (*Biog.*) or *Kirchmaer, Thomas*, a Protestant divine, was born in 1511 at Straubingen, in Bavaria, and died in 1578, leaving 'Regnum Papisticum,' 8vo. 1553, and 1559, a poem; the later of the two editions sometimes contains 'Sylva Carminum,' and 'Sylvula Carminum;' besides which he wrote 'Pamachius Tragedia,' 8vo. 1538; 'Incendia, sive Pyrgopolinices Tragedia,' 8vo. 1538; 'Agricultura Sacra,' 8vo. 1551; 'Hieremias Tragedia,' 8vo. 1551; 'Mercator Tragedia,' 8vo. 1551. There are two editions of the French translation of the 'Converted Merchant,' 8vo. 1558, and 12mo. 1561; and a third in 12mo. 1591, in which is Beza's 'Comedie du Pape Malade.'

NAOMI (*Bibl.*) נעמי, wife of Elimelech, who retired into the land of Moab on occasion of a famine in Judæa. Her daughter-in-law, Ruth, returned with her afterwards to Judæa, and dwelt with her at Bethlehem, as narrated in the Book of Ruth.

NAOUDHAR (*Hist.*) the tenth king of Persia, of the first race or dynasty, denominated *Pischdadians*, succeeded his father Manugeher, but was opposed by Afrasiab, king of Turkestan, and, after many battles, was finally defeated and taken prisoner, when he was put to death by his rival.

NAPIER, *Sir Alexander* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the ambassadors sent to England in 1451, and in 1468 was sent with the Lord Chancellor to negotiate the marriage between king James III and the king of Denmark's daughter. He died in 1473, after having been employed on other public occasions.

NAPIER, *Sir Archibald, first Lord*, was appointed Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to James VI, whom he accompanied to England, was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1615, constituted Lord Justice Clerk, and one of the Lords of Session in 1623. On the breaking out of the rebellion he took a decided part in favour of his sovereign, was one of those who signed the association at Cumbernauld in 1641; was imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh the same year, and, after obtaining his release by means of his son Archibald, accompanied the marquis of Montrose to the south of Scotland, and died in 1645, at the age of 70. He was the author of 'A True Relation of the Unjust Pursute against the Lord Napier, written by himself,' containing an account of some court intrigues, in which he was the sufferer; this was published by Francis, seventh lord Napier, under the title of 'Memoirs of Archibald, first Lord Napier, written by himself, published from the original MS. in the possession of the present Lord Napier,' Edinburgh, 1793.

NAPIER, *Archibald, second Lord*, continued during his whole life true to his duty, and, after making his escape from his confinement, which he shared with his father, he joined his uncle, the marquis of Montrose, at Cardross in 1645; displayed signal valour at the battle of Alderne; commanded the reserve at the battle of Alford; and, after the victory of Kilsith, was sent by Montrose to take the city of Edinburgh under his protection, when he had the satisfaction to release his father and friends who were there imprisoned. In 1646 he was besieged by general Middleton at Kincardine, in a house of the marquis of Montrose, and, being compelled to capitulate, he made his escape, and, joining the marquis, he retired with him to the continent, where he died in 1660.

NAPIER (*Her.*) or, as it was originally written, *Naper*, the name of a family of which mention is made as early as 1280, when John de Napier, who had considerable estates in the county of Dunbarton, is mentioned in a charter of Malcolm, earl of Lennox. He was one of those who defended the castle of Stirling against Edward, but were obliged to surrender in 1304. His descendant, sir Archibald Napier, of whom honourable mention is made under *History*, was created a peer of Scotland in 1627 by the title of lord Napier, of Merchistoun. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a saltire engrailed cantoned with four roses *gules*, for Napier; second and third *or*, on a bend *azure*, a mullet pierced betwixt two crescents of the first, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the second, for Scott of Thirlestane.

Crest. A right arm couped from the elbow, grasping a crescent *proper*.

Supporters. Dexter, an eagle *proper*; sinister, a chevalier in a coat of mail, holding a spear with a pennon, all *proper*. Below the shield, by way of compartment, on the embattlement of a tower *argent*, masoned *sable*, six lances disposed saltireways.

Motto. "Sans tache," and "Readdy, aye, Readdy."

NAPIER, *John* (*Biog.*) baron of Merchistoun, of the family abovementioned, and the inventor of logarithms, was born in 1550, and died in 1617, leaving, 1. 'A Plain Discovery of the Revelation of St. John,' 1593, in which he made erroneous calculations on the fulfilment of the prophecies. 2. 'Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio,' 1614. 3. 'Rabdologia, seu Numerationis per Virgulas Libri duo,' 1617; this contains the descriptions of the rods or bones since known by the name of Napier's Bones. 4. 'Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Constructio,' &c. 1619; besides his Letter to Anthony Bacon, the original of which is in the archbishop's library at Lambeth, entitled 'Secret Inventions, profitable and necessary in these Days for the Defence of this Island, and withstanding Strangers, Enemies to God's Truth and Religion,' dated June 2, 1596.

NAPHTHALI (*Bibl.*) נפתלי, sixth son of Jacob by Billah, Rachel's handmaid. His sons were Jahzeel, Guni, Jezer, and Shillim. The tribe of Naphthali encamped in the wilderness, north of the tabernacle, between Dan and Manasseh. *Gen.* xxx. 8, xlix.; *Numb.* ii.; 2 *Kings* xv.

NAPHTHUHIM (*Bibl.*) נפתחים, fourth son of Mizraim. *Gen.* x. 13.

NAPLES (*Geog.*) a kingdom in the south of Europe, comprising the southern part of Italy.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Ecclesiastical States, N. E. by the Gulf of Venice, and on every other side by the Mediterranean. It is 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, extending from 13° to 18° E. lon. and from 37° to 42° N. lat. in an irregular shape, not unlike a boot in form.

Division. It is divided into twelve provinces, namely, Napoli, or *Naples*, Terra di Lavoro, the ancient *Campania*, Principato, Citra and Ultra, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria, Citra and Ultra, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto, the last three forming the ancient *Apulia*, now Puglia.

Towns. The principal towns are,

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Neapolis,	*Naples.*
Tarentum,	*Taranto.*
Aquila and Amiternum,	*Aquila.*
Salernum,	*Salerno.*
Capua,	*Capua.*
Barium,	*Bari.*
Gallipolis,	*Gallipoli.*
Beneventum,	*Benevento.*
Arpinum,	*Arpino.*
Consentia,	*Cosenza.*

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Surrentum,	*Sorrento.*
Aquinum,	*Aquino.*
Aletium,	*Lezzo.*
Asculum,	*Ascoli.*
Melphis,	*Amalfi.*
Puteoli,	*Pozzuoli,* or *Puzzuoli.*

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Garigliano, the Volturno, Basiento, the Pescara, the Sangro, and the Ofanto, the ancient *Aufidus.*

Lakes. The principal lakes are the Celano, Agrano, Averno, Licola, Fusaro, Patrea, Lesina, Fondi, and Falerno.

Mountains. The kingdom of Naples is traversed by the great chain of the Apennines, which, entering it from the north, run in a south-east direction for nearly 100 miles, when they throw off a large lateral branch to the east, terminating in the peninsula of Monte Gargano. The highest summits of the chain are the Gran Sasso d'Italia, the Velino, the Sila, the Volture, Monte Barbara, Cape Miseno, and Vesuvius, less remarkable for its height, which does not much exceed 3900 feet, than for its volcanic eruptions.

History. After the destruction of the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, the kingdom of Naples was distinguished by the name of the *dukedom of Benevento,* being for the most part subject to the dukes of Benevento. Arechis, who had married one of the daughters of the last king of the Lombards, and governed the dukedom at this period, submitted and took the oath of allegiance to Charlemagne, but a few years after renounced his allegiance to the French, and declared himself an independent sovereign. He was, however, reduced to submission by the emperor, and was succeeded by his son Grimoald, whose successors were Grimoald II, Sico, Sicardo, Radelchis, Radelgarius, Adelgise, Gwideris, Radelchis II, Aio, and Radelchis, who was restored to his dukedom, but was finally deprived of it by the Saracens under Atenulphus, count of Capua, who, with the Greeks, became masters of the principal part of Italy. Atenulphus was succeeded by his son Landulph, whose successors were Landulph II, Landulph III, Gisulphus, and Pandulphus, Landulphus IV, Landulphus V, at whose death in 981 the emperor invaded Italy, when he defeated the Infidels, and took most of their possessions from them. But to the Normans was reserved the honour of clearing not only the country of Naples, but all Italy, of the Saracens, which they effected in the 11th century, when Robert Guiscard, a Norman captain, having conquered Calabria and Apulia, caused himself to be proclaimed duke of Apulia and Calabria in 1059. He was succeeded by Robert I, who added Sicily also to his other conquests. The following is a list of the princes of Naples and Sicily who succeeded this Robert:

Kings.	*Began to Reign.*	*Reigned.*
Roger I	1085	17 years.
Roger II	1102	27
Roger III	1129	24
William I	1152	14
William II	1166	23
Tancred	1189	3
William III	1192	2
Constance and the emperor Henry VI	1197	
Frederic II.		
Conrad.		
Manfred, killed in	1265	
Charles I of Anjou	1266	19
Charles II	1285	24 years.
Robert II	1309	34
Joan I	1343	39
Charles III	1382	4
Ladislaus	1386	28
Joan II	1414	20
René	1434	6
Alphonsus V, king of Arragon	1442	16
Ferdinand I	1458	36
Alphonsus II	1494	1
Charles VIII of France	1495	
Ferdinand II	1495	5
Louis XII of France	1501	2
Ferdinand V of Arragon	1503	13
Charles V, emperor	1516	42
Philip II of Spain	1558	40
Philip III	1598	23
Philip IV	1621	44
Charles II	1666	35
Philip V	1701	

By the treaty of Utrecht this king yielded the kingdom of Naples to the emperor Charles VI, who governed it until 17..5, when the Spanish troops entered Naples and took possession of it for the infant Don Carlos, son of Philip V, to whom the kingdom of Naples was ceded by a treaty of peace concluded between the emperor and the French. In 1806 this kingdom was seized by Bonaparte, who caused his brother Joseph to be proclaimed king; this latter was in 1808 succeeded by Murat; but, after the final defeat of the Neapolitan army by the Austrians and the death of Murat, in 1815, it reverted to its rightful sovereign, Ferdinand. *Paul. Diacon. de Reb. Gest. Longobard.; Richard. Chron.; Chron. Cassin.; Sigon. de Regn. Ital.; Giannon Hist. de Napol.; Summont. Hist. Neapol.; Spinell. Ephemerid. Neap. apud Murator.*

Naples, a very large city in the south-west of Italy, the capital of the kingdom of Naples above-mentioned, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Bay of Naples, 110 m. S. E. Rome, 380 S. S. E. Milan, and nearly 1000 S. E. Paris. Lon. 14° 15′ E. lat. 40° 30′ N.

History of Naples.

Naples, called by the Latins *Neapolis,* by the Italians *Napoli,* and by the Spaniards *Napoles,* has suffered at different periods from war, earthquakes, and the eruptions. It was exposed to the vicissitudes which befel the kingdom above-mentioned, of which it was the capital, but has, notwithstanding, progressively increased in wealth and prosperity. During the late revolutionary war it was twice occupied by a French army, and surrendered in 1815 to a British squadron, which was stationed there to support the interests of the rightful sovereign, Ferdinand. Naples contains several literary establishments, as the Royal Military School, the Naval College, and others; besides its University, which was founded in 1224. It is the see of an archbishop, having for its suffragans Aversa, Puzzuoli, Acerra, Nola, and Ischia. Councils were held here in 1568 and 1576.

NAPLOUS (*Geog.*) or *Napolose,* a considerable town of Palestine, capital of the Samaritans, which is called in Scripture *Sichem,* and by the Latins *Neapolis.* Lon. 35° 20′ E. lat. 32° N. The chief objects here venerated and visited are the tombs of Joseph and Joshua, but Jacob's well is regarded with peculiar reverence by the inhabitants. It was a body of Naplousians who were exposed to the massacre at Jaffa by the order of Bonaparte, called in an en-

gagement in October of that year, fighting valiantly, and refusing quarter from the enemy.

NASSAU, *William Henry de Zulestein*, son of the preceding, was greatly in the confidence of William III, on his coming over into England, and continued in his service until his death in 1708.

NASSAU *de Zulestein* (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Rochford, of which was William Henry Nassau de Zulestein, who was created in 1695 baron of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, viscount Tunbridge, co. Kent, and earl of Rochford, co. Essex. [Vide *Rochford*]

NASSAU, *William de, Prince of Orange*, vide *Orange*.

NASSER, *Ledinillah* (*Hist.*) vide *Al Nasser*.

NASSER, *Ben Ahmed*, a prince of the dynasty of the Samanides, succeeded his father Ahmed in the year of the Hegira 301, A. D. 911, and died in the year of the Hegira 331, after a glorious reign.

NASSER, *Ben Caloun*, sultan of the Mamlucks, died in the year of the Hegira 741, A. D. 1351, after a reign of nearly 45 years.

NASSOUF, *Bassa* (*Hist.*) grand vizir, and favourite of the emperor Achmet, was born of Christian parents in 612, and beheaded by order of the latter, after having been married to one of his daughters.

NATALIS, *Antonius* (*Hist.*) an accomplice in the conspiracy of Piso against Nero, was pardoned for making a discovery of the plot.

NATALIS (*Ecc.*) a confessor in the second century, who, after having fallen into the heresy of the Theodotians, made a public recantation of his errors. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5, c. 28.

NATALIS, *Comes* (*Biog.*) vide *Comes*.

NATALIS, *Michael*, an engraver of Liege, who died in 1670, at the age of 61, engraved representations of statues after the paintings of Rubens, Titian, &c. from the Justinian Gallery, which were much admired.

NATHAN (*Bibl.*) נתן, a prophet of the Lord in the reign of king David, whom he was sent to reprove for his murder of Uriah. 2 *Sam.* xi. &c.

NATHAN, son of David and Bathsheba. 2 *Sam.* v.

NATHAN, one of the chief of the Jews, who returned from Babylon with Ezra, and was sent by him to Iddo, to obtain Nethinim for the temple service. *Ezra* viii. 16.

NATHAN, the name of several other persons mentioned 2 *Sam.* xxiii.; 1 *Chron.* xi.; 1 *Kings* iv.

NATHAN, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a rabbi, who flourished in the 15th century, and was the first Jew who compiled a Hebrew concordance to the Bible, which was first printed at Venice in 1524; and afterwards reprinted at Basil in 1581; and Rome, 1622, in 4 vols. fol.; but the best edition is that published by Buxtorf, Basil, 1632.

NATHANAEL (*Bibl.*) נתנאל, son of Zuar, head or prince of the tribe of Issachar, at the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. *Numb.* i. 8.

NATHANAEL, fourth son of Jesse, and brother of David. 1 *Chron.* ii.

NATHANAEL, the name of several persons mentioned 1 *Chron.* ii. xv. xxiv.; 2 *Chron.* xv. xvii. xxxv.; *Ezra* x.

NATHANAEL, a disciple of Jesus Christ. *John* i. 46; xxii.

NATHAN-MELECH (*Bibl.*) נתן־מלך, an officer or eunuch of Manasseh, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xxiii.

NATIO (*Myth.*) a goddess among the Romans, who presided over the birth of children. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1.

NATISO (*Geog.*) now *Natisone*, a river rising in the Alps, and falling into the Adriatic, east of Aquilia.

NATOLIA (*Geog.*) or *Anatolia*, a country formerly called *Asia Minor*, the most western part of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, E. by Caramania, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. It is crossed from W. to E. by a chain of mountains formerly called Taurus. Kiutaga is the capital.

NATTA, *Mark Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian lawyer, of a noble family at Asti, in the 16th century, wrote 'De Pulchro;' 'De Deo;' 'De Immortalitate;' 'De Passione Domini;' each of which treatises forming a folio volume was printed in 1553—1587.

NATTIER, *John Mark* (*Biog.*) a French artist, was born at Paris in 1685, and died in 1766, leaving several designs for the Luxembourgh gallery, which have been engraved. Another artist of this name, who died at St. Petersburgh in 1763, was successful in the engraving of intaglios, and published a treatise on gems.

NAVA (*Geog.*) now *Nape*, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine at Binjun, below Mentz. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4.

NAVARRE (*Geog.*) a country of Europe, and formerly a kingdom, one part of which, called Upper Navarre, at present belongs to France, and the other, called Lower Navarre, to Spain. Pampeluna is the capital of the Spanish part, which is now by distinction known by the name of Navarre. The principal rivers are the Ebro, Arga, and Egba. The western part of the Pyrenees divides this province from France, and covers a great part of its surface, forming a number of passes or defiles, the principal of which are Lescou, Bastan, Roncal, and Roncesvalles, famed for the defeat of the rear-guard of Charlemagne, and the death of Roland.

History of Navarre.

The name of Navarre is supposed by some to be derived from Nava, Spanish for a pass, on account of the numerous passes in Navarre; but as the word Navarri occurs first in the Latin, for the name of a people, this etymology is very doubtful. The kingdom of Navarre took its rise from small beginnings, consisting at first of the inhabitants of the Pyrenees, who formed themselves into a principality for their protection against the Moors, when they chose Don Garcia Ximenes, as their first chief, who was succeeded by Garcias Inigo; Fortunio; Sancho Garcias; another Garcias; and Inigo Ximenes, surnamed *Arista*, who is supposed to have been the first who assumed the title of king, in the 9th century; he had for successors Ximenes Inigo; Inigo Ximenes; Garcias Inigo, who reigned from 850 to 870; Sancho Garcias I, who died in 905; Garcias Sancho II, who died in 925; Sancho II, surnamed *Abarca*; Garcias III; Sancho III, surnamed the *Great*, who died in 1035; Garcias IV, who was killed in 1054; Sancho IV, who was killed in 1076; Ramirez; Ramirez II, who died in 1116; Garcias Ramirez, who died in 1150; Sancho VI, surnamed the *Wise*, who died in 1194, and Sancho VII, who was deposed, and died in prison, as is said, in 1234. In him ended the male line of Inigo, which had held the kingdom of Navarre for near 400 years. By the marriage of his younger sister Blanche, of Navarre, with Thibaut V, earl of Champagne, the succession devolved to Thibaut, the fruit of this alliance, who succeeded his uncle Sancho in 1234; the following is a list of the kings of Navarre from this period, in chronological succession:

Kings.	*Began to Reign.*		*Reigned.*
Thibaut	1234		16 years
Thibaut II	1253		7
Henry, surnamed the *Fat*	1270		3
Joan I	1274	died in 1304	10
Philip the *Fair*	1284		30
Louis Hutin	1305		11
Philip the *Long*	1316		5
Charles the *Fair*	1321		7
Joan II	1328	died in 1349	
Philip III	1328		15

Kings.	Began to Reign.		Reigned.
Charles II	1343	....	43 years
Charles III	1386	....	40
Blanche	1425	....	16
John	1425	....	34
Eleonore	1479	....	24 days
Francis Phœbus	1479	....	4 years
Catherine	1483	died in 1517	
John d'Albret	1484	....	32
Henry d'Albret	1516	....	39
Joan III	1555	....	17
Antony of Bourbon	1562	....	10
Henry III of Navarre	1572	....	38

On the accession of Henry III of Navarre, and IV of France, to the throne of France, the crowns of Navarre and France became united, but the kings of Spain asserted a right to Upper Navarre, which, although strongly disputed by the kings of France, has ever since remained in their hands. *Marian. Hist. Hisp.; De Marca Hist. Gener.; de Bearn.; Texeira Vies de quelques Rois de Navarre; Mezer. Hist. de France; Saint Marthe Gall. Christ.*

NAVARRETE, *Juan Hernandes* (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter, was born in 1562 at Logronno, and died in 1579, leaving a Holy Family as his master-piece; besides his works at Valencia, Salamanca, and Estrella, which are little inferior.

NAVARRETTA, *Ferdinand* (*Ecc.*) a Spanish Dominican, and a native of Old Castille, was sent in 1646 on a mission to China, where he remained until his death in 1689. He wrote a work entitled 'Tradados Historicos, Politicos, Ethicos, y Religiosos, de la Monarchia de China;' the first volume was printed in folio at Madrid in 1676, and has since been inserted in Churchill's Voyages; the second volume was suppressed by the Inquisition, and the third was never printed.

NAUCLES (*Hist.*) a general of the mercenary troops of the Lacedemonians, against the Thebans.

NAUCRATES (*Biog.*) a Greek poet, who was employed by Artemisia to write a panegyric upon Mausolus. *Cic. Orat.* l. 2.

NAUCRATIS (*Geog.*) Ναύκρατις, a town of Egypt, in the Delta, not far from the mouth of the Nile, which was the birth-place of Athenæus, and was celebrated for its commerce. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 97; *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5; *Athen.* l. 11.

NAUDE (*Biog.*), or *Naudæus, Gabriel*, a French biographer, was born at Paris in 1600, and died in 1653, leaving 'Avis pour dresser une Bibliotheque,' Paris, 1627, and again in 1644, with Louis Jacob's 'Traité des plus Belles Bibliotheques;' 'Apologie pour les Grands Hommes soupçonnes de Magie,' 8vo. 1625; 'Bibliographia Politica,' 16mo. 1642; 'Hieronymi Cardani Vita,' 8vo. Paris. 1643; 'Jugement de tout ce qui a été imprimé contre le Cardinal Mazarin,' &c.

NAUDE, *Philip*, a mathematician and divine, was born at Metz in 1654, and died in 1729, leaving a 'System of Geometry,' in German; besides 'Meditations Saintes;' 'Morale Evangelique,' 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

NAUGERIUS (*Biog.*) or *Navagero, Andrew*, an Italian scholar and poet, was born in 1483, at Venice, of a patrician family, and died in 1529. His works were published under the title of 'Andreæ Naugerii Patricii Veneti Orationes duæ, Carminaque nonnulla,' fol. Venet. 1530. Aldus dedicated to him his 'Rhetorica Ciceronis.'

NAUMACHIUS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet, some fragments of whose verses are preserved in the collection of Greek poets.

NAUMBURG (*Geog.*) in the Latin of the middle ages *Neoburgum*, a town of Misnia, in Saxony, 18 m. S. S. W. Merseburg, and 28 W. S. W. Leipsig. Lon. 11° 40′ E, lat. 51° 8′ N. The princes of Saxony took this town during the civil wars on account of religion in 1552. It is the see of a bishop, which was transferred there from Saltz in 1028.

NAUNTON, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) a statesman in the reign of Elizabeth and James I, was born of an ancient family in Suffolk, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1635, after having been employed on different missions. He left 'Fragmenta Regalia,' which was first printed in 4to. in 1641, and still preserves his memory.

NAUPACTUS (*Geog.*) or *Naupactum*, Ναύπακτος, or Ναύπακτον, now *Lepanto*, a city of Ætolia, at the mouth of the Evenus, so called from ναῦς, a ship; and πήγνυμι, to build; because the Heraclidæ built the first ship there, which carried them to Peloponnesus. It first belonged to the Locri Ozolæ, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Athenians, who gave it to the Messenian fugitives. Philip, of Macedon, took it and gave it to the Ætolians, for which reason it has been generally reckoned one of their cities. *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 4; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 4.

NAUPACTUS (*Numis.*) some medals of this town are known by the inscriptions ΝΑΥ.; ΝΑΥΠΑΚΤΙΩΝ, i. e. *Naupactiorum;* sometimes with the name of their magistrates, called Ephori, as ΑΓΑΣΙΚΛΗΣ ΕΦΩΡΟΥ. They honoured Minerva and Diana on their medals. *Goltz. Græc.; Hunt. Num. Urb.; Peller. Rec. des Med. &c.*

NAUPLIA (*Geog.*) Ναυπλία, a maritime city of Peloponnesus, near Argos, which was the naval station of the Argives. *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 2.

NAUPLIUS (*Myth.*) Ναύπλιος, a son of Neptune and Amymone, and father of Palamedes, so unjustly sacrificed to the resentment of Ulysses, during the Trojan war. He, or another person of the same name, was one of the Argonauts. *Orph. Argon.; Apollon.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 14; *Schol. Eurip. in Orest.; Serv. in Virg. &c. &c.*

NAUPORTUS (*Geog.*) a town of Pannonia, on a river of the same name, now called *Ober*, or *Upper Laybach. Vell. Pat.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1.

NAUSICAA (*Myth.*) Ναυσικάα, a daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæaceans, who procured a hospitable reception for Ulysses, when he was shipwrecked on the coast, and afterwards married Telemachus, by whom she had a son called Perseptolis. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 6; *Hygin. Fab.* 126; *Paus.* l. 5; *Eustath. Odyss. &c.*

NAUSITHOUS (*Myth.*) Ναυσίθοος, a king of the Phæacians, father to Alcinous. He was the son of Neptune and Peribœa. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 1016; *Eustath. Odyss.* 6.

NAUSTATHMUS (*Geog.*) now *Bondaria*, a port of Cyrenaica. *Strab.* l. 17.

NAUTES (*Myth.*) a Trojan soothsayer, who comforted Æneas when his fleet was burnt in Sicily. He is said to have been the progenitor of the family of the Nautii, in Rome. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 5, *et Serv. in Loc.*

NAXIA (*Geog.*) or *Naxos*, an island of European Turkey, in the Grecian Archipelago, 15 miles long, and 50 broad, 5 miles E. Paros. It is the ancient Naxos, [vide *Naxos*] which was long in the possession of the Venetians, and the residence of the governors or dukes, of the family of the Sanutians, to whom they gave the government of this and the adjacent islands in 1210. They retained possession of Naxos until 1516, when Selim I became master of it. Its capital, Naxia, which is defended by a castle, is situated on the S. side of the island. Lon. 25° 32′ E. lat. 37° 8′ N. The only remains of antiquity in that island are the ruins of a temple of Bacchus. Its highest mountain is called Zia, which signifies Jupiter.

NAXOS (*Geog.*) Νάξος, an island and town in the Ægean Sea, anciently called Strongyle, Dia, Dionysias, and Calli-

polis, now *Naxia.* [Vide *Naxia.*] It received its name of Naxos, from Naxus, the leader of a Carian colony, which settled in this island. The Naxians were at one time governed by kings of their own, whom they exchanged for a republic, but fell soon after into the hands of the Persians. They sided, however, with the Greeks, when attacked by the Persians; and in the Peloponnesian war, they took the part of the Athenians. Near the town of Naxos the Lacedæmonians were defeated by Chabrias, A.C. 377. [Vide *Naxos* under *Numismatics*] *Herodot.* l. 5; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Pind. Pyth.* od. 4; *Diod.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 28; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 6.

Naxos, an ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily, founded 759 years before the Christian æra. This name was also sometimes given to another town in Sicily, otherwise called *Taurominium.*

Naxos (*Numis.*) many medals are extant bearing the inscription ΝΑΞΙΩΝ, some of which are ascribed to the island Naxos, from the type of Bacchus, who was particularly honoured there; but others are ascribed to the town of Sicily, from the additional inscription of ΑΣΣΙΝΟ, i. e. *Asine*, the name of a river in Sicily. *Goltz. Sicil.; Beger. Thesaur. Pellar. Rec. des Med. &c.*

NAYLER, *James* (*Hist.*) a quaker, who first served in the rebel army under Lambert, but leaving the military life in 1649, he took up with quakerism, which he carried to such a pitch of extravagance, that he was condemned as a blasphemer to be pilloried, whipped, branded on the forehead, and to have his tongue bored through with a red-hot iron, all which having been inflicted upon him, he was imprisoned till 1660, when he died just after his liberation.

NAZARETH (*Bibl.*) נצרת, a little town of Zebulun, in Lower Galilee, west of Tabor, and east of Ptolemais, the residence of our SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST for the first thirty years of his life. *Luke* ii. 51, &c. Epiphanius says, that in his time it was only a village, and that to the reign of Constantine the Great, it was inhabited by Jews alone, exclusive of Christians. It was afterwards erected into a bishop's see, suffragan of the patriarch of Jerusalem, and had two churches, but it is now fallen into decay, being an inconsiderable village, one-third of whose inhabitants are Mahometans. *Maundrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem.*

NAZIENZUS (*Geog.*) a town of Cappadocia, where St. Gregory was born, who is thence called Nazianzenus.

NEÆTHUS (*Geog.*) now *Neto*, a river of Magna Græcia, near Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* l. 15.

NEAL (*Biog.*) or *Nele, Thomas*, an English divine, was born at Yeate, in Gloucestershire, educated at Oxford, and died after 1590, but in what year is not precisely known, leaving 'Rabbi Davidis Kimchi Commentarii supra Hoseam, &c. Latini redditi per Thomam Nelum Heb. Linguæ Profess. Oxonii et Reginæ Elizabethæ inscripti,' a MS. which he presented to queen Elizabeth, during her visit in Oxford, and which is now in the British Museum. He also presented her majesty with a little book of Latin verses, containing the description of the colleges, and halls, &c. which were afterwards published by Hearne, at the end of 'Dodwell de Parma Equestri.'

Neal, *Daniel*, a dissenter, and the historian of the Puritans, was born in London in 1678, and died in 1743. The first volume of his History of the Puritans, was published in 1732, the second in 1733, the third in 1736, and the fourth in 1738. His work was animadverted upon by several writers, on its first appearance, particularly by Dr. Grey, but its character is now too well known to need any animadversion.

NEALE (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been changed from that of Burrard, and enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1769 on sir Harry Burrard. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow

Arms. *Azure*, a lion passant between three etoils *argent.*
Crest. A dexter hand and arm embowed, couped at the elbow, brandishing a sword *proper.*

NEALICES (*Biog.*) a painter, among whose master-pieces are reckoned a painting of Venus, a sea-fight between the Persians and the Egyptians, &c. *Plin.* l. 35.

NEANDER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a scholar, who was born in 1525 at Soraw, in Lower Silesia, and died in 1595, was the author of, 1. 'Erotemata Græcæ Linguæ, cum Præfatione Philippi Melancthonis de Utilitate Græcæ Linguæ,' 8vo. Basil. 1553, the last edition of which was published at Leipzig, in 8vo. 1589. 2. 'Græcæ Linguæ Tabulæ,' 8vo. Basil. 1554, and Wittemb. 1581. 3. 'Linguæ Hebraicæ Erotemata,' &c. 8vo. Basil. 1556, and often reprinted. 4. 'Aristologia Pindarica Græco-Latina,' &c. 8vo. Basil. 1556. 5. 'Aristologia Græco-Latina Euripidis,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1559. 6. 'Anthologicum Græco-Latinum,' 8vo. ibid. 1556. 7. 'Gnomonologia Græco-Latina, sive insigniores Sententiæ Philosophorum,' &c. 8vo. 1558. 8. 'Opus Aureum et Scholasticum,' Lips. 1577. 9. 'Sententiæ Theologicæ Selectiores,' &c.

NEANTHES (*Biog.*) an orator and historian of Cyzicum, who flourished A. C. 257.

NEAPOLIS (*Geog.*) the name of several towns, of which the most considerable is the town of Campania, now so well known by the name of *Naples*, which Horace designates by the epithet *otiosa*, to denote its refinement.

Horat. Epod. 5.

> *Et otiosa credidit Neapolis.*

Martial calls it *docta*, l. 5, ep. 79.

> *Et quas docta Neapolis creavit.*

It was anciently called Parthenope, from Parthenope, one of the Syrens, and is frequently mentioned under that name.

Virg. Georg. l. 4.

> *Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat*
> *Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis otii.*

Dionys. Perieg.

> Τῇ δ' ἐπι Καμπανῶν λιπαρὸν πέδον ἤχι μέλαθρον
> Αγνῆς Παρθενόπης, ςαχύων βεβριθὸς αμάλλαις
> Παρθενόπης, ἣν πόντος ἑοῖς ὑπεδέξετο κόλποις.

Sil. l. 12.

> *Sirenum dedit una suum et memorabile nomen*
> *Parthenope muris Acheloias; æquore cujus*
> *Regnavere diu cantus; quum dulce per undas*
> *Exitium miseris caneret non prospera nautis.*

Stat. Sylv. l. 1, carm. 2.

> *At te nascentem gremio mea prima recepit*
> *Parthenope; dulcisque solo tu gloria nostro*
> *Reptasti.*

Columel. Rust. Rer. l. x.

> *Doctaque Parthenope, Sebethide roscida lymphâ.*

Ovid. Met. l. 15, v. 711.

> *Herculeamque urbem, Stabiasque, et in otia natam*
> *Parthenopen.*

Neapolis is said to have been founded by a colony from Cuma.

Scymn. Perieg.

> Ἐκδὲ τῆς Κύμης, τῆς πρὸς Αόρνῳ κειμένης
> Κτίσιν κατὰ χρησμὸν ἔλαβεν ἡ Νεάπολις.

But other authors have ascribed a different origin to it. *Polyb.* l. 6; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Solin.* c. 8; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* l. 4, c. 3.

Neapolis, a town of Africa, now *Napoli di Barbaria.*

Neapolis, a town of Palestine, now *Napoli.*

Neapolis, a town of Macedonia, now *Christopoli.*

Neapolis (*Numis.*) medals are extant which are ascribed to the celebrated town of Campania, bearing the inscription ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, and for their types, the figure of Diana, Proserpine, the Minotaur, &c. The medals of Neapolis, in

Palestine, are known by the inscription of ΦΛΑΟΥΙ. ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙ. ΣΑΜΑΡΕΙΑΣ.—ΦΛ. ΝΕΑΣ ΠΟΛΕΩC CΥΡΙΑΣ ΠΑΛΑΙCΤΗΝΗC. This town struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Titus, Domitian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina Jun., Commodus, Caracalla, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Maximinus, Julia Mæsa, Philip Sen. and Jun., Otacilia, Trebonianus Gallus, and Volusianus.

NEARCHUS (*Hist.*) Νέαρχος, an officer who was sent by Alexander on a voyage of discovery in the Indian ocean, of which he gave an account that Arrian has been disposed to call in question. *Arrian. Alex. Exped.* l. 5, &c.; *Q. Curt.* l. 9; *Polyæn.* l. 6; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

NEAVE (*Her.*) a family of Norman extraction, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1795 on sir Richard Neave. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:
Arms. *Argent,* on a cross *sable,* five fleurs de lis *or.*
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or,* a lily stalked and leaved *vert,* flowered and seeded *or.*

NEBO (*Bibl.*) נבו, a city of Reuben, *Numb.* xxxii.; also of Judah, *Ezra* ii.

Nebo, a mountain beyond Jordan, where Moses died. *Deut.* xxxii; *Isaiah* xlvi; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 4.

Nebo, an idol of the Babylonians. *Isaiah* xlvi.

NEBRISSA (*Geog.*) a town in Hispania Bætica, now *Lebrixa,* near the Bætis.

Nebrissa (*Numis.*) a medal of the emperor Claudius bears the inscription of this town—COLONIA VENEREA NEBRISSA AUGUSTA. *Harduin. Oper.*

NECESSITAS (*Myth.*) a divinity, who presided over the fates and destinies of mankind, and was regarded as the mother of the Parcæ. She had a temple at Corinth, which none but her priests dared to enter. *Paus.* l. 2; *Plut. in Sympos.*

NEBUCHADNEZZAR (*Bibl.*) נבכדנאצר, a king of Assyria, whose wonderful history is narrated in 2 *Chron.* xxiv. &c. also by *Daniel, Jeremiah,* and *Isaiah.* He succeeded his father Nabopolassar, A. M. 3399, A. C. 605, and died A. M. 3442, A. C. 562. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 10; *Scaliger, Usher, Petavius, Riccioli, &c.*

Nebuchadnezzar (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Saosduchinus,* a king of Assyria, began to reign A. M. 3335, A. C. 669, and died A. M. 3356. *Judith* i.

Nebuchadnezzar, vide *Nabopolassar.*

NECHOS (*Hist.*) Νεκώς, called in Scripture *Pharoah-Nechos,* or *Nechoah,* son of Psammetichus, king of Egypt, succeeded his father A. M. 3388, A. C. 616. He attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. *Herod.* l. 2; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 10.

NECKER, *James* (*Hist.*) a banker of Paris and native of Geneva, son of Charles Frederick Necker, mentioned under *Biography,* was born in 1732, and died in 1804, after having rendered his name celebrated as the unfortunate minister of France in perilous and trying times. He wrote among other things 'Sur l'Administration de M. Necker par lui-même;' 'Du Pouvoir Executif;' 'Dernières Vües de Politiques et de Finance.' His daughter, who married baron de Stael, has made herself known by many publications.

Necker, *Charles Frederick* (*Biog.*) professor of civil law at Geneva, and father of the preceding, who died in 1760, published 'Four Letters on Ecclesiastical Discipline,' and a 'Description of the Government of the Germanic Body,' &c.

Necker, *Louis,* son of the preceding, and a banker as well as his youngest brother, wrote 'Theses de Electricitate,' &c.

NECKHAM (*Biog.*) *Necham,* or *Nequam, Alexander,* abbot of Cirencester, who died in 1217, was the author of various treatises of divinity, philosophy, and morality, which are preserved in MS. in our public libraries; besides which he was a poet and grammarian. Among his pieces of poetry is one entitled 'De Laude Sapientiæ Divinæ,' and another, 'De Vitâ Monasticâ,' &c.

NECTANEBUS (*Hist.*) *Nectanebis,* or *Nectanebo,* a king of Egypt, founded the dynasty of the Sebennytes in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemnon, king of Persia, A. M. 3606, A. C. 375, and was assassinated by Tachos, or *Taos,* after a reign of twelve years. *Diodor.* 15; *Jul. African.*; *Usser. Annal.*

Nectanebus II, grandson of the preceding, and the son of Tachos, made an alliance with Agesilaus, king of Sparta, by whose assistance he quelled a rebellion of his subjects. He was afterwards defeated by Darius, king of Persia, and, seeing no hope of succour, fled to Æthiopia, where he died A. C. 350. From that time Egypt became tributary to Persia. *Diod.* l. 16, &c.; *C. Nep. in Ages.*; *Plin.* l. 36.

NECTARIUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople, and native of Tarsus, who succeeded St. Gregory Nazianzen on his abdication in 381, and was succeeded by St. John Chrysostom in 397.

NEEDHAM (*Her.*) *Nedeham,* or *Nedham,* the name of a family of great note in the counties of Salop and Chester, descended from William de Nedeham, lord of Staunton, in the last named county, living in 1154. The first of this family that was ennobled was sir Robert Needham, who was created in 1625 viscount Kilmorey, and his brother Francis was created in 1822 earl of Kilmorey.

Needham, *Marchamont* (*Biog.*) a political writer, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1620, educated at Oxford, and died in 1678, leaving his 'Mercurius Britannicus,' which he wrote to favour the rebellion; 'Mercurius Pragmaticus,' which was against his party; and 'Mercurius Politicus,' by which he reconciled himself to them again. He published a number of other scurrilous things suitable to the temper of the times.

Needham, *John Tuberville,* a divine of the Romish church, and a philosopher, was born in 1713 in London, and died in 1781, leaving 'New Microscopical Discoveries,' Paris, 1745, and the same enlarged in 1750; 'De Inscriptione quadam Ægyptiaca Taurini inventa,' &c. 1771; 'On the Generation of Organized Bodies,' &c.; besides a number of papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions.

NEEFS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an architectural painter of Antwerp, was born in 1570, and died in 1651. His favourite subjects were the interior of churches, &c. of which he represented the decorations and every architectural member with extraordinary precision.

NEEMAN, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a son of Desa, king of Servia, succeeded his father in 1173, and reigned peaceably with his brothers until 1189, when his country was invaded by the emperor Isaac Angelus, and he was killed in battle. Neeman II, surnamed *Crapalus,* succeeded him in 1234, and died in 1254, after having made himself master of some provinces in Albania, which he took from the Greeks.

NEER, *Arnold Van der* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter, who was born at Amsterdam in 1619, and died in 1683, left several pictures, which are held in general esteem.

Neer, *Eglon Hendrick Van der,* son of the preceding, and his pupil, who died in 1703, at the age of 60, executed subjects in every branch of the art with considerable success, but particularly portraits.

NEERCASSEL, *John de* (*Biog.*) a Roman Catholic bishop of Castoria, in Holland, was born at Gorcum in 1626, and died in 1686, leaving, 1. 'De Sanctorum et præcipuè B. Mariæ Virginis Cultu,' &c. Colon. 1675, and a French translation in 1679. 2 'Tractatus de Lectione Scripturarum,' &c. 12mo. Embric. 1677. 3. 'Amor Pœnitens, seu de Divini Amoris ad Pœnitentiam Necessitate,' &c. Embric. 1685, &c.

NEGROPONT (*Geog.*) called by the Turks *Egribos,* anciently *Eubœa,* the largest island in the Archipelago, separated from the N. E. coast of Livadia by the Strait of

Negropont, the ancient *Euripus*, and is joined to the main-land in its narrowest part by a bridge. Negropont, the capital of the island, and the ancient *Chalcis*, is situated on the west coast. Lon. 23° 30′ E. lat. 38° 30′ N. having on the south side a port corresponding to the ancient *Aulis*, and capable of containing several hundred vessels in, perfect safety. In 1205 the Venetians conquered Negropont as well as all the other islands of the Archipelago; but in 1469 the town was besieged by an army of Turks, consisting of more than 120,000 men, with the sultan Mahomet II at their head, who, after a month, compelled the small garrison to surrender, when all were put to death with much barbarity. It was besieged again in 1688 by Francis Morosini, but without success, he being obliged to raise the siege, after having stormed the place with a general assault. Negropont is the see of an archbishop, of which Caristo, the ancient *Carystus*, is suffragan. The two principal promontories are Capo Figera, or Capo d'Ora, the ancient *Caphareus*, and Capo Lithar, the ancient *Ceneus*, or *Cæneus*. *Coronell. Descrip. de la Mor.; Spon. Voy.*

NEGRONI, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a cardinal of a noble family of Geneva, was born in 1629, created cardinal by Innocent XI in 1686, and died in 1713, after having been employed by Alexander VII, Clement IX and X, and Innocent XI, in the most important concerns.

NEHEMIAH (*Bibl.*) נחמיה, son of Hachaliah, was born at Babylon during the captivity; became cupbearer at the court of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and by the permission of this king rebuilt and fortified Jerusalem; corrected the abuses which had crept into the worship of the Jews, and died in peace, after having governed the people of Judah about 30 years. He is the author of the second book which bears the name of Esdras in the version, but that of Nehemiah in the Hebrew, although there are some things in this book which might lead to the supposition that it was compiled by another hand, probably from memoirs which Nehemiah wrote of his own government. *Esdras* i. ii.; *Euseb. in Chron. et Dem. Evang.* l. 8; *Usser. Annal. &c.*

NEHUSHTA (*Bibl.*) נחשתא, daughter of Elnathan, and mother of Jehoiachim, king of Judah. *2 Kings* xxiv.

NEKHAM (*Biog.*) vide *Neckham.*

NELEUS (*Myth.*) Νηλεὺς, a son of Neptune and Tyro, brother of Pelias, and father of Nestor, whose twelve sons were all killed by Hercules except the latter. [Vide *Nestor*] *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, &c.; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 10; *Paus.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6.

NELSON, *Horatio, Earl* (*Hist.*) the illustrious admiral, was born at Burnham Thorpe in 1758, entered on board the Raisonnable of 64 guns at the age of 12 under his maternal uncle, captain Maurice Suckling; accompanied the expedition in 1773, which was sent under the command of captains Phipps and Lutwidge, on a voyage of discovery to the North Pole; rose to the rank of lieutenant in 1777, and to that of post-captain in 1779 under admiral Peter Parker; gave a signal display of his intrepidity in 1780 in the attack upon Fort Juan, in the Gulf of Mexico, when, by gallantly storming the outposts, he contributed to the reduction of the place. He next commanded the Janus of 44 guns, from which he was removed to the Albemarle, and continued on the American station with sir Samuel Hood until the peace. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war a field was opened for the display of those supereminent talents which placed him at the head of our naval heroes. In 1793 he obtained the command of the Agamemnon of 64 guns, and assisted under lord Hood at the taking of Toulon and the siege of Bastia. He afterwards encountered five French ships of war, and acted in 1795 under lord Hotham in the two engagements in March and July of that year. As commodore he contributed largely to the victory obtained by admiral Jervis's fleet in 1797, when he compelled the St. Nicholas, 80 guns, and the San Joseph of 112, to strike. In his attack on the town of Santa Cruz, in the same year, he lost his right arm, and was enabled to say in his memorial to his majesty on that occasion that he had been engaged with the enemy 120 times. The battle of the Nile rendered the name of Nelson glorious throughout Europe; and, after a desperate conflict with the Danes in the attack on Copenhagen, he closed his valuable life in the midst of victory at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, after having done more than any one man in destroying the power of the enemy at sea. [Vide Plate XVI] In addition to the honours and rewards which were heaped upon him while living, he received the singular honour of a public funeral at his death, which was accompanied with every circumstance that could betoken the deep national feeling on such an occasion.

NELSON (*Her.*) this name, which has become so illustrious by the deeds of the hero above-mentioned, has also been amply honoured by the titles which were successively conferred on him, as that of baron Nelson of the Nile and of Hilborough, co. Norfolk, in 1801; viscount Merton, and earl Nelson of Trafalgar, and of Merton, co. Surrey, 1805; and duke of Bronte, in Sicily, in 1806. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a cross flory *sable*, a bend *gules*, surmounted by another of the field, charged with bombs fired *proper*; a chief undulated *argent*, thereon the waves of the sea, from which a palm-tree issuant between a disabled ship on the dexter, and a ruinous battery on the sinister, all *proper*. Over all on a fess wavy the word "Trafalgar."

Crests. 1. On a wreath of the colours, the stern of a Spanish man-of-war *proper*, thereon inscribed "San Joseph." 2. On a naval crown *or*, the chelenck, or plume of triumph, presented to Nelson by the grand seignior.

Supporters. On the dexter, a sailor armed with a cutlass and pair of pistols in his belt *proper*, the exterior hand supporting a staff, thereon hoisted a commodore's flag *gules*, in the other hand a palm-branch; on the sinister, a lion rampant regardant *proper*, in his mouth a broken flag-staff, therefrom flowing a Spanish flag *or* and *gules*; in the lion's paw a palm-branch granted 1797, augmented 1798, and again 1809.

Motto. "Palmam qui meruit ferat."

NELSON, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English gentleman, who, from the character of his writings and the course of his life, obtained the name of the *Pious Nelson*, was born in 1656 in London, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1714, after having remained a nonjuror till two years before his death. He wrote, 1. 'Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture,' &c. 2. 'A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts,' 8vo. 1704; and reprinted several times since. 3. 'A Letter on Church Government,' in answer to a pamphlet, entitled 'The Principles of the Protestant Reformation,' 8vo. 1705. 4. 'Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice,' &c. 8vo. 1707. 5. 'The Practice of true Devotion,' &c. 8vo. 1708. 6. 'Life of Bishop Bull,' 8vo. 1713. 7. 'Letter to Dr. Samuel Clarke,' prefixed to 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity vindicated against the Misrepresentations,' &c. 8vo. 1713. 8. 'An Address to Persons of Quality and Estate,' 8vo. 1715. 9. 'The whole Duty of a Christian, by Way of Question and Answer,' &c. 10. 'Thomas à Kempis' Christian Exercise.' 11. 'The Archbishop of Cambray's (Fenelon's) Pastoral Letter.' 12. 'Bishop Bull's important Points of Primitive Christianity maintained;' and other posthumous works of that prelate.

NELTHORPE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Gray's Inn, co. Middlesex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1666 on sir John Nelthorpe. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a pale *sable*, a sword erect of the first, hilt and pommel *or*.
Crest. An arm couped lying fessways holding in the hand a sword erect *argent*, hilt and pommel *or*.

NEMÆA (*Myth.*) Νεμέα, a town of Argolis, between Cleonæ and Philiris, where Hercules, in the 16th year of his age, killed the Nemean lion, whence the Nemean games were renewed, which had been originally instituted in honour of Archemorus. *Pind. in Nem. et Schol.; Apollod.* l. 1, 3; *Liv.* l. 27; *Hygin. Fab.* 30, &c.; *Strab.* l. 8; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

NEMAUSUS (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Nismes* [vide *Nismes*], so called from Nemausus, its founder. A colony was sent thither by Augustus, which is commemorated on some medals. [Vide *Nemausus* under *Numismatics*] *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3.

Nemausus (*Numis.*) this town struck medals as a colony of Augustus; and also some as an independent place, bearing the inscription—NEM. COL. i. e. *Nemausus Colonia;* and on the reverse of some, the heads of Augustus and Agrippa, inscription—IMP. DIVI F.

NEMESIANUS, *Aurelius Olympius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, and native of Carthage, in the reign of Carus, whose poem, entitled 'Cynegeticon,' and four eclogues, are still extant. They were published by Paulus Manutius in 1538; by Bertholet in 1613; and with the notes of Janus Vlitius, Lugd. Bat. 1653. This Nemesianus was also author of two other poems mentioned by Vopiscus, namely Alieutica and Nautica. There was likewise another poet of the same name, and of the same age, who wrote a piece entitled, 'Ixeutica,' which is published among the 'Poetæ Rei Venaticæ,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1528; and among the 'Poet. Lat. Min.' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1731. *Vopisc. in Vit. Numerian.*

NEMESIS (*Myth.*) Νέμεσις, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox and Oceanus, or of Jupiter and Necessitas. She was the avenger of crimes.

Eurip. Phœniss. v. 189.

> ἰὼ Νέμεσι, καὶ Διὸς
> βαρύβρομοι βρονταὶ,
> κεραυνίον τε πῦρ αἰθαλόεν
> σύ τοι, μεγαληγορίαν
> ὑπεράνορα κοιμίζοις.

Callim. Hymn. ad Cer. v. 57.

> Νέμεσις δὲ κακὰν ἐγράψατο φωνάν.

Catull. Epig. 51. *de Nemes.*

> *Est vehemens Dea, lædere hanc caveto.*

She was called *Rhamnusa*, because worshipped at Rhamnus, and *Adrastia*, from the temple which Adrastus, king of Argos, erected to her when he went against Thebes. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Poet. Astronom.; Plin.* l. 11; *Lactant. de Fals. Relig.* c. 21.

Nemesis (*Numis.*) this goddess is commonly represented with a wheel at her foot, or in her hand; and sometimes a sistrum, or a sort of roller, with one hand lifted up towards her mouth. *Vaillant. Præst.; Beg. Thes. &c.*

NEMESIUS (*Ecc.*) a Greek philosopher, who on embracing Christianity was made bishop of Emesa, in Phœnicia, where he was born about 370. A treatise of his is still extant, entitled, 'De Naturâ Hominis.' This treatise was edited in Greek, with the Latin version of Ellebodius, 12mo. Antv. 1565; and again 8vo. Oxon. 1671; and also inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.'

NEMESTRINUS (*Myth.*) a deity who presided over the feasts celebrated at Rome, under the name of Nemora. *Arnob. cont. Gent.* l. 4.

NEMETACUM (*Geog.*) vide *Atrebates*.

NEMETES (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, who inhabited the town and country now called *Spire*. *Tacit. de German.*

NEMOSINUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Nemours*.

NEMOSUS (*Geog.*) the capital of the Arverni, in Gaul, now *Clermont*.

NEMOURS (*Geog.*) in Latin *Nemosinum*, a small town in the central part of France, situated in a low district on the river Loiny, 11 m. S. Fontainbleau, 52 S. E. Paris. It was the scene of an action between the French and Austrians in 1814.

NEMUEL (*Bibl.*) נמואל, son of Eliab, of Reuben, brother of Dathan and Abiram.

Nemuel, son of Simeon, and head of a family.

NENNIUS (*Biog.*) a British historian, who flourished in the seventh century, was the author of several works, of which the only one extant is his 'Historia Britonum,' or, 'Eulogium Britanniæ,' which has been printed in Gale's 'Historiæ Britanniæ Scriptores.'

NEOBULE (*Biog.*) a daughter of Lycambe, betrothed to the poet Archilochus. [Vide *Lycambe*]

NEOCLES (*Biog.*) an Athenian philosopher, father, or, according to Cicero, brother to the philosopher Epicurus.

NEOMAGUS (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Nimeguen*.

NEOPTOLEMUS (*Myth.*) Νεοπτόλεμος, a king of Epirus, son of Achilles and Deidamia, called also Pyrrhus, from the yellow colour of his hair. He was the first who entered the wooden horse at the siege of Troy, and distinguished himself by his fierceness and cruelty. He was slain in an attempt to plunder the temple of Delphos. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Pind. Nem.* 7; *Eurip. Androm. et Schol.; Sophocl. Philoct.; Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.; Paterc.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 10; *Eustath. in Odyss. &c.*

Neoptolemus (*Hist.*) an uncle of the celebrated Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who assisted the Tarentines. He was put to death for attempting to poison his nephew. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Neoptolemus, one of Alexander's relations, who was the first that climbed the walls of Gaza, when that city was taken by the conqueror. After the king's death he received Armenia as his kingdom, and made war upon Eumenes, by whom he was killed, A. C. 321. *C. Nep. in Eumen.*

Neoptolemus, one of the officers of Mithridates the Great, who was beaten by Lucullus in a naval engagement. *Plut. in Luc.*

Neoptolemus (*Biog.*) a tragic poet of Athens, who was greatly in favour with Philip, king of Macedon. *Diod.* l. 16.

NEPEAN (*Her.*) the name of a family in Dorsetshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1802 on the right hon. sir Evan Nepean. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:
Arms. *Gules*, a fesse wavy *erminois*, between three mullets *argent*.
Crest. On a mount *vert*, a goat passant *sable*, charged on his side with ermine spots in fesse *or*, collared and attired *or*.

NEPHELE (*Myth.*) Νεφέλη, the first wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, and mother of Phryx and Helle, who was repudiated under the pretence of being subject to fits of insanity, and was afterwards changed into a cloud. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 11; *Flacc.* l. 11, &c.

NEPHERITES (*Hist.*) a king of Egypt, who assisted the Spartans against Persia when Agesilaus was in Asia. *Diod.* l. 14.

NEPOS, *Julius* (*Hist.*) son of Nepotianus, by a sister of Marcellinus, the patrician, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, in opposition to Glycerius, in 474, and was assassinated in 480, by two of his people, whom Glycerius had corrupted. *Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Jornand. in Chron.*



Nepos (*Numis.*) the medals of this usurper bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions—D. N. JULIUS NEPOS. AUG.—D. N. JUL. NEPOS. P. F. AUG.—FL. JUL. NEPOS. PERP. P. F. AUG.; on the reverse VICTORIA AUGG.—URBS ROMA.—VOT. V. MULT. X. *Vaill. Præst.; Du Cange Fam. Byzant.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Med. Imper. Rom. &c.*

Nepos, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian who flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar, and lived, according to St. Jerome, to the sixth year of Augustus. According to Catullus he was an Italian by birth, and born at Hostilia, a small town in the territory of Verona, in Cisalpine Gaul; but Ausonius makes him a Gaul by birth. He was the intimate friend of Cicero and Atticus, and wrote the Lives of the Greek Historians, as also three books of Chronicles; but of all his compositions nothing remains except his Lives of the Greek and Roman Generals. Among the many good editions of this author, that of Verheyk, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1773, and that of Glasgow, 12mo. 1761, may be reckoned the best.

NEPOTIANUS, *Flavius Popilius* (*Hist.*) a son of Eutropia, sister of Constantine, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor after the death of Constans; but was murdered by Anicetus, after a reign of 28 days. *Aurel. Vict. Epit.; Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Zosim. Hist.* l. 2.



Nepotianus (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the above-mentioned prince, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure, inscriptions—NEPOTIANUS CAESAR.—FL. NEP. CONSTANTINUS AUG.; on the reverse, URBS ROMA FELIX.—GLORIA ROMANORUM, &c. *Stad. Imp. Roman.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Med. Imp. Rom. &c.; Mus. Pembroch. &c.*

NEPTUNUS (*Myth.*) *Neptune*, in the Greek Ποσειδάων, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. He was devoured by his father on the day of his birth; but restored to life by means of Metis, who gave Saturn a potion. Neptune shared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, and received as his portion the empire of the sea.

Virg. Æn. l. 1.

Non illi imperium pelagi sævumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum.

He is said to have first taught the art of horsemanship, wherefore a horse was commonly sacrificed to him. *Hom. Il. passim.; Hesiod. Theogn.; Herodot.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 157; *August. de Civ. Dei*, c. 18, &c.



Neptunus (*Numis.*) this deity is mostly represented under the form of an old man with a trident, and sometimes accompanied with a dolphin, which he holds in his hand, while resting his feet on the beak of a ship, to denote his dominion over the sea, as in the annexed figure; sometimes with the inscription—NEPTUNO REDUCI.—NEPTUNO AUG. &c.

NEQUAM (*Biog.*) vide *Neckham.*

NEREUS (*Myth.*) Νηρεὺς, a sea deity, son of Oceanus and Terra, who married Doris, by whom he had several daughters, called Nereides. He was generally represented as an old man with a long flowing beard, &c. *Hom. Il.* l. 18; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 240; *Orph. Argon.; Euripid in Iphig.; Apollod.* l. 3, &c.

NERI, *St. Philip de* (*Ecc.*) founder of the congregation of the Oratory in Italy, was born in 1515, of a noble family at Florence, and died in 1595. The congregation founded by St. Philip de Neri was confirmed in 1574 by pope Gregory XIII, and took the name of the Oratory, because the original assemblies which gave rise to its establishment were held in an oratory of St. Jerome's church.

NERIUM (*Geog.*) or *Artabrum*, a promontory of Spain, on the Atlantic, now *Cape Finisterre.*

NERIUS (*Hist.*) duke of Athens, succeeded Antony Acciaioli, natural son of Rainier Acciaioli, but was expelled by Chalcondylus. His brother, Antony Nerius, succeeded him, and had another Nerius for his successor, who was expelled by an usurper named Francus; but the latter was deprived of his government by the Turks, who took possession of Athens, and placed a garrison in it.

NERLI, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, was born at Florence in 1636, sent as nuncio into Poland, Germany, and France, by Clement X, from whom he received a cardinal's hat in 1673, and died in 1708.

Nerli, *Philip de* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born at Florence in 1485, and died in 1556, leaving 'Commentari de' Fatti Civili,' fol. Augsburg, 1728.

NERO (*Hist.*) one of the surnames of the *gens Claudia*, which, during the times of the republic, was honoured with twenty-eight consulships, five dictatorships, six triumphs, seven censorships, and two ovations. They assumed the name of Nero, because in the Sabine language this word signified strong and warlike. *Sueton. Tib.*

Nero, *Claudius*, vide *Claudius.*

Nero, *Tib. Claudius*, the husband of Livia, by whom he had two sons; Tiberius, afterwards emperor, and Drusus.

Nero, *Tib. Claudius*, vide *Tiberius.*

Nero, *Claudius Drusus*, a son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and brother of Drusus the Younger, was ruined by Sejanus, and banished by order of Tiberius to the island of Pontia, where he died. *Sueton. in Tib.*

Nero, *Claudius Domitius*, the emperor, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, succeeded him four years after, and killed himself in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of thirteen years and eight months, in which he had rendered himself so odious to his subjects, that they willingly acknowledged Galba as emperor in his place, and sentenced the degraded prince to be thrown down the Tarpeian rock. He escaped the execution of this sentence by a voluntary death. Several conspiracies had been set on foot against him, previous to that in which Galba succeeded; but none was so formidable as that of Piso, which was frustrated by the confession of a slave. Among the atrocities which marked this reign was the persecution of the Christians, which was begun by Nero, and carried on with greater barbarity than in any subsequent reign. The apostles Peter and Paul suffered on this occasion, the former of whom was crucified with his head downward, and the latter was beheaded. Under pretence that the Christians had set Rome on fire, which all believed to be his own act, he ordered many of them to be sewn up in the skins of wild beasts, and exposed to dogs, and others to be sewed up in pitched coverings, and then set on fire, besides a variety of other tortures, by which he contrived to increase their sufferings. The name of Nero has therefore since become proverbial for cruelty and extravagant tyranny. *Plin* l. 7; *Suet. in Vit.; Plut. in Galb.; Dio.* l. 64; *Aurel. Vict. in Epit.*

Nero (*Numis.*) numerous coins and medals are extant of this emperor, bearing his effigy [vide Plate I], and inscriptions denoting his titles and dignities, as CAESAR PRINC. JUVENT. GERM.; on medals struck between A. D. 51 and 53, AUGUSTUS P. M. TR. P. COS. DESIG. P. P. GERM.; A. D. 54, P. M. TR. P. XII. XIII. COS. DES. V. P. P. GERM. &c.; A. D. 66, his effigy is circumscribed with his full name and titles, NERO CLAUD. CAES. DRUSUS GERM. PRINC. JUVENT.—NERO CLAUD. DIVI CLAUD. F. CAESAR AUG. GERMAN.—NERONI CLAUD. DIVI F. CAES. AUG.

GERM. IMP. TR. P.—IMP. NERO CAESAR AUGUSTUS.—IMP. NERO CAESAR AUG. P. MAX.; in the Greek, ΝΕΡ. ΚΛΑΥ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤ.—ΝΕΡ. ΚΛΑΥ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΣΕΒ.—ΑΥ. ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥΔΙ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ.—ΝΕΡΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ. On the reverse, ADLOCUTIO COHORT.—ADVENTUS AUGUSTI.—AGRIPP. AUG. DIVI CLAUD. NERONIS CAES. MATER.—ANNONA AUGUSTI CERES.—ARA PACIS.—AUGUSTI PORT. OST. S. C. CERTA. QUINQUE ROM. CONS. — CONCORDIA AUG.— CONGIAR DAT. RO. P.—DECURSIO P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.—EQUESTER ORDO PRINC. JUVENT.—EX. S. C. OB. CIVES SERVATOS. S. P. Q. R.—GENIO AUGUSTI IMPERATOR ITER.—JUPITER CUSTOS.—PACE. P. R. TERRA MARIQ. PARTA JANUM CLAUSIT.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. &c.—SABINAE.—SACERD. COOPT. IN OMN. CONL. SUPRA NUM.—SECURITAS AUGUSTI.—VICTORIA AUGUSTI. Medals were struck of this emperor by the cities of Alabanda, Alexandria, Ancyra, Antioch, Cæsarea, Cos, Cuma, Damascus, Ephesus, Galatæ, Lacedæmon, Magnesia, Nicæa, Nicomedia, Nicopolis, Patræ, Pergamus, Philadelphia, Pessinus, Philippi, Prusa, Ptolemais, Samos, Sardis, Sebaste, Sidon, Sinope, Smyrna, Teos, Thyatira, Tripolis, &c. Many of his medals struck at Rome represent the Ludi Circenses, or a hunting of different wild beasts, or combats of men with beasts. On very many the emperor is represented as hunting a lion, taming the centaur, driving a chariot, playing on a harp; on others are the figures of Apollo, of Cybele, of Isis, Jupiter, Laocoon, Mars, Minerva, Victory, &c.

NERTOBRICA (*Geog.*) a town in Hispan. Bætica, now *Valeria*.

NERVA, *Cocceius* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A. D. 96, died in his 72d year, A. D. 98, after a reign of two years, during which time he adopted Trajan as his successor. *Suet. in Domit.; Martial*, l. 11, ep. 6; *Dio in Vit.; Aurel. Vict. de Cæsar.*

NERVA, *M. Cocceius*, a consul in the reign of Tiberius, who starved himself. *Tacit. Annal.*

NERVA (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy [vide Plate I], and the inscriptions—NERVA AUG.—NERVA CAES. AUG.—CAESAR NERVA AUG. III. COS.—IMP. CAES. NERVA.—IMP. NERVA CAES. AUG. P. M. TR. P. or TR. P. II. COS. III. P. P. &c.—DIVI NERVA ET TRAJANUS PAT.—DIVI NERVA ET PLOTINA IMP. TRAJANI; in the Greek, ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ. ΝΕΡΟΥΑΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤ. ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΤΡΙΤΟΥ.—ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΝΕΡΟΥΑΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΥΠΑΤ. Γ.—ΕΛΕΥΘ. ΔΗΜΟΥ. i. e. Ἐλευθέρη δήμη.—ΝΕΡΟΥΑΝ ΘΕΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ. On the reverse of the Greek coins, ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ Α. L. Α. i. e. *anno primo, &c.* On the reverse of the Latin, ADLOCUTIO AUG.—AEQUITAS AUG. &c.—CONCORDIA EXERCITUUM.—CONSECRATIO.—COS. II. DESIGN. III. P. P.—COS. III. P. P.—COS. V. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINC.—DIVUS TRAJANUS PATER.—FISCI JUDAICI CALUMNIA SUBLATA.—FORTUNAE REDUCI. &c.—IMP. NERVA CAES. AUG. P. M. TR. P. II.—COS. III. P. P. &c.—JUSTITIA AUG.—LIBERTAS PUBLICA.—MONETA AUGUST.—PLEBI URBANAE FRUM. CONSTITUTO.—PROVIDENTIA SENATUS.—ROMA FELIX.—SALUS PUBLICA.—SECURITAS POP. ROMANI.—TUTELA ITALIAE.—VICTORIA AUG. &c. Medals were struck of this emperor by Alexandria, Amastris, Ancyra, Antioch, Berytus, Cassandria, Cnidus, Crete, Galatia, Parium, Patræ, Pergamus, Rhodes, Tarsus, and Tyre, &c. *Vaill. Comment. Præst.; Patin. Impp.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Morell. in Aug.; Med. Impp.; Pembroch. Mus. &c.*

NERVII (*Geog.*) a warlike people of Belgic Gaul, who attacked J. Cæsar, but were totally defeated. They inhabited the country now known by the name of *Hainault*. *Lucan.* l. 1, v. 427.

—— Nimiumque rebellis
Nervius.

Cæs. de Bell. Gall. l. 2.

NERULUM (*Geog.*) now *Lagonegro*, an inland town of Lucania. *Liv.* l. 9, c. 20.

NESACTUM (*Geog.*) a town of Istria, at the mouth of the Arsia, now *Castel Nuovo*.

NESBIT (*Biog.*) or *Nisbit, Alexander*, youngest son of lord president Nesbit, of Dirlton, was born at Edinburgh in 1672, and died in 1725, leaving 'A Book of Heraldry,' in 2 vols. fol. Edinburgh, 1722-42, and reprinted since; also 'Heraldical Essay on additional Figures, and Marks of Cadency,' 8vo.; and 'An Essay on the ancient and modern Use of Armories,' 4to. London, 1718.

NESIS (*Geog.*) now *Nesita*, an island on the coast of Campania, famous for its asparagus. Lucan and Statius speak of its unwholesome atmosphere.

Lucan. l. 6, v. 89.

Tradit iners cœlum fluida contagia pestis
Obscuram in nubem; tali spiramine Nesis
Emittit Stygium nebulosis aëra saxis.

Stat. l. 2, sylv. 2.

—— Inde malignam
Aëra respirat pelago circumflua Nesis.

NESSE, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born in 1621, at North Cowes, in Yorkshire, and died 1705, leaving 'History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament,' &c. 4 vols. fol. 1690.

NESSUS (*Myth.*) Νέσσος, a centaur, who having offered violence to Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, was killed by the hero with one of his poisoned arrows. As he was expiring he gave to Dejanira a tunic, which he assured her if she presented to her husband would recal him from any unlawful loves. Dejanira received it with pleasure, and having sent it as a present to Hercules during his absence, he was consumed by it as soon as he put it on.

Stat. Theb. l. 11.

Qualis ubi implicitum Tirynthius ossibus ignem
Sensit, et Œtæas membris accedere vestes
Tota incepta tamen, libataque thura ferebat
Durus adhuc, patiensque mali, mox grande coactus
Ingemuit, victorque furit per viscera Nessus.

Ovid. Epist. 9.

Illita Nesseo misi tibi texta veneno.

Senec. in Hercul.

Tabe Nessea illita palla.

Sophoc. Trach.; Apollod. l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 34; *Lactant. ad Theb.*

NESTOCLES (*Biog.*) a famous sculptor of Greece, rival to Phidias.

NESTOR (*Myth.*) Νέστωρ, a son of Neleus and Chloris, nephew to Pelias, and grandson to Neptune, whose eleven brothers, with his father, were killed by Hercules. He being of too tender an age to engage with the conqueror his life was spared, and he was placed on the throne of Pylos by Hercules himself; and was afterwards distinguished by his valour in the battle of the Lapithæ, as by his wisdom at the Trojan war. At the conclusion of this war he retired to Greece, where he spent the rest of his days in tranquillity. He is celebrated by the poets for his great age. *Hom. Od.* l. 3, v. 245.

Τρὶς γάρ δή μιν φασὶν ἀνάξασθαι γένε' ἀνδρῶν.

Juven. Sat. 10.

Rex Pylius, magno si quicquam credis Homero,
Exemplum vitæ fuit à cornice secundæ.

Horat. l. 2, od. 9.

At non ter ævo functus amabilem
Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex
Annos.——

Ovid. Met. l. 12, v. 169.

—— *Vixi*
Annos bis centum, nunc tertia vivitur ætas.

Hom. Il. passim; Apollod. l. 1; *Cic. ad Fam.; Hygin. Fab.* 10, 273; *Paus.* l. 3, &c.

NESTOR (*Biog.*) a monk, of the convent of Petchersti, at Kiof, in Russia, was born in 1056, at Bielzier, and is supposed to have died about 1115. He was the author of a Chronicle, or History of Russia, of which a translation was published by Muller in 1732. Nestor was followed by three annalists, namely, Sylvester, abbot of the convent of St. Michael, at Kiof, and bishop of Perislaf, who died in 1123, whose Chronicle commences from 1115 and continues to 1123; which was continued by two anonymous writers to 1203.

NESTOR, *Dionysius*, a scholar, who flourished in the 15th century, was the author of a Latin dictionary, which was published under the title of 'Onomasticon,' fol. Mediol. 1483; and reprinted in 1488, 1496, 1502, and 1507.

NESTORIUS (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch, and bishop of Constantinople, was born at Germanica, a city of Syria, in the fifth century, and raised to the see of Constantinople on account of his reputed piety in 429; after which he began to disturb the peace of the church by broaching doctrines of his own respecting the Trinity, and became the leader of a sect called after him Nestorians.

NESTUS (*Geog.*) or *Nessus*, Νέσος, now *Nesto*, a small river of Thrace, rising in mount Rhodope, and falling into the Ægean Sea above the island of Thasos. *Herod.* l. 7.

NETHANIAH (*Bibl.*) נתניה, of the blood royal of Judah, and father of Ishmael, who slew Gedaliah. 2 *Kings* xxv. 23.

NETSCHER, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a painter of Prague, was born in 1639, and died in 1684, leaving, among other specimens of his skill, a Lady and a Dog; a Lady with her Hands joined; Lord Berkeley of Stratton, his Lady, and a Servant, in one piece, date 1676, &c.

NETSCHER, *Theodore*, his son, and pupil, who died in 1732, at the age of 71, principally excelled in portrait painting.

NETSCHER, *Constantine*, another son, who died in 1722, at the age of 52, was also reckoned a skilful portrait painter.

NETTERVILLE (*Her.*) the name of a family in Ireland, which enjoys the dignity of viscount, conferred in 1622 on sir John Netterville. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a cross *gules*, fretty *or*.
Crest. On a wreath, a demi-lion rampant *gules*, bezanty.
Supporters. The dexter, a sea-horse, parti per fess *gules* and *proper*, the mane, legs, fins, and tip of the tail *or*; the sinister, a lion gardant *gules*, bezanty.
Motto. "Cruci dum spiro, fido."

NETTER (*Biog.*) vide *Waldensis*.

NETTLETON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1683, at Dewsbury, and died in 1742, leaving a treatise, entitled, 'Some Thoughts concerning Virtue and Happiness, in a Letter to a Clergyman,' 8vo. 1729, 1736, and 1751; besides a number of papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions.

NETTUNO (*Geog.*) a town of Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium, at the mouth of the Loracina, 24 m. S. by E. Rome.

NETUM (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, now *Noto*, on the east of Syracuse. *Sic. in Ver.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3.

NEUBRIGENSIS, *Gulielmus* (*Biog.*) or *William of Newborough*, or *Newburgh*, an English historian, whose real name is said to have been *Petit*, was born in 1136, at Bridlington, in Yorkshire, but at what period he died is not known. His History from the Norman Conquest to the Year 1197, was published at Paris, with Picard's notes, 8vo. 1610, next by Gale, and lastly by Hearne, in 3 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1719.

NEVE, *Timothy* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1694, at Wotton, in Shropshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1727, leaving an 'Essay on the Invention of Printing,' &c. His son Timothy, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1798, published 'Animadversions on Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole,' 8vo.; besides his Bampton Lectures, &c.

NEVERS (*Geog.*) a town of France, capital of the former province of Nivernois, and of the modern department of the Nievre, situated on the right bank of the Loire, 30 m. N. N. W. Moulins, 116 N. W. Lyons, 145 S. by E. Paris. This town, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Noviodunum*, has since been called *Nivernæ, Nivernium, Vadicassium, &c.* It was erected into a county under the first race of French kings, and into a duchy by Charles VII in 1457. A council is said to have been held here in 763.

NEVILE (*Biog.*) or *Nevyle, Alexander*, an English poetical writer, descended from the family of Neville, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1544, and died in 1614, leaving, 1. 'Kettus, sive de Furoribus Norfolciensium Ketto Duce,' 4to. Lond. 1575; reprinted in 1582, in Latin and English; and in English in 1615 and 1623. 2. 'Apologia ad Walliæ Proceres,' 4to. Lond. 1576. 3. A translation or paraphrase of 'Œdipus,' which was inserted in the collection of Seneca's Tragedies, translated by Studley, Nuce, Heywood, &c.

NEVILE, or *Nevil, Thomas*, brother to the preceding, who died Dean of Canterbury in 1615, was a great benefactor to Trinity College, Cambridge, having expended more than 3000*l.* in rebuilding the quadrangle which retains the name of Nevile's court.

NEVILE, or *Neville, Henry*, a republican writer, was born in 1620, and died in 1694, after having joined in the rebellion until the protectorate of Cromwell, whom he opposed. He wrote 'Plato Redivivus; or, a Dialogue concerning Government,' 1641; which Mr. Hollis, in his republican zeal, reprinted in 1763; 'The Parliament of Ladies;' 'Shuffling, Cutting, and Dealing,' &c. a satire on Cromwell; 'The Isle of Pines,' 4to. Lond. 1668.

NEVILLE (*Hist.*) or *Nevil, Robert de*, governor of the castles of Norham and Werke, in the reign of Henry III, was made captain-general of all the king's forces beyond the Trent, &c.; but afterwards fell off to the rebellious barons.

NEVILLE, or *Nevile, Ranulph*, his grandson, who held many high employments in the state in the time of Edward III, was once taken prisoner in a skirmish with the Scots, and retained some time in the custody of Patrick, earl of Dunbar; but afterwards had an eminent command at the battle of Durham, and attended the king into France.

NEVILLE, *John de*, son of the preceding, served a long time and with great distinction in the wars of France, and reduced the province of Aquitaine, of which he was governor, to a state of quiet, that had been overrun by the French. He won, or had surrendered to him, eighty-three walled towns, castles, and forts.

NEVILLE, *Ralph de*, vide *Westmoreland*.

NEVILLE (*Her.*) the name of an illustrious family, from which have sprung six earls of Westmoreland, two earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an earl of Kent, a marquis Montacute, a baron Ferrers, several barons Latimer, and Abergavenny, one queen, five duchesses, besides countesses and baronesses, an archbishop of York, and a number of gentry. The Nevilles are descended in the male line from Gospatrick, earl of Northumberland. The first that was ennobled was Ralph de Neville, who was advanced to the title of earl of Westmoreland in 21 Rich. II. This title was forfeited by Charles Neville, the sixth earl, in 1569. Richard

de Neville, eldest son by a second marriage of the first earl of Westmoreland, became earl of Salisbury in right of his wife; and his son Richard was earl of Salisbury and Warwick, commonly known by the name of the king-maker; and John, the second son of the first earl of Salisbury, was created marquis of Montacute; and his son George was advanced to the dignity of duke of Bedford, but degraded afterwards for want of a sufficient livelihood, in consequence of his father's attainder. William de Neville, second son of Ralph, the first earl of Westmoreland by the second marriage, became lord Fauconberg in right of his wife, and was created earl of Kent; but at his death these titles became extinct. George Neville, brother of the two preceding, Richard and William, was summoned to Parliament by the title of lord Latimer; which title became extinct at the death of John, fourth lord Latimer. Edward Neville, a fourth son of the first earl of Westmoreland, and own brother to the preceding, obtained the castle and manor of Bergavenny in right of his wife, and was summoned by writ by the title of lord Bergavenny to the Parliament held in 29 Henry VI. George Neville, the fifth lord Abergavenny, was advanced in 1784 to the dignity of viscount Neville and earl of Abergavenny. [Vide *Abergavenny*] The descendant from a junior branch of the lords Abergavenny is now in possession of the barony of Braybrooke, to which Richard Aldworth Neville Griffin succeeded in 1798.

Neville, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Abergavenny.

NEUMANN, *Caspar* (*Biog.*) a chemist, was born at Zullichan in 1682, and died in 1737, leaving a number of works, which were published in English by Dr. Lewis, under the title of 'Chemical Works abridged and methodized.'

NEWARK, *David Leslie, Lord* (*Hist.*) vide *Leslie*.

Newark, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred in 1661 on general Leslie [vide *Leslie*], which became properly extinct at the death of the second lord; although the title was assumed by two other members, until it was lost by the decision of the House of Lords in 1793.

Newark, *Viscount*, the title borne by the eldest son of earl Manvers.

NEWBOROUGH, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Wynn [vide *Wynn*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, a dexter arm in armour, holding in his hand *proper*, a fleur-de-lis *or*.

Supporters. Two lions rampant *gules*, the dexter gorged with a collar *or*, charged with three fleurs-de-lis *sable*; the sinister with a collar *argent*, charged with three crosses pattee *gules*.

Motto. "Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re."

NEWBURGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Radcliffe [vide *Radcliffe* and *Livingston*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Radcliffe, earl of Newburgh, viscount of Kinnaird, and lord Livingston of Flacraig.

Arms. *Argent*, on a bend between three gilly flowers, *gules*, an anchor of the first, all within a double tressure *vert*.

Crest. A Moor's head *proper*, banded *gules* and *argent*, with pendants *argent*, at his ears.

Supporters. Dexter, a savage *proper*, wreathed about the head and middle *vert*; sinister, a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*.

Motto. "Si je puis."

Newburgh, *William of* (*Biog.*) vide *Neubrigensis*.

NEWBURY (*Geog.*) a market and borough town of Berkshire, in England, 17 m. W. by S. Reading, and 56 W. London. Lon. 1° 20′ W. lat. 51° 20′ N. Two battles were fought here between Charles I and his rebellious subjects in 1643 and 1644.

NEWCASTLE, *William, Duke of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Cavendish [vide *Cavendish*], distinguished by the epithet of the *Loyal Duke of Newcastle*, was signally active in the cause of Charles I, to whom he was a privy councillor, as he was also to Charles II, and died full of honours in 1676, at the age of 84, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'La Methode nouvelle de dresser les Chevaux,' fol. Antwerp, 1658. It was first written in English, and translated into French. 2. 'A New Method and Extraordinary Invention to dress Horses,' &c.; a work distinct from the former, Antwerp, 1649. 3. Some Plays, as, 'The Exile;' 'The Country Captain;' 'Variety,' 12mo. 1649; 'The Humourous Lovers,' 4to. 1677; 'The Triumphant Widow;' besides some Poems, which are scattered among those of his duchess. [Vide Plate VIII]

Newcastle, *Margaret, Duchess of*, second wife to the preceding, and youngest daughter of sir Charles Lucas, was appointed one of the maids of honour to Henrietta, queen of England, whom she accompanied into France during the rebellion. She was married to the duke in 1645 at Paris, and, after contributing materially to his happiness, both abroad and on their return, she died in 1673, leaving among her works as an authoress, 1. 'The World's Olio,' fol. London, 1655. 2. 'Nature's Picture,' &c. fol. London, 1656. 3. 'Orations of divers sorts,' &c. fol. Lond. 1662. 4. 'Plays,' Lond. 1662. 5. 'Philosophical and Physical Opinions,' fol. London, 1663. 6. 'Observations upon Experimental Philosophy,' &c. fol. London. 7. 'Philosophical Letters,' &c. fol. 1664. 8. 'Poems and Phancies,' fol. London, 1664. 9. 'CCXI Sociable Letters,' fol. Lond. 1664. 10. 'The Life of the thrice noble, high, and puissant Prince William Cavendishe, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Newcastle,' &c. fol. London, 1667, which was translated into Latin under the title of 'De Vitâ et Rebus gestis nobilissimi, illustrissimique Gulielmi,' &c. fol. London, 1668. 11. Plays, &c.; besides three folio volumes of Poems in MS. In 1676 a folio volume was printed, containing Letters and Poems in honour of the incomparable princess Margaret, duchess of Newcastle.

Newcastle, *Henry, Duke of*, son of the preceding duke and duchess, was a privy councillor to James II, but, disapproving of the revolution, he retired from public life, and died in 1691, in the 67th year of his age.

Newcastle, *Thomas Holles, Duke of*, of the family of Pelham [vide *Pelham*], a statesman who for a long time took the lead in the public affairs of England, was born in 1693, chosen in 1718 one of the Commissioners to sign, in conjunction with the Imperial Plenipotentiary and others, the treaty of alliance between the emperor, his Britannic majesty, and the king of France. In 1719 he was declared one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence, which office he held also in the years 1720, 1723, 1725, 1727, &c.; in 1724 was appointed Principal Secretary of State; and in 1754 First Commissioner for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, and died in 1768. [Vide Plate IX]

Newcastle, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title which has been enjoyed by more than one family. That of Cavendish was the first upon whom it was conferred, in the person of sir William Cavendish, second son of sir Charles, the younger brother of the first earl of Devonshire, who was created earl of Newcastle in 1628, marquis of Newcastle in 1644, duke of Newcastle in 1665, all which titles became extinct at the death of the second duke, but was revived in the person of John Holles, fourth earl of Clare, who, marrying Margaret, daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, the second duke of Newcastle above-mentioned, was created Duke of Newcastle in 1694, which titles became extinct at his death, but that of duke of Newcastle was again revived in the person of Thomas Holles Pelham, his sister's son, by Thomas, lord

Pelham, who assumed the name and arms of Holles, and was, in 1756, created duke of Newcastle, which title descended at his death to his nephew Henry Fiennes Clinton, ninth earl of Lincoln. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Fiennes Pelham Clinton, duke of Newcastle, and earl of Lincoln.

Arms. *Argent*, six cross crosslets fitchy, 2, 3, and 1 *sable*, on a chief *azure*, two mullets *or*, pierced *gules*, the arms of Clinton, which are now quartered with those of Pelham.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *gules*, five ostrich feathers *proper*, banded *azure*.

Supporters. Two greyhounds *argent*, plain collared and lined *gules*.

Motto. "Loyaulté n'a honte."

Newcastle (*Geog.*) a borough and sea-port in Northumberland, situate on the N. side of the Tyne, and called Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to distinguish it from a borough in Staffordshire, called Newcastle-under-Lyne, 270 m. N. by W. London. Lon. 1° 37′ W. lat. 54° 50′ N.

History of Newcastle.

It is supposed by some to have been the *Gabrosentum* of the Romans, and a military station, where the Thracian cohort was quartered. The wall of Adrian, extending nearly across the island, terminated here, and that of Severus passed through the middle of the town. From the number of coins and other Roman antiquities which have been found at different times, it is known to have been a place of some importance, although no particular mention is made of it until the Norman conquest, when it derived its present name, rendered in Latin *Novum Castrum*, from a new castle which was built on the site of an old fortress in 1080 by Robert, son of William the Conqueror, which is in part still standing. In the hall of this castle John Baliol did homage to Edward I for the crown of Scotland; and David Bruce was a prisoner here under John Copland. In 1644, when the town, after an obstinate siege and defence, surrendered to the Scottish army, the mayor, sir John Marley, held out several days. The circumference of the walls, which are still standing, is reckoned to be upwards of two miles. Newcastle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I, being one of the first boroughs summoned so to do. Its present opulence and importance are derived from the collieries.

Newcastle-under-Line, or *Lyne*, a market town in Staffordshire, nearly in the centre of the potteries, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Line, 15 m. N. Stafford, 149 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 13′ W. lat. 53° 1′ N. It derives its name from a castle now in ruins, called New Castle, to distinguish it from an older one at Chestertown, in the neighbourhood, and is moreover denominated 'Under-Line,' to distinguish it from the Newcastle above-mentioned. The first charter of incorporation was granted to this town in the reign of Henry VIII, and was confirmed by Elizabeth and Charles II. It sends two members to parliament, and has done so since the reign of Edward III.

NEWCOMB, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine and poet, and great grandson, by the mother's side, to the famous Spenser, was born in 1675, educated at Oxford, and died about 1766, leaving, 1. 'Bibliotheca,' a poem, preserved in Nichols' 'Select Collection of Miscellany Poems.' 2. 'The Last Judgement of Men and Angels,' &c. fol. 1723. 3. A number of miscellaneous Poems. 4. 'The Manners of the Times,' in seven satires. 5. 'A Collection of Odes and Epigrams, &c. occasioned by the Success of the British and Confederate Arms in Germany.' 6. 'Novus Epigrammatum Delectus,' &c. 8vo. 1760; besides a number of other pieces.

NEWCOME, *William* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, descended from a nonconformist family, was born at Barton le Clay, in Bedfordshire, in 1729, educated at Oxford; promoted in 1765 to the see of Dromore; translated to that of Ossory in 1775; to that of Waterford in 1779; and to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh in 1796, leaving 'Attempt towards Revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures, or the New Covenant of Jesus Christ,' which has afforded the Unitarians an opportunity to offer to the public, under the authority of his name, a version of the New Testament fashioned after their manner.

NEWCOMEN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Newcomen, in the county of Longford, which was conferred in 1803 on Charlotte Newcomen, descended from a collateral branch of this family, which had for some time enjoyed a baronetcy. The title became extinct in 1822.

NEWCOURT, *Richard* (*Biog.*) principal registrar of the diocese of Canterbury, who died in 1716, was the author of 'Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense,' which was published in 2 vols. fol.; the first in 1708, and the second in 1710. He was probably the Richard Newcourt, gent. who assisted in publishing 'An Exact Delineation of London,' &c. in 1658.

NEWDIGATE, *Sir Roger, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a scholar and benefactor to the University of Oxford, was born in 1719, educated at Westminster, and University College, Oxford, and died in 1806, after having been elected five several times as representative for his Alma Mater, to whom, among other donations, he gave the Candelabra in the Radcliffe Library, which cost 1800l., and 1000l. to be vested in the public funds in the name of the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of University College for the time being in trust, part of it to go for an annual prize for English verses on ancient sculpture, painting, and architecture, and the remainder to accumulate as a fund towards the improvements and repairs of the lodgings of the Master of University College.

NEWFOUNDLAND (*Geog.*) an island on the E. coast of N. America, between 47° and 52° N. latitude, was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, and after many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713.

NEWLAND, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Dutch author, was born in 1764, and died in 1794, leaving some Poems in the Dutch Language; a Treatise on Navigation, &c.

NEWPORT, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Bradford.

NEWRY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Kilmorey.

NEWTON, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1704, educated at Cambridge, promoted to the see of Bristol in 1761, and died in 1782, leaving among his works, Dissertations on the Prophecies, &c. all which were published in 1782, in 2 vols. 4to. reprinted in 6 vols. 8vo. 1787, to which latter edition is prefixed some account of his life. He also edited the works of Milton, to which he prefixed a Life of the poet.

Newton, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, and an English divine, schoolmaster, and physician, who died in 1607, wrote, 1. 'A notable History of the Saracens,' &c. 4to. London, 1575. 2. 'A Summary or brief Chronicle of the Saracens and Turks,' &c. printed with the former. 3. 'Approved Medicines,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1580. 4. 'Illustrium aliquot Anglorum Encomia,' 4to. ibid. 1589, at the end of Leland's Encomia. 5. 'Atropoion Delion,' &c. a poetical Discourse of our late Queen Elizabeth, 4to. 1603. 6. 'A pleasant New History,' &c. besides translations of several books, as 'Touchstone of Complexions from Levinus Lemnius;' 'Commentary on the two Epistles general of St. Simon and St. Jude,' from Luther, 4to. ibid. 1581; Seneca's tragedy entitled, the 'Thebais,' published with the other translated plays. 'The Herbal to the Bible,' is also attributed to him, being a translation of 'Levini Lemnii Ex-

plicatio Similitudinum quæ in Bibliis ex Herbis et Arboribus sumentur.'

NEWTON, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine and mathematician, was born in 1622, at Oundle, educated at Oxford, and died in 1678, after having maintained his loyalty during the rebellion, leaving, 1. 'Astronomia Britannica,' &c. in three parts, 4to. 1656. 2. 'Help to Calculation,' &c. 4to. 1657. 3. 'Trigonometria Britannica,' in two books, fol. 1658, one composed by our author, and the other translated from the Latin of Henry Gellibrand. 4. 'Chiliades centum Logarithmorum,' printed with, 5. 'Geometrical Trigonometry,' 1659. 6. 'Mathematical Elements, three parts,' 4to. 1660. 7. 'A Perpetual Diary or Almanac,' 1662. 9. 'Ephemerides, showing the Interest and Rate of Money at six per cent,' &c. 1667. 10. 'Chiliades centum Logarithmorum,' &c. 1667. 11. 'The Rule of Interest, or the Case of Decimal Fractions,' &c. 8vo. 1668. 12. 'The School Pastime for Young Children,' 8vo. 1669. 13. 'Art of Practical Gauging,' &c. 1669. 14. 'Introduction to the Art of Rhetoric,' 1671. 15. 'The Art of Natural Arithmetic in whole Numbers,' &c. 8vo. 1671. 16. 'The English Academy,' 8vo. 1677. 17. 'Cosmography.' 18. 'Introduction to Astronomy.' 19. 'Introduction to Geography,' 8vo. 1678.

NEWTON, *Sir Isaac*, an English mathematician and philosopher, of the first rank among the moderns, was born in 1642, at Woolsthorpe, in the parish of Colsterworth, of the family of sir John Newton, bart. and lord of the manor of Woolsthorpe, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and died in 1727, after having obtained an extraordinary credit for sagacity in the discovery of new truths in mathematics and philosophy. Although some have called in question the reality of his inventions and discoveries, yet the greater part of philosophers have embraced his system, and many have employed their pens in illustrating his various works, of which the following is a list, 1. Several papers relating to his 'Telescope,' and his 'Theory of Light and Colours,' printed in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI. 2. 'Optics, or a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, and Inflections,' &c. 4to. 1704, a Latin translation by Dr. Clarke, 4to. 1706, and a French translation by Pet. Coste, 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1729. 3. 'Optical Lectures,' 8vo. 1728, also in several letters to Mr. Oldenburg, secretary of the Royal Society. 4. 'Lectiones Opticæ,' 4to. 1729. 5. 'Naturalis Philosophiæ Principia Mathematica,' 4to. 1687; a second edition in 1713, with a Preface by Roger Cotes; the third edition in 1726, under the direction of Dr. Pemberton; an English translation by Motte, 2 vols. 8vo. 1729, printed in several editions of his works, in different nations, particularly an edition with a large Commentary, by the two learned Jesuits Le Seur and Jacquier, in 4 vols. 4to. in 1739, 1740, and 1742. 6. 'A System of the World,' translated from the Latin original, 8vo. 1727. 7. 'Several Letters to Mr. Flamstead, Dr. Halley, and Mr. Oldenburg.' 8. 'A Paper concerning the Longitude,' drawn up by order of the House of Commons. 9. 'Abrégé de Chronologie,' &c. 1726, under the direction of the Abbé Conti, together with some observations upon it. 10. 'Remarks upon the Observations made upon a Chronological Index of Sir I. Newton,' &c. in Phil. Transactions, Vol. XXXII, also the same, Vol. XXXIV and XXXV. 11. 'The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms amended,' &c. 4to. 1728. 12. 'Arithmetica Universalis,' &c. published under the inspection of Mr. Whiston, in 8vo. at Cambridge, as, is supposed, without the author's consent; there are English editions of the same, particularly one by Wilder, with a Commentary, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1769, and a Latin edition, with a Commentary by Castilion, 2 vols. 4to. Amst. &c. 13. 'Analysis per Quantitatum Series,' &c. 4to. which had been previously published, with another on the Quadrature of the Curves, &c. under the title of 'Tractatus duo de Speciebus,' &c. 14. Several Letters relating to his dispute with Leibnitz, upon his right to the invention of Fluxions, printed in the 'Commercium Epistolicum D. Johannis Collins, et aliorum,' &c. 16. 'The Method of Fluxions and Analysis by Infinite Series,' translated into English from the original Latin,' &c. 4to. 1736. 17. 'Observations on the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Apocalypse of St. John,' 4to. 1733. 18. 'Tables for purchasing College Leases,' 12mo. 1742. 19. 'Is. Newtoni Elementa Perspectivæ Universalis,' 8vo. 1746, besides a number of smaller pieces. He also published 'Barrow's Optical Lectures,' 4to. 1669, and 'Bern. Varenii Geographia,' 8vo. 1681. The whole works of Newton were published by Dr. Horsley, in 5 vols. 4to. 1779. He likewise left a vast quantity of MSS. and papers relative to Chronology and Church History, many of which are only copies of the works already published. [Vide Plate XXXIV]

NEWTON, *Richard*, an English divine, was born about 1676, educated at Oxford, and died in 1753, after having made himself known for a time by his foundation of Hertford College, at Oxford, which is now entirely fallen into decay, and the site occupied by Magdalen Hall.

NEWTON, *John*, an English clergyman, and the friend of the poet Cowper, was born in 1725, and died in 1807, leaving a number of works, consisting of Sermons, Review of Ecclesiastical History, Hymns, &c. which were published after his death.

NEWTOWN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Lanesborough.

NICÆA (*Geog.*) Νικαία, a town of Bithynia, now *Nice*, or *Isnik*, built by Antigonus, son of Philip, king of Macedonia, was originally called Antigonia, and afterwards Nicæa, by Lysimachus, after his wife, the daughter of Antipater. [Vide *Nice*] *Strab.* l. 12; *Mela*, l. 2.

NICÆA (*Numis.*) many medals are extant of this town, struck either as an independent state, or in honour of Augustus. Claudius, Messalina, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, L. Ælius, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Sen., M. Aurelius, Faustina, Jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Macrinus, Julia Paula, Annia Faustina, Julia Mæsa, Julia Sœmias, Alexander Severus, Julia Mammæa, Maximinus, Maximus, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, Philip, Sen., Otacilia, Trajan Decius, Etruscilla, Herennius, Hostilianus, Trebonianus, Gallus, Volusianus, Æmilianus, Valerianus, Sen., Gallienus, Salonina, Macrianus, Jun., and Quictus; bearing the inscription, ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ, with the addition of its titles, as ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙΣ. ΠΡΩΤΟΙ. ΤΗΣ ΕΠΑΡΧΙΑΣ.—ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΝ ΝΙΚΑΕΙΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ Π. ΚΑΙ ΒΙΘ, i. e. *Conditorem (colunt) Nicæenses Primi Ponti et Bithyniæ.*—ΣΜΥΡ. ΝΙΚΑΙΕ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ, i. e. *Smyrnæensium, Nicæensium, Metropolis;* also with the name of their magistrates, as ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΡΒΩΝΟΣ, i. e. *Sub Caio Papirio Carbone, &c.* and likewise with the variations, CΩΤΗΡΙ ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΩ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙC, i. e. *Servatori Æsculapio Nicæenses.*—ΘΗΑ ΔΗΜΗΤΗΡ. ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙC, &c.—ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΝ ΚΤΙCτὴν ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙC.—ΑΓΑΘ. ΤΥΧΗ.—ΑCΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ, i. e. *Asclepia certamina.* The Nicæenses particularly honoured Æsculapius, Hygeia, Ceres, Bacchus, Cybele, and Diana, on their medals. *Vaillant. Græc.; Patin. Impp.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Harduin. Oper.*

NICAGORAS (*Biog.*) a sophist of Athens, and son of the orator Mneseus, and father of the sophist Minucianus, flourished in the third century under Philip and Decius. He wrote the lives of illustrious men, according to Suidas. He is to be distinguished from the Nicagoras who flourished in the reign of Alexander, and was called the Mercury of his time, as mentioned by Clemens Alexandrinus.

NICAISE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr, and, according to some, the

first archbishop of Rouen, preached the gospel in this city at the time that St. Denys was preaching at Paris. He is said to have been murdered with his brother Quirinus, A. D. 250. *Baillet Vies des Saintes.*

Nicaise, *St.* a bishop of Rheims, was beheaded by the Vandals when they invaded Gaul, and took Rheims, with some other cities, in 407.

Nicaise, *Claude* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, of a good family at Dijon, was born in 1623, and died in 1701, leaving 'Une Explication d'un ancien Monument trouvé en Guienne,' &c. 4to. Guienne, 1689; 'De Nummo Pantheo Adriani Imperatoris,' 1689; 'Une Dissertation sur les Syrenes,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1691; 'Un Discours sur la Musique des Anciens,' &c.; A French Translation of a piece from the Italian of Bellori, containing a description of the pictures in the Vatican, to which he added, a Dissertation upon the Schools of Athens and Parnassus.

NICANDER (*Hist.*) son of Charillus, and a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ, begun to reign A. C. 806, and died after a reign of 39 years. *Paus.* l. 2.

Nicander (*Ecc.*) and *Martianus*, both saints and martyrs in the fourth century, who suffered in the persecution of Diocletian. They were in the army, and being commanded to offer incense to idols, they refused, and were in consequence beheaded. *Baillet. Vies des Saintes.*

Nicander (*Biog.*) a grammarian, poet, and physician, of Colophon, who flourished about the 160th Olympiad, A. C. 140, was the author of several works, two only of which are remaining, one entitled 'Theriaca,' describing in verse the accidents which attend wounds made by venomous beasts, with the proper remedies; the other 'Alexipharmaca,' a poem, treating of poisons and their antidotes. These two poems are inserted in the 'Corpus Poetarum Græcarum,' and among the separate editions is that of Gorræus, with a translation in Latin verse by Grevins, 8vo. Paris, 1549, and 4to. 1557; and that of Salvinus, with an Italian version, 8vo. Florent. 1764, which are reckoned the best. The Editio Princeps, with the Greek scholia, published by Aldus, fol. Venet. 1499, and annexed to Dioscorides, is also highly esteemed, as is the reprint by Aldus, in 1522-23. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 37; *Athen.* l. 7, &c.; *Macrob.* l. 5; *Suidas, &c.*

NICANOR (*Bibl.*) Νικάνωρ, one of the first seven deacons who were chosen and appointed at Jerusalem, soon after the descent of the Holy Ghost. *Acts* vi. 5. According to the Roman Martyrology, he suffered martyrdom January 10, in the island of Cyprus.

Nicanor (*Hist.*) or *Nicator*, vide *Demetrius.*

Nicanor, a governor of Munychia, who seized the Piræus, and was at last put to death by Cassander, because he wished to make himself absolute over Attica. *Diod.* l. 18.

Nicanor, son of Patrocles, general of the army of Syria, was sent into Judæa by Antiochus, A. M. 3839, with Gorgias, and fought two battles against Judas, in both of which he was defeated, and in the last was himself slain, when the Jews cut off his head and his right hand, which he had contemptuously and sacrilegiously stretched out against the temple, and hung them up in sight of Jerusalem. This happened A. M. 3843, A. C. 161. *2 Maccab.* xiv.

Nicanor, a tribune in the army of Vespasian, who was killed at the siege by an arrow shot at him as he was exhorting the Jews to surrender.

Nicanor (*Biog.*) an historian, who wrote a Life of Alexander the Great. *Lactant. de Fals. Relig.* l. 1.

Nicanor, a Samian, who wrote a treatise on rivers, &c.

NICARIA (*Geog.*) an island in the Archipelago, anciently called *Icaria*, having Samos on the E, Naxia on the W, Chios on the N, and Patmos on the S.

NICASTRO (*Geog.*) a town of Calabria Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, 15 miles N. W. Squillace, and 24 N. N. E. Mileto. It is the ancient *Neocastrum*, and has an old castle in which Henry, the rebellious son of Frederick II, king of Naples, was for some time confined. This town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1638.

NICATOR (*Hist.*) a surname of Seleucus, from his numerous conquests.

NICAULIS (*Hist.*) a queen of Æthiopia, who, according to Josephus, was the same as the queen Sheba, who went to visit Solomon, A. M. 3047, A. C. 988. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 8.

NICCOLI (*Biog.*) or *Niccolo*, in Latin *Nicolaus*, founder of the library of St. Mark, and son of Bartholomew Niccoli, a merchant of Florence, was born in 1363, and died in 1437, leaving a vast collection of transcripts from Greek, Roman, and oriental authors, which were deposited in the Dominican monastery of St. Mark, at Florence, and served as the foundation of the library above-mentioned.

NICE (*Geog.*) a town in the states of Sardinia, in the N. W. of Italy, and capital of a province of the same name, 92 miles S. W. Genoa, and 92 S. by W. Turin.

History of Nice.

Nice, called by the Greeks Νικαία, and by the Latins *Nicæa*, was successively subject to the kings of Burgundy, counts of Provence, and dukes of Savoy. It came into the hands of the latter in the 13th century, when Amadeus VII took it from Joan, countess of Provence, while she was occupied with the troubles of the kingdom of Naples. It was in this city that an interview took place between the pope Paul III, the emperor Charles V, and the king Francis I, in 1538. It was afterwards taken by Louis XIV in 1691, and again in 1705, but was restored to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht.

Nice, the town of Bithynia, which is spoken of under its ancient name of Nicæa, is mostly known by the council general which was held here in 325, under the pontificate of S. Sylvester, and the reign of Constantine, on the subject of the Arian heresy, which was attended by some of the most illustrious fathers of the Christian church, who had suffered for their faith; among these was Alexander, patriarch of Alexandria, with his deacon, the celebrated St. Athanasius, Eustathius of Antioch, Macarius of Jerusalem, Leontius of Cæsarea, Paphnutius of Upper Thebais, &c. This council made twenty canons for the discipline of the church, which have ever since been of force throughout Christendom; besides which a formula of faith was drawn up in direct reference to the Arian heresy, which is now well known by the name of the Nicene Creed. Another general council was held at Nice in 787, on the subject of worshipping images. *Euseb. Vit. Constant.; Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1; *Nicephor. in Chron.; Baron. Annal.; Hermant. Vit. Ath*[illegible] *Abrah. Ecchelens. de Prim. Rom. Episc. &c.; D*[illegible] *Bibl. &c.*

NICEPHORUS (*Hist.*) the name of three emperors of Constantinople.

Nicephorus I, surnamed *Logothetes*, revolted against Irene, widow of Leo, and, having banished her to the island of Mitylene, in violation of a treaty concluded between them, took possession of the throne in 802, and was killed by the Bulgarians, who surprized him by night in his tent in 811. *Theophan. Chronog.; Zonar. et Cedren. Annal.*

Nicephorus II, surnamed *Phocas*, son of Bardas Phocas, a successful general, and governor of Cappadocia under Constantine Porphyrogenitus, succeeded Romanus in 963, and died in 969, after having obtained numerous advantages over the Saracens. *Zonar. Cedren. &c.*

Nicephorus III, surnamed *Botoniates*, a general of the empire in Asia, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in 1078, and was dethroned by Alexis Comnenus in 1081, when he retired to a monastery. *Joannes Curopalates, Anna Comnenus, Zonaras, Cedrenus, &c.*

Nicephorus, son of Artabazus, was honoured with the title of emperor in 741 by the Catholics, who had revolted against Constantine Copronymus, but, being defeated by the latter, he had his eyes put out.

Nicephorus, second son of Constantine Copronymus, was invested with the title of Cæsar by his father in 769, but was banished to Chersonesus by his brother Leo. He had his eyes put out in 792, and was put to death five years after at Athens by order of the empress Irene, because he was very popular, and was suspected of having views towards the empire.

Nicephorus, *Brienne*, vide *Brienne*.

Nicephorus, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr of Antioch in the time of the persecution under Valerian and Gallienus, was beheaded about 260, because he refused to offer incense to idols.

Nicephorus, the name of two patriarchs of Constantinople.

Nicephorus I, succeeded Tarasius in 806, and was banished in 815 by the emperor Leo the Armenian, on account of his zeal for the worship of images, which this emperor opposed. This patriarch composed an abridgement of history, entitled 'Historiæ Breviarium,' which was published by Petavius in 1616, and another work, entitled 'Chronologia Tripartita,' which Anastasius Bibliothecarius translated into Latin, and Joseph Scaliger, as well as others, have published. *Theophan. Chronog.; Theod. Stud. Epist.; Zonar. et Cedren. Annal.; Baron. Ann.; Du Pin, Biblioth.*

Nicephorus II, archbishop of Ephesus, was promoted to the see of Constantinople after Arsenes in 1260, and died the same year. *Gregoras.* l. 4.

Nicephorus, *Cartophylax* (*Biog.*) a writer who lived in the eighth and ninth centuries, wrote some pieces, which have been translated into Latin, and inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.'

Nicephorus, a Greek author of Phrygia, wrote a history of his own time, mentioned by Curopalates.

Nicephorus, surnamed *Basilacius*, a professor of rhetoric at Constantinople about 1281, left some small treatises, collected with those of Heraclitus, Libanius, and some other writers, by Leo Allatius, and printed at Rome in 1641. *Nicet.* l. 7; *Manuel. Comn. et Hist. Rom.* l. 4.

Nicephorus, *Blemmidas*, a priest and monk of mount Athos, who refused the patriarchate of Constantinople, was the author of two Treatises on the Procession of the Holy Ghost, which were printed in Greek and Latin by Leo Allatius. He also wrote a letter on his expelling from her convent Marchesine, mistress of the emperor John Ducas. *Leo Allat. Græc. Orthodox. &c.; Spondan. Contin. Baron. &c.*

Nicephorus, *Gregoras*, a Greek historian in the 13th century, who flourished in the reigns of the Andronici, John Palæologus, and John Cantacuzenus, compiled the Byzantine History from 1204 to 1341, which, with a Latin version by Jerome Wolfe, was printed at Basil in 1562, and again at Geneva in 1615. A new version by Bouvin the younger has since been published by Bouvin in the edition printed at the Louvre in 1702, in 2 vols. fol.

Nicephorus, *Callistus*, a monk of Constantinople in the 14th century, wrote in Greek an Ecclesiastical History, which was translated by Langius, and has gone through several editions, of which the Paris edition, published in 1630, is reckoned the best. His abridgement of the Bible in Iambic verse, was printed at Basil in 1536; and his Homilies on St. Mary Magdalen are inserted in Bandini's 'Monumenta,' Vol. III. 1762.

NICERON, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1613, and died in 1646, leaving, 1. 'L'Interpretation des Chiffres,' &c. a translation from the Italian of Cospi on the art of decyphering. 2. 'La Perspective Curieuse,' &c. fol. Paris, 1638. 3. 'Thaumaturgus Opticus,' &c. fol. Paris, 1646.

Niceron, *John Peter*, a well known French biographer, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Paris in 1685, and died in 1738, leaving 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres dans la Republique des Lettres;' the first volume of which was published in 1727, and the other volumes, as far as the 39th, in the subsequent years until 1738; the 40th volume was published after his death; besides this work, by which he is best known, he translated, 1. 'Le Grand Febrifuge,' &c. translated from the English of John Hancock, which passed through three editions, the last of which appeared under the title of 'Traité de l'Eau Commune,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1730. 2. 'Les Voyages de Jean Ouvington à Surate,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1725. 3. 'La Conversion de l'Angleterre au Christianisme comparée avec sa prétendue Réformation,' from the work of an English Catholic. 4. 'Geographic Physique,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1735, from the English of Dr. Woodward.

NICETAS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Goth by birth, and a martyr, was put to death by burning, according to some accounts, in the persecution set on foot by Athanaric, king of the Goths, in consequence of his brother Fritigerne having been converted to the Christian faith.

Nicetas, *St.* an abbot of Bithynia, who was banished to the Propontis, in consequence of his opposing the intrusion of Theodosius to the see of Constantinople in the place of Nicephorus.

Nicetas, the name of two patriarchs of Constantinople.

Nicetas I, a Sclavonian by birth, and a eunuch, was raised to the see of Constantinople by the emperor Constantine Copronymus in 766, in consequence of his zeal against the worship of images, and died in 780. *Curopalat. et Cedren. Compend.*

Nicetas II, succeeded Basilius Camaterus, whom the emperor Isaac Angelus had deposed in 1186, and governed the church for six years and a half. *Nicet. Chomat. in Isaac Angel.; Baron. Annal.*

Nicetas, *David* (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, whom some make a native of Paphlagonia, flourished in the ninth and tenth centuries, and wrote a Life of St. Ignatius, which Frederic Mutius, bishop of Termuli, has translated, and also Father Raderus, whose version was printed at Ingolstad in 1604. This Nicetas also wrote some other works.

Nicetas, surnamed *Scidus*, was the author of a treatise against the usurpations of the see of Rome, mentioned by Leo Allatius. *Allat. de Occid. et Orient. Eccles. Consens.*

Nicetas, surnamed *Serron*, a deacon in the church of Constantinople, cotemporary with Theophylactus, in the 11th century, composed a commentary upon the 'Orationes Funebres' of Gregory Nazianzen, which is inserted in the works of this father. There is also ascribed to him a 'Catena' on the book of Jacob, consisting of passages taken from the fathers, which was printed by Junius, Gr. and Lat. fol. Lond. 1637; also 'Catenæ' on the Psalms, &c. printed at Basle in 1552; and a 'Commentary upon the Poems of Gregory Nazianzen,' printed at Venice.

Nicetas, *Achominates*, or *Choniates*, a Greek historian, so named because he was a native of Chone, or *Colossus*, a town in Phrygia, who died in 1206, wrote Annals from the death of Alexis Comnenus in 1118, to that of Baldwin, the French emperor of Constantinople, in 1205, entitled 'Nicetæ Acominati Choniatæ Hist. Gr. et Lat. edit. An. Fabroto,' fol. Paris. 1647, which is reckoned the best edition; but it had been printed with a Latin version by Jerome Wolf at Basle in 1557, and at Geneva in 1593. It has since been inserted among the 'Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores varii,' &c.

NICETIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Triers, in the sixth century, and one of the most distinguished prelates of his time, assisted at the first council of Clermont in 535, at the second in 549, at the fifth council of Orleans in the same year, and the second council of Paris in 555, and died in 566,

after having displayed the greatest zeal in opposing the heretics of his day. He wrote two letters; one to Clodosinde, wife of Alboin, king of Lombardy, to exhort her to draw the king from Arianism, to which he was inclined; and the other to Justinian, to draw him from the errors of the Eutychians, into which he had fallen; the latter is preserved in the works of Gregory of Tours; besides which he wrote two ascetic pieces, given by D'Acheri in his 'Spicilegium.'

NICHOLAS (*Ecc.*) vide *Nicolas*.

NICHOLAS (*Biog.*) vide *Nicolas*.

NICHOLAS, *Abraham*, an English penman, who died in 1744, at the age of 52, was the author of the 'Penman's Assistant,' &c.

NICHOLS (*Biog.*) or *Niccols, Richard*, a poet, was born in London in 1584, educated at Oxford, and died after 1616. His principal works are 'The Mirror for Magistrates;' 'The Cuckow, a Poem,' London, 1607; 'Monodia, or Waltham's Complaint,' &c. 1615; 'England's Eliza,' &c. annexed to his edition of the Mirror in 1610, &c.

NICHOLS, *William*, an English divine, was born at Donnington, Bucks, in 1664, educated at Oxford, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'An Answer to an Heretical Book, called The Naked Gospel, which was condemned and ordered to be publicly burnt by the Convocation of the University of Oxford,' &c. 4to. 1691. 2. 'A Short History of Socinianism,' &c. 3. 'A Practical Essay on the Contempt of the World,' 8vo. 1694. 4. 'A Treatise of Consolation to Parents for the Death of their Children,' &c. 8vo. 1701. 5. 'God's Blessing on Mineral Waters,' a sermon, 4to. 1702. 6. 'A Conference with a Theist, in five parts,' &c. 8vo. 1703; of which a third edition, with the addition of two other Conferences, was published in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1723. 7. 'A Practical Essay on the Contempt of the World,' &c. second edit. 8vo. 1704. 8. 'The Religion of a Prince,' &c. 8vo. 1704. 9. 'Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' 12mo. 1707. 10. 'A Paraphrase on the Common Prayer,' &c. 8vo. 1708. 11. 'A Comment on the Book of Common Prayer,' &c. fol. 1710, which still continues to be printed in 8vo. 12. 'A Supplement to the Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer,' fol. 1711. 13. 'Historia Sacra Libri VII, ex Antonii Coccei Sabellici Eneadibus Concinnatum,' &c. 12mo. 1711. 14. 'A Commentary on the first Fifteen and part of the Sixteenth Articles of the Church of England,' fol. 1712. 15. 'A Defence of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England,' &c. 12mo. 1715.

NICHOLS, *William*, another English divine, distinct from the former, a member of Oxford, and rector of Cheshire, published, 1. 'De Literis inventis Libri sex, ad illustrissimum Principem Thomam Herbertum, Pembrokiæ Comitem,' &c. 8vo. 1711. 2. 'Oratio coram venerabili Societate promovendâ Religione Christiana habita, Londini, Dec. 22, 1715,' 12mo. 3. 'ΠΕΡΙΑΡΧΩΝ, Libri septem accedunt Liturgica,' 12mo. 1717.

NICHOLS, *Frank*, a physician and anatomist, was born in London in 1699, educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1779, leaving a tract 'De Anima Medica;' to the second edition of which, in 1772, he subjoined a dissertation 'De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Homine nato et non nato.'

NICHOLSON, *William* (*Biog.*) a mathematical and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1753, and died in 1815, leaving 'An Introduction to Natural Philosophy,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'The Navigator's Assistant;' 'A Dictionary of Chemistry;' 'A Journal of Natural Philosophy,' &c.

NICIA (*Geog.*) a river falling into the Po, now called *Lenza*.

NICIAS (*Hist.*) Νικίας, an Athenian general, celebrated for his valour and his misfortunes, was sent with the expedition into Sicily, where he laid siege to the city of Syracuse; but after a train of misfortunes and ill success, he found himself compelled to surrender to the enemy, who, in violation of their treaty, put him to death, as well as his colleague Demosthenes, and sent the troops to the quarries. This general perished about 413 years A. C. *Thucyd.* l. 4; *C. Nep. in Vit.*; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Diod.* l. 15.

NICO (*Hist.*) one of the Tarentine chiefs, who conspired against the life of Annibal. *Liv.* l. 30.

NICO (*Biog.*) an architect, and geometrician, the father of Galen, the prince of physicians.

NICOCLES (*Hist.*) Νικοκλῆς, a king of Salamis, celebrated for his contest with Strato, a king of Phœnicia, to prove which of the two was the most effeminate. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 7.

NICOCLES, a king of Paphos, who reigned under the protection of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and was put to death for having revolted from his ally to the king of Persia. *Diodor.* l. 10.

NICOCLES, a tyrant of Sicyon, deposed by means of Aratus, the Achæan. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 2; *Plut. in Arat.*

NICOCLES (*Biog.*) an ancient Greek poet in the time of Aristophanes.

NICOCRATES (*Hist.*) Νικοκράτης, a king of Cyprus, who collected a library. *Athen.* l. 1.

NICOCRATES, a tyrant of Cyrene, who was killed by his wife Aretaphila. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*; *Polyæn.* l. 8.

NICOCREN (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Salamis, who ordered the philosopher Anaxarchus to be pounded in a mortar. *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 2.

NICODEMUS (*Bibl.*) Νικόδημος, a disciple of Jesus Christ, whom our Saviour entitled a Master in Israel. *John* iii. Some heretics have ascribed to him a gospel.

NICODEMUS (*Hist.*) an Athenian commander of a fleet, who was appointed by Conon to go to the assistance of Artaxerxes. *Diod.* l. 14.

NICODEMUS, a tyrant of the Centuri-pini in Italy, was expelled by Timoleon in the second year of the 110th Olympiad, 339 A. C. *Diod.* l. 16.

NICODORUS (*Biog.*) a wrestler of Mantinea, who studied philosophy in his old age. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2.

NICOLAI, *John* (*Hist.*) of an ancient and illustrious French family, was employed by Charles VIII on various missions, and continued also in the service of Louis XII in the capacity of master of requests until his death in 1504.

NICOLAI, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, was born in 1594, and died in 1673, leaving, 1. 'Galliæ dignitas adversus præposterum Catalaniæ assertorem vindicata,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1644. 2. 'Ludovici XIII Justi nuncupati, Galliæ et Navarræ Regis, triumphalia Monumenta,' fol. Paris. 1649. 3. 'Judicium, seu Censorium Suffragium de Propositione Antonii Arnoldi,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1656, &c.; besides editing the works of S. Thomas Aquinas.

NICOLAS (*Bibl.*) Νικόλαος, a proselyte, and one of the first seven deacons of the church of Jerusalem. *Acts* vi. 5. He has been charged by some with being the founder of the sect of Nicolaites, who maintained a plurality of wives, and gave in to the excesses and impurities of paganism. Although he is acquitted of this charge, yet it is most generally admitted that he gave rise at least to this sect (however innocently on his part) by having returned to his wife, who was very beautiful, after he had left her to devote himself to a life of continence. *S. Iren.* l. 1; *S. Ignat. Epist. ad Trallian. &c.*; *Clem. Alexandrin. Strom.* l. 3; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3; *S. Epiphan. Hæres.*; *Theodoret. Hæres. Fab.* l. 3; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 68; *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

NICOLAS (*Hist.*) a king of Denmark, seized the throne in 1105, to the detriment of his nephew Canute, who was put to death in 1133. Shortly after Nicolas was killed in his palace, with most of his guards.

NICOLAS, *Stur*, son, as is said, of Stenon Stur, king of Sweden, was raised to the throne by the voice of the nation

after the death of his father in 1520; but Christina, his mother, wishing to marry Gustavus, disowned her son, and gave him out as an impostor; in consequence of which he was obliged to fly the kingdom, and afterwards falling into the hands of Gustavus, he was condemned to lose his head as an impostor and a rebel.

NICOLAS (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes, prelates, &c.

Popes of this Name.

NICOLAS I, surnamed the *Great*, was elected after Benedict III in 858, and died in 867, after having testified his zeal against the deposition of S. Ignatius, and the usurpation of the patriarchate of Constantinople by Photius. In his day the schism between the Greek and Latin churches was completed. He had Adrian for his successor.

NICOLAS II, surnamed *Gerard of Burgundy*, became archbishop of Florence, after which he was elected to the papal chair in 1058, and died in 1061, when he had Alexander III for a successor. He was at first opposed by John, who assumed the name of Benedict X; but the latter finding himself unable to support his pretensions, gave up the contest and submitted to his rival. He held a council at Rome for the purpose of preventing the troubles which attended the election of popes, and extended the papal authority over Lombardy.

NICOLAS III, a Roman by birth, of the house of the Ursini, succeeded John XXI in 1277, after the see had been vacant six months and four days, and died in 1280. He sent missionaries into Tartary, and gave encouragement to learning. Martin IV succeeded him.

NICOLAS IV, a Franciscan, named *Brother Jerome*, and a native of Ascoli, succeeded Honorius IV in 1288, after an interregnum of nearly eleven months, and died in 1292, leaving the character of a philosopher and a theologian, of which he gave testimony in some Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. He published a crusade to the Holy Land, and laboured at the conversion of the Tartars and Sclavonians. He was succeeded by Celestin V.

NICOLAS V, named before his elevation *Thomas de Sarzanne*, bishop of Bologna, and a native of Luni, was elected in 1447, on the death of Eugenius IV, and died in 1455. It is said that the conspiracy formed against him and the cardinals by Stephen Porcario, and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, and the consequent calamities of the Christians, accelerated his end. Calixtus III succeeded him. [Vide Plate X]

NICOLAS, antipope, vide *John XXII*.

Prelates, and other distinguished Persons of this Name.

NICOLAS, the name of three patriarchs of Constantinople.

NICOLAS, surnamed the *Mystic*, succeeded Antony in 895, and died in 925, after having been deposed by Leo VI, and restored by Alexander, the second son of Leo the Wise. He sent legates to the pope, John II, respecting the union of the Greek and Latin churches. *Curopalat. Compend.*

NICOLAS II, surnamed *Chrysoberg*, succeeded Antony Studite in 983, and governed the church until 996. *Curopalat.*

NICOLAS III, surnamed the *Grammarian*, succeeded Eustathius in 1084, and died in 1111, after having made some canons, and divers decrees, &c. *Zonar. Annal.; Phot. in Nomoc. tit.* 13, &c.

NICOLAS, *S.* a bishop of Myra, in Lycia, at the commencement of the fourth century, was sent into exile during the persecution of Licinius; but on his return, after the death of this tyrant, he caused all the pagan temples and idols to be thrown down which he found in his diocese.

NICOLAS, bishop of Methone in the 11th and 12th centuries, composed a treatise on the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ.

NICOLAS, bishop of Butrinto, was employed by the emperor, Henry VII, during the troubles which at that time disturbed Italy, and afterwards wrote an account of that emperor's journey into Italy from 1810 to 1813, which was published by M. Baluze, at the end of the second volume of his Lives of the Popes of Avignon, and inserted by Muratori in the eleventh volume of his Collection of the Historians of Italy.

NICOLAS *de Cusa*, or *Cusanus*, a cardinal, was born in 1401, sent by Eugenius IV on an embassy to Constantinople, as also into France and Germany, and was created a cardinal by Nicolas V in 1448, who gave him the bishopric of Brixen. He afterwards went into Germany as legate a latere, in order to rouse the German princes to engage in a crusade against the Turks, and died in 1464, leaving a number of theological works, of which a list was given, first by Trithemius, afterwards by Stapleton, with additions, and a third time by Bellarmin; this last is not so imperfect as that of Trithemius, and not so ample as that of Stapleton.

NICOLAS *of Munster*, founder of a fanatical sect called the Family, or House of Love; gave himself out to be inspired by the Holy Spirit, and to be superior to Jesus Christ. He endeavoured to propagate his doctrines by various publications, as the Land of Peace; the Gospel of the Kingdom, &c.

NICOLAS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the fifth pope of this name, bearing his effigy, as in Plate X.

NICOLAS *de Lyra* (*Biog.*) so called from the place of his birth, near Evreux, in Normandy, a Jewish convert to Christianity, took the habit of the Minor Friars in 1291, and died in 1340, leaving Commentaries on the Bible, 6 vols. fol. Antv. 1634.

NICOLAS *of Pisa*, an architect and sculptor of the 13th century, built a church and convent at Bologna for the fraternity of the preachers; and also a tomb for the body of St. Dominic.

NICOLAS, *Eymeric*, a Dominican of Gironne, and inquisitor against the Vaudois, under Innocent VI, was the author of the Directory of the Inquisitors, fol. 1687, and died in 1399.

NICOLAUS (*Biog.*) a Syracusan, who made a powerful but ineffectual appeal to his countrymen in favour of Nicias and his fellow prisoners.

NICOLAUS, *Damascenus*, a philosopher, who flourished in the reign of Augustus, wrote several treatises on the philosophy of Aristotle, of which fragments have been preserved and published by J. C. Orellius, under the title of 'Nicolai Damasceni Historiarum excerpta et Fragmenta quæ supersunt,' Gr. and Lat. 8vo. 1804.

NICOLE, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French poet, who was born in 1611, and died in 1685, published a collection of his pieces in 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1660, which consist chiefly of translations from the Classics.

NICOLE, *Francis*, a French mathematician, and cousin-german to the preceding, was born in 1683 at Paris, and died in 1758, leaving a number of treatises, which have all been published in the different volumes of the Memoires of the Academy.

NICOLE, *Peter*, a French divine, was born in 1625, and died in 1695, leaving among his works, which consisted of an hundred articles, as mentioned by Moreri and Niceron, 1. 'Reflexions sur la Traité de la Grandeur de l'Eglise Romaine,' &c. 2. 'Belga Percontator,' &c. 1657. 3. 'Régles pour les Temps de Persecution,' &c. 4. 'Prejugés legitimes contre les Calvinistes,' 1671. 5. 'Essais de Morale,' 1678, and frequently reprinted. 6. 'Les pretendus Reformés convaincus de Schisme,' Paris, 1686, &c.; besides a number of controversial tracts, and letters on different subjects.

NICOLINO, *Grimaldi* (*Biog.*) commonly known by the name of *Nicolini*, a great singer and actor in the 18th century, was highly esteemed in England as a performer at the Italian operas. He was living in 1723.

NICOLO (*Biog.*) vide *Abati*.

NICOLSON, *William* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Orton, in Cumberland, in 1655; educated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1679; raised to the see of Carlisle in 1702; translated to that of Londonderry in 1718; and died Feb. 1726-7, just as he was nominated to that of Cashell. He was a great antiquary, and published, 1. 'English Historical Library,' the first part of which appeared in 1696, and the remaining two others in 1699; these were followed by a similar 'Library' for Scotland in 1702, and for Ireland in 1724, which were published together in folio, and afterwards in 4to. in 1776. 2. 'Leges Marchiarum; or, Border Laws,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1705; besides a preface to Chamberlayne's collection of the Lord's Prayer in one hundred different languages; and also to Dr. Wilkins's 'Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ.' He left also three MS. volumes, fol. to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, from which many articles were transcribed into the 'History of Cumberland,' by his nephew Joseph Nicolson, esq. and Dr. Richard Burn.

NICOMACHUS (*Hist.*) one of Alexander's friends, who discovered the conspiracy of Dymus. *Curt.* l. 6.

NICOMACHUS (*Biog.*) the father of Aristotle, whose son bore the same name, for whom the philosopher composed his ten books of morals, entitled, 'Nicomachia.'

NICOMACHUS, a tragic poet, who obtained a prize in a contest with Euripides and Theognis.

NICOMEDES (*Hist.*) the name of four kings of Bithynia.

NICOMEDES I, the son of Zipoetes, the founder of the monarchy of Bithynia, succeeded his father in the 125th Olympiad, A. C. 278, and carried on a successful war against his brother Zipoetes, who reigned over the maritime Bithynia. He also founded a town which he called after his own name Nicomedia. *Liv.* l. 38; *Justin.* l. 25; *Paus. in Eliac, &c.*

NICOMEDES II, surnamed ironically *Philopater*, because he drove his father Prusias from his kingdom, and caused him to be assassinated A. C. 149, died after a reign of 59 years, during which he was deprived of Paphlagonia by the Romans, who also took Cappadocia from his rival Mithridates. *Diodor. apud Phot.; Liv. Epit.* l. 50; *Justin.* l. 29, &c.

NICOMEDES III, son and successor of the preceding, was dethroned by his eldest brother Socrates, and afterwards a second time by the ambitious Mithridates; but was restored by the help of the Romans, who enabled him to make reprisals upon the king of Pontus. He was afterwards expelled a third time from his dominions, but was re-established by Sylla.

NICOMEDES IV, succeeded his father Nicomedes III, under the protection of the Romans, and died A. C. 75, leaving his kingdom to the Roman people, by whom it was converted into a province. *Appian. de Bell. Mithrid. &c.; Justin.* l. 38.

NICOMEDES (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the effigies of the first three kings above-mentioned, as in the subjoined figures; inscription, for the most part, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟ-





ΜΗΔΟΥ, sometimes with the addition ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, &c. *Vaill. Hist. Bithyn.; Spanh. Præst.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Froel. Notit.*

NICOMEDES (*Biog.*) a geometrician, cotemporary with Eratosthenes, celebrated for his invention of the curve called the Conchoid. *Montuc. Hist. Math.*

NICOMEDES, an historian who wrote an account of Orpheus. *Athen.* l. 14.

NICOMEDIA (*Geog.*) Νικομηδία, a city of Bithynia, otherwise called *Astacus*, now *Isnikmid*, or *Ismid*, by the Turks. It was built by Nicomedes I, A. C. 262, and became the capital of the country, and afterwards the residence of the emperors of the East for some time. The emperor Constantine died in this city, which was reckoned the fourth in the empire, and was said to surpass Antioch in beauty. Diocletian endeavoured to make it equal to Rome. Many Greek and Latin inscriptions, and other memorials of its former greatness, are still remaining. In 1719 it was exposed to one of the most terrible earthquakes which was ever felt, whereby a vast number of houses and works were thrown down. *Strab.* l. 12; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Paus. in Eliac.; Ptol.* l. 5, c. 1; *Trebell. Poll. in Gallien.; Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 17; *Niceph. Hist. Eccles.; Zosim.* l. 1, &c.

NICOMEDIA (*Numis.*) many medals of this town are extant, bearing the inscriptions—ΝΙΚΟ. ΝΕΙΚΟΜ. ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ, with the addition of its titles, as that of *Metropolis*, having received this dignity in the reign of Claudius. To this it also added the title of *prima Bithyniæ;* and by the use of these two titles preserved its superiority over the city of Nicæa, which only assumed the title of *Prima;* ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΝΙΚΟ. ΠΡΩΤΗ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΙΘΥΝΙΑC, i. e. *Metropolis Nicomedia Prima Ponti et Bithyniæ.*—ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑC.—ΜΗΤ. ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΙΑΣ. Goltzius has also given a medal, with the title of ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, i. e. *Sacræ et inviolabilis;* but it occurs on no medals known to other antiquaries. The emperor Adrian added to the dignities of Nicomedia that of the Neocoria, which they designated on their medals, as ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΜΗΤ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡ. and also designated him ΘΕΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ; and as he conferred the dignity of Metropolis upon Amasia, the town of Pontus, the alliance of these two places is also commemorated, as ΝΕΙΚΟ. ΜΗΤΡ. ΑΜΑCΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, i. e. *Nicomediensium Metropoleos Bithyniæ et Amasiensium Ponti Concordia.* They enjoyed the Neocoria a second time under Commodus, and a third time under Valerian, which they have marked by ΔΙC *vel* ΤΡΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, i. e. *bis vel ter Neocororum.* The epocha which is marked on some medals is dated, according to Froelich, from U. C. 466, A. C. 287. This town struck medals either as an independent state, or in honour of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Germanicus, Caligula, Agrippina, Claudius, Britannicus, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Antinous, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina, jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Crispina, Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Julia Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Maximus, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, Philip, sen., Otacilia, Philip, jun., Trajan Decius, Herennia, Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus, Valerianus, sen., Gallienus, Salonina.

NICON (*Ecc.*) a Russian prelate, was born in a village under the government of Nishnei Novogorod in 1613, and after a variety of preferments was raised to the archbishopric of Novogorod, and finally to the patriarchate of Russia, which last dignity however he was compelled to abdicate in 1658, and was for some time imprisoned through the malice of his enemies; but at length he obtained permission to return to his favourite cell, which he had left to take upon him his ecclesiastical dignities, and expired whilst he was on the road in 1681. He compiled a regular series of Russian Annals, from Nestor, the earliest historian of that country, to the reign of Alexis Michaelovitz; which is sometimes called from its author the Chronicle of Nicon, and sometimes, from the place where it was begun and deposited, 'The Chronicle of the Convent of Jerusalem.'

NICON (*Biog.*) an athlete of Thasos, who obtained the victory

14 times at the Olympic Games, and for whom a statue was erected. But this having fallen upon a man and crushed him to death, was ignominiously thrown into the river, until the people, visited by a famine and warned by an oracle, restored it to its place. *Suidas.*

NICOPHANES (*Biog.*) a famous painter of Greece, whose pieces are mentioned with commendation by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 10.

NICOPHON (*Biog.*) Νικοφῶν, a comic poet of Athens, some time after the age of Aristophanes. *Athen.* l. 7; *Syl. Gyrald. Hist. Poet.*

NICOPOLI (*Geog.*) or *Nikopoli*, or *Nigeboli*, a large town in the interior of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, situated on a hill on the left bank of the Danube, 164 m. N. W. Adrianople, 276 N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 24° 8′ E., lat. 43° 45′ N. This town, which is the ancient *Nicopolis*, in Mœsia, is celebrated as the scene of a victory gained by the Turks over the Christians in 1396.

NICOPOLIS (*Bibl.*) Νικόπολις, a town where St. Paul passed his winter, A. D. 64, whence he addressed an epistle to Titus. *Tit.* iii. 12. It is generally supposed to be the town of Epirus, mentioned under *Geography*, although some have imagined it to be the town of Thrace.

NICOPOLIS (*Geog.*) the name of several towns, the principal of which are, 1. A town of Epirus, otherwise called *Cassiopæa*, now *Prevesa*, which was founded by Augustus in commemoration of his victory at Actium, U. C. 723, A. C. 31. *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 7; *Sueton. in Aug.* 2. A town of Mœsia, near the Ister, which was founded by Trajan after his victory over Decebalus. This is the Nicopoli above-mentioned. *Ammian.* l. 30. 3. A town of Armenia, which was built by Pompey in commemoration of his victory over Mithridates. Castellus supposes it to be the present *Gianich*, and other authors think it to be *Chiorme.* This town was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sebaste, and was much troubled after the death of its bishop, Theodorus, by the Arians, who forced one of their party into the see. 4. A town of Thrace, built on the banks of the Nestus by Trajan, and so called by him, as is supposed, in commemoration of a victory which he obtained there over the barbarians. 5. A town near the Bay of Issus, which was either founded by Alexander, or received its name from him in consequence of his victory over Darius. *Strab.* l. 14.

NICOPOLIS (*Numis.*) medals are extant which are ascribed to three of the above-mentioned towns.

NICOPOLIS of Epirus commemorated its origin on its medals, and the victory of Augustus, whom it denominated as its founder; it also assumed the title of sacred and navarch, as, CEBACTOY KTICTOY; i. e. *Augusti Conditoris;* NIKOΠOΛ; NIKOΠOΛEΩΣ IEPAC NAYAPXIΔOC; i. e. *Nicopoleos Sacræ et Classicæ;* sometimes it was entitled IEPAC NEICOΠOΛEΩC ACYΛOY. This town struck medals of Augustus, Tiberius, Agrippina, Nero, Trajan, Adrian, Antinous, L. Ælius, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina jun., Lucilla, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Heliogabalus, Julia Paula, Julia Aquilia, Julia Sœmias, Julia Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Julia Mammæa, Balbinus, Gordianus Pius, Philip sen., Otacilia, Philip jun., Trajan Decius, Trebonianus Gallus, Valerian sen., Gallienus, and Salonina, bearing for their types very frequently the figure of Victory, with its symbols, a garland, a palm-branch, &c.; and sometimes standing on a trireme, in allusion to the battle of Actium; besides which it bore sometimes the head or figure of Apollo, Æsculapius, Diana, Jupiter, &c. &c.

NICOPOLIS *ad Istrum*, in Moesia, is known by its inscription on some medals, NICOΠOΛITΩN ΠPOC ICTP.; vel NEICOΠOΛEITΩN ΠPOC ICTPON; i. e. *Nicopolitarum ad Istrum.* The types on these medals are figures of Nemesis, Serapis, Bacchus, Hercules, &c. This town struck medals in honor of Trajan, Adrian, Commodus, Crispina, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, and Gordianus Pius.

NICOPOLIS *ad Mestrum*, in Thrace, is known by its inscriptions on medals, which also bear the name of Vulpia, in honour of Trajan, as OYΛΠ. NIKOΠOΛEOC ΠPOC MEΣTPΩ. There are a few medals extant struck by this town in honour of Commodus, Crispina, Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Geta, bearing for their types the head or figure of Lunus, Bacchus, Mars, &c. *Vaillant. Græc.; Harduin. Oper.; Mediob. Impp.; Froel. Notit. &c.*

NICOSIA (*Geog.*) a considerable town of Sicily, the ancient *Herbita*, in the Val di Demona, 40 m. W. N. W. Catania, 60 E. S. E. Palermo. [Vide *Herbita*]

NICOSIA, a large city, capital of the island of Cyprus. Lon. 33° 26′ E. lat. 35° N. This town was of very great extent and importance under the Lusignans, kings of this island, but the Venetians on obtaining possession of it reduced it to a smaller compass, and surrounded it with very strong fortifications. In 1570 Selim II took it by assault, since which time it has remained in the hands of the Turks, and its fortifications have been continually going to decay.

NICOSTRATA (*Hist.*) a courtesan, who left all her possessions to Sylla.

NICOSTRATUS (*Hist.*) a soldier in the army of Alexander, who joined in the conspiracy of Hermolaus. *Q. Curt.* l. 8.

NICOSTRATUS, a general of the Achæans, who defeated the Macedonians.

NICOSTRATUS (*Biog.*) a painter, who expressed great admiration at the picture of Helen by Zeuxis. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 14.

NICOSTRATUS, a comic poet of Argos, who lived after the age of Aristophanes, and supported some of the characters in his own plays with success, whence the proverb 'Ut Nicostratus omnia faciam,' to imply a successful undertaking. *Diogen. in Polem.; Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 7.

NICOSTRATUS, an orator of Macedonia, in the reign of the emperor M. Antoninus.

NICOSTRATUS, an historian of Trebizonde in the reign of Claudius and Valerian, who wrote a life of Philip, Gordian, Decius, &c. *Evag. Hist. Ecc.* l. 5.

NICOT, *John* (*Biog.*) a French scholar of Nismes, who died in 1600, published an edition of the life of Aimon, a Benedictine of the abbey of Fleury, improved Aimar de Ranconnet's French Dictionary, but is principally known by his introduction of the tobacco plant into Europe, which from him received its botanical name of *Nicotiana.*

NICOTERA (*Geog.*) a town of Calabria Ultra, situated near the sea coast, in the kingdom of Naples, 32 m. N. by E. Reggio, and 50 S.S.E. Cosenza; it was partly destroyed by the great earthquake of 1783.

NIEUWENTYT, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) a Dutch philosopher and mathematician, was born in 1654 at Westgraafdyck, in North Holland, and died in 1718, leaving, 1. 'Considerationes circa Analyseos ad Quantitates infinitè parvas applicatæ Principia,' &c. 8vo. Amst. 1694. 2. 'Analysis Infinitorum, seu Curvilineorum Proprietates ex Polygonorum Natura deductæ,' 4to. ibid. 1695. 3. 'Considerationes Secundæ circa Differentialis Principia, et Responsio ad Virum nobilissimum C. G. Leibnitzium,' 8vo. ibid. 1696. 4. 'Le Veritable Usage de la Contemplation de l'Univers,' &c.; translated from the Dutch, and printed three or four times under the title of the 'Religious Philosopher,' 3 vols. 8vo.; besides some other things.

NIEUWLAND, *Peter* (*Biog.*) professor of mathematics at Leyden, was born at Diemermeer, a village near Amsterdam, in 1764, and died in 1794, leaving some Poems, and two Essays on Science.

NIFO (*Biog.*) vide *Niphus.*

NIGER, *C. Pescenninus* (*Hist.*) or *Nigerus*, surnamed *Justus*, a governor of Syria, well known by his valour as a soldier, was declared emperor at the death of Pertinax, and aimed at restoring the ancient discipline of the Roman armies, but was killed after a year's reign by his rival Severus, who defeated him A. D. 194. His head being cut off and fixed to a long spear, was carried in triumph through the streets of Rome. *Herod.* l. 3; *Eutropius*, *&c.*

NIGER (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, IMP. CAES C. PESC. NIGER JUST. AUG.; i. e. *Imperator Cæsar Caius Pescenninus Niger Justus Augustus.* —IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NIGERUS, &c.; and in the Greek—AYT ·K. Γ. ΠΕCΚ. ΝΙΓΡΟC ΙΟΥCΤ. C.; vel ΑΥΤΟΚράτωρι ΚΑΙCΑΡι Γαιῳ ΠΕCΚΕννίῳ ΝΙΓΡΩ Δίκαιῳ; on the reverse—ROMAE AETERNAE.—SALUTI AUG.—SPEI FIRMAE.—VIRTUTI AUG.—PIETATI AUG.—FORTUNAE REDUCI.—INVICTO IMPERATORI.—MARTI VICTORI, &c. *Vaill. Pr.* tom. ii.; *Patin. Impp.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand.*; *Med. Impp.*; *Harduin. Oper.*



NIGER (*Geog.*) a river of Africa, called by Pliny *Nigris*, by Ptolemy Νίγειρ, by Agathamerus Νιγιρ, of which but little is known to the moderns, and still less was known to the ancients.

NIGHTINGALE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Kneesworth-House, Cambridgeshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1628 on sir Thomas Nightingale. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Per pale *ermine* and *gules*, a rose counterchanged, besides other quarterings.

Crest. An ibex sejant *argent*, tufted, armed, and maned *or*.

NIGHTINGALE, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a native of Chaubert, in Lancashire, who died in 1824, in the 49th year of his age, was the author of several volumes of the 'Beauties of England and Wales;' 'English Topography,' &c.; 'A Portraiture of Methodism;' and some other pieces on the same subjects.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, *Publius* (*Hist.*) a philosopher of Rome, and an intimate friend of Cicero, whom, in his capacity of prætor and senator, he assisted in detecting the conspiracy of Catiline. In the civil wars he followed the interests of Pompey, for which he was banished by Julius Cæsar, and died in exile. He was famous for his knowledge of astrology, by which he got the reputation of a conjuror.

Lucan. l. 1, v. 639.

> *At Figulus, cui cura Deos, secretaque cœli*
> *Nosse fuit, quem non stellarum Ægyptia Memphis*
> *Æquaret visu, numerisque moventibus astra.*

He wrote 'De Augurio;' 'De Animalibus;' 'De Extis;' 'De Vento,' &c.; but nothing remains of his composition except a few fragments of his commentaries on Grammar, which have been collected and published by James Rutgersius, who has also inserted among them the Greek translation of 'A Treatise of Nigidius,' by John Laurentius, of Philadelphia. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 4, ep. 13; *Plin.* l. 29; *Aul. Gell.* l. 4; *Suet. Aug.* c. 94.

NIGRINIANUS (*Numis.*) a Roman prince, of whom nothing is known except by some medals bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription DIVO NIGRINIANO; and on the reverse, CONSECRATIO, with the figure of an altar. Tristan and Mediobarbus have supposed him to be the son of the tyrant Alexander, but others have supposed that he lived between the reigns of M. Aurelius and Diocletian. *Tristan. Comm. Hist.*; *Spanheim. Dissert.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand.*; *Med. Impp.*



NIGRITÆ (*Geog.*) Νιγρῖται, a people of Africa, dwelling near the Niger, the country of which has been called Nigritia, but now most commonly *Soudan.* [Vide *Niger*]

NILEUS (*Myth.*) Νιλεὺς, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, &c. *Paus.* l. 7.

NILUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a prefect of the city of Constantinople, and a disciple of St. Chrysostom, who embraced a monastic life after the example of his wife and daughter, and died in 1150, leaving among his works as an author, an Account of the inroad of the Saracens, when they killed the monks of the monastery of Mount Sinai, and carried away many others as prisoners, among which was his own son. This work was published in Greek and Latin by Father Poussines, 4to. 1639; and also inserted by Bollandus in his Lives of the Saints. Father Poussines also published a collection of Letters of this saint, in Greek and Latin; besides which he wrote a form of prayer, and some other things.

NILUS, *St.* surnamed the *Younger*, of Greek extraction, but a native of Italy, died in 1002, after having founded a monastery, and acquired a great reputation for sanctity. His life was written in Greek by Barthelemi, abbot of Grotto-Ferrata, and inserted in the 6th volume of 'Amplissima Collectio veterum Scriptorum et Monumentorum,' &c. of the Benedictine fathers Martenne and Durand.

NILUS, archbishop of Thessalonica in the 14th century, wrote two treatises against the primacy of the popes. *Spondan. Contin. Annal.*

NILUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Macarius in 1378, and governed that church about 20 years.

NILUS, a metropolitan of Rhodes, and adversary of the Barlaamites, in the 14th century, finished his abridged history of the Œcumenic Councils, including that of Constantinople, against Barlaam under Isidorus; this was printed by Justel in 'Bibliotheca Juris Canonici.'

NILUS, *Doxopatrius* (*Biog.*) a Greek writer, composed, by order of Roger, king of Sicily, a treatise on the five patriarchates, which Leo Allatius has inserted in his work 'De Consensu Eccles. Occident,' &c. *Phot. Bibl.* cod. 153, &c.; *Nicephor. Hist. Eccles.* l. 14; *Sext. Sen. &c.*

NILUS (*Geog.*) Νεῖλος, a celebrated river of Africa, which, according to Diodorus, received its name from a certain Nileus, a king of Egypt; and, according to Eustathius, from Nilus, a grandson of Atlas, but some have derived the name from νέας ἰλὺς, *novus limus*, i. e. the fresh mud which it throws up every year, to which Nonnus and Dionysius allude.

Nonn.

> Νεῖλον ἐφημίξαντο φερώνυμον, ἕνεκα γαίης
> Εἰς ἔτος ἐξ ἔτεος πεφορεμένος ὑγρὸς ἀκοίτης
> Χεύματι πηλώεντι νέην περιβάλλεται ἰλύν.

Dionys. Perieget. v. 229.

> Οὐ γάρ τις ποταμῶν ἐναλίγκιος ἔπλετο Νείλῳ
> Οὔ τ' ἰλὺν βαλέειν οὔτε χθονὸς ὄλβον ἀέξειν.

The source of the Nile was sought for in vain by the ancients, nor have the moderns been more fortunate in their researches, whence the proverb *Nili caput quærere*, for any vain labour. The poets frequently allude to this particularity in the Nile.

Tibull. l. 1, el. 7.

> *Nile pater, quânam possum te dicere causâ,*
> *Aut quibus in terris occuluisse caput?*

Horat. Carm. l. 4, od. 14.

> *Te, fontium qui celat origines*
> *Nilus——*

Lucan. l. 10, v. 295.

> *Arcanum natura caput non prodidit ulli,*
> *Nec licuit populis parvum te, Nile, videre,*
> *Amovitque sinus, et gentes maluit ortus*
> *Mirari, quam nosse, ;*

Ibid. l. 10, v. 189.

Tantus amor veri, nihil est quod noscere malim,
Quàm fluvii causas per secula tanta latentes,
Ignotumque caput.——

Claudian. de Nilo.

Qui rapido tractu mediis elapsus ab Austris,
Flammiferæ patiens zonæ, Cancrique calentis,
Fluctibus ignotis nostrum procurrit in orbem,
Secreto de fonte cadens, qui semper inani
Quærendus ratione latet, nec contigit ulli
Hoc vidisse caput——

Ovid. Met. l. 2, v. 254.

Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet. Ostia septem
Pulverulenta vacant septem sine flumine valles.

Sidon. Apollinar. in Panegyr. Avit.

—— Ignotum plus notus, Nile per ortum.

Its superior magnitude, wonderful increase, and annual overflow of Egypt, as also its fertilizing property, and its emptying itself by seven mouths into the Mediterranean, have been the frequent theme of the poets.

Virg. Georg. l. 3.

Atque hic undantem bello magnumque fluentem
Nilum.—

Ibid. Georg. l. 4.

Nam quà Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum,
Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis;
Quàque pharetratæ vicinia Persidis urget;
Et viridem Ægyptum nigrâ fœcundat arenâ,
Ut diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora
Usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis.

Tibull. l. 1, eleg. 8.

Qualis et arentes cum findit Sirius agros
Fertilis, æstivâ Nilus abundat aquâ.

Lucan. l. 10, v. 210.

Hunc ubi pars cœli tenuit, quà mista Leonis
Sidera sunt Cancro, rapidos qua Sirius ignes
Exerit, et varii mutator circulus anni
Ægoceron, Cancrumque tenet, cui subdita Nili
Ora latent; quæ cùm dominus percussit aquarum.
Igne superjecto, tunc Nilus fonte soluto
Exit ut Oceanus lunaribus incrementis
Jussus adest; auctusque suos non ante coarctet,
Quam nox æstivas à sole receperit horas.

Dionys. Perieg.

Ἔνθεν πιοτάτοιο κατέρχεται ὕδατα Νείλε.

Ibid. v. 226.

Ἑπτὰ διὰ ϛομάτων εἰλιγμένος εἰς ἅλα πίπτει.

Claudian. Idyll. de Nil.

Quoque die Titana Canis flagrantior armat,
Et rapit humores madidos, venasque calore
Compescit, radiisque potentibus æstuat axis,
Nilo bruma vehit contraria tempora mundo.
Dejectum solitis referens cultoribus æquor
Effluit Ægeo stagnantior, acrior alto
Ionio, seseque patentibus explicat arvis.

Ptolemy describes the Nile as formed by the union of a number of streams descending from the Mountains of the Moon, situated south of Ethiopia, and this is now become the most prevalent opinion of the moderns; for the Bahr el Abaid, which is now supposed to represent the head of the Nile, is formed by the conflux of numerous small streams descending from a very lofty range called the Mountains of Donga, which appear to be the same as those which are called by Ptolemy the Mountains of the Moon. This stream then flows eastward at the foot of these mountains some distance, and turning to the waters Kordofan and Sennaar, receives its main tributary river, the Bahr el Azrek, which has, till very lately, been taken for the source of the Nile; so that Mr. Bruce, acting under this persuasion, considered that he had accomplished the great task of visiting the source of the Nile, when he traced the river of Abyssinia to its fountain head. The Nile, after the junction of these two streams, flows a considerable space farther before it receives the Tacazze, when, during the course of a thousand miles, it has not the accession of even a rivulet. Before it reaches Egypt it forms two celebrated cataracts, the magnitude of which is said to have been considerably exaggerated. In passing through Upper Egypt it is confined between two mountain ranges, which leave only a narrow strip on each side; but as it approaches Cairo, the valley widens, and the Nile, after spreading itself over the wide and level plain of the Delta, separates into branches, of which two only of any importance are remaining, namely, the Rosetta, and the Damietta branch. The seven mouths mentioned by the ancients are the *Ostium Canopicum,* which is supposed to answer to the narrow canal extending to the lakes Mareotis and Maadie, called the canal of Alexandria; *Bolbitinum,* now the Rosetta branch; *Sennyticum,* which probably terminates in what is now the Lake of Bourlos; *Bucolicum,* the Damietta branch; *Mendesium, Saiticum,* and *Pelusiacum,* which appear to have fallen into the sea at different points, of what is now the Lake Menzaleh. Of these seven mouths the *Ostium Bolbitinum,* and *Bucolicum,* were supposed to have been dug, but the others were considered as natural streams. The cause of the Nile's inundation was also an object of curiosity to the ancients, who accounted for it in various ways, some supposing it to be the effect of the Etesian winds blowing from the north at a certain season, of which Lucretius takes notice.

Lucret. l. 6.

Nilus in æstate crescit, campisque redundat
Unicus in terris Ægypti totius amnis
Is rigat Ægyptum, medium persæpe calorem:
Aut quia sunt æstate Aquilones ostia contra,
Anni tempore eo quo Etesia flabra feruntur,
Et contra fluvium flantes remorantur, et undas
Cogentes rursus replent, coguntque manere.

Others, among whom was Anaxagoras, ascribed it to the melting of the snows, which were collected on the mountains of Æthiopia, to which Euripides alludes.

Euripid. in Helen.

Νεῖλε μὲν αἵδε καλλιπάρθενοι ῥοαί,
Ὃς ἀντὶ δίας ψεκάδος Αἰγύπτε πέδων
Λευκῆς τακείσης χιόνος, ὑγραίνει γύας.

Which hypothesis Lucan objects to.

Lucan. l. 10, v. 219.

Vana fides veterum, Nilo, quo crescat in arva
Æthiopum prodesse nives, non Arctos in illis
Montibus, aut Boreas, testis tibi sole perusti
Ipse color populi, calidique vaporibus Austri.
Adde, quod omne caput fluvii, quodcunque soluta
Præcipitat glacies, ingresso vere tumescit
Prima tabe nivis; Nilus neque suscitat undas
Ante Canis radios nec ripis alligat amnem.

According to another hypothesis, the Egyptian land having many gaps and fissures, attracted the moisture during the winter, which was drawn out by the heat of summer, to which Lucan refers.

Lucan. l. 10, v. 247.

Sunt qui spiramina terris
Esse putent, magnosque cavæ compagis hiatus.
Commeat hac penitus tacitis discursibus unda
Frigore ab Arctoo medium revocat sub axem;
Cum Phœbus pressit Meroën, tellusque perusta
Illuc duxit aquas, trahitur Gangesque Padusque
Per tacitum mundi; tunc omnia flumina Nilus
Uno fonte vomens, non uno gurgite perfert.

A fourth hypothesis supposes the waters to be drawn by the sun from the ocean, to supply the Nile, to which Lucan alludes.

Lucan. l. 10, v. 255.

Rumor, ab Oceano, qui terras alligat omnes,
Exundante procul violentum erumpere Nilum
Æquoreosque sales longo mitescere tractu
Nec non Oceano pasci Phœbumque polumque
Credimus; hunc, calidi tetigit cum brachia Cancri
Sol rapit, atque unda plus quàm quod digerat aër
Tollitur: hoc noctes referunt——

The poet adds his own opinion to the rest.

Ibid. l. 10, v. 262.

Ast ego, si tantam jus est mihi solvere litem,
Quasdam, Cæsar, aquas post mundi sera peracti
Secula, concussis terrarum erumpere venis
Non id agente Deo, quasdam compage sub ipsâ
Cum toto cœpisse reor, quas ille creator
Atque opifex rerum certo sub jure coërcet.

Among the moderns, Pococke ascribes it to the Etesian winds, according to the first hypothesis of the ancients, but it is now supposed to be ascertained that it arises from the periodical rains which fall from June to September, throughout the northern tropical regions. The rise begins to be felt about the middle of June, and continues till August, when the river is at its height, and all the level parts of the country are overflowed. In Upper Egypt, however, the stream being confined within high banks, as in Nubia, the country is watered by canals formed where the bank is lowest, and the mouths of which are shut, unless when the water is to be introduced. The canal of Cairo is the principal, which is opened when the Nile has attained the height of 32 feet. This river is supposed to have a course of about 2000 miles, which does not surpass some of the rivers even of the Old Continent, and its magnitude does not bear a proportion to its length, of course.

NILUS (*Numis.*) this river is depicted on several medals under the usual figure of a bearded old man, lying on the ground, and accompanied sometimes with an hippopotamus, a crocodile, or some other symbol of Egypt; inscriptions, NILUS —DEO SANCTO NILO, &c.

NIMEGUEN (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Guelderland, in the Netherlands, situated on the left bank of a great branch of the Rhine, called the Waal, 50 miles S. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 50′ E, lat. 51° N. It is called by Latin writers *Noviomagus*, and was often taken and retaken by the Dutch and Spaniards; but was finally ceded to the former in 1591. Louis XIV took it from the Dutch in 1672, but restored it to them again shortly after. It is particularly known in history by the peace which was concluded here in 1678, which was thence called the Peace of Nimeguen.

NIMES (*Geog.*) vide *Nismes.*

NIMRAH (*Bibl.*) נמרה, a city of Gad or Reuben, east of the Dead Sea. *Numb.* xxxii.

NIMROD (*Bibl.*) נמרד, son of Cush, and a mighty hunter. *Gen.* x; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1.

NINEVEH (*Bibl.*) נינוה, capital of Assyria, founded by Ashur. It stood on the banks of the Tigris, and in the time of the prophet Jonah, who was sent thither under Jeroboam, the second king of Israel; its circuit was three days' journey. It repented from the preaching of Jonah, and was for a time preserved, but it was afterwards taken by Arbaces and Belesis, A. M. 3257, A. C. 747, in the time of Ahaz, king of Judah, about the time of the foundation of Rome, and again by Astyages and Nabopolassar, from Chinaladan, king of Assyria, A. M. 3378, A. C. 626. It is supposed that the prophecy of Nahum refers to this second capture, from the effect of which the city of Nineveh never recovered. *Gen.* x; *Jonah* iv; *Nahum.* ii; *Matt.* xi. &c. This city, which was called Ninus, by profane writers, after its founder, Ninus, was entirely destroyed in the time of Lucian, of Samosata, who lived in the reign of Adrian, but it was rebuilt by the Persians, and again destroyed by the Saracens in the seventh century. The ancient site is still called *Nugia*, but the town, which stands opposite to it on the left bank of the Tigris, is called by the Turks *Mosul*, the capital of the district of Dzegire. *Herod.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 6; *Lucan. in Charon.*; *Paus.* l. 8.

NINUS (*Hist.*) Νίνος, the son of Belus, and first king of the Assyrians, began to reign over the kingdom, of which he was properly the founder, A. M. 2737, A. C. 1267, about the time of the government of Deborah and Baruk, in Israel, and is said to have reigned 50 years. He was honoured as a god after his death. *Herod.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Justin.* l. 1; *Euseb. in Chron.*

NINYAS (*Hist.*) a son of Ninus and Semiramis, who succeeded his mother on the throne of Assyria, led an effeminate life, in which he was followed by his successors until the ruin of the kingdom. *Diod.*, *Justin.*, *&c.*

NIOBE (*Myth.*) Νιόβη, a daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia, by Euryanassa, or Dune, who married Amphion, the son of Jasus, by whom she had, according to Homer, six daughters, and as many sons. They were all destroyed by Diana and Apollo, on account of her arrogance in comparing herself to Latona, and the mother, struck at the sudden reverse of fortune, was turned into a stone.

Hom. Il. l. 24.

Καὶ γάρ τ' ἠΰκομος Νιόβη ἐμνήσατο σίτου
Τῇ περ δώδεκα παῖδες ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ὄλοντο
Ἕξ μὲν θυγατέρες, ἕξ δ' υἱέες ἡβώοντες,
Τοὺς μὲν Ἀπόλλων πέφνεν ἀπ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο
Χωόμενος Νιόβῃ, τὰς δ' Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα.
Οὕνεκ' ἄρα Λητοῖ ἰσάσκετο καλλιπαρῄῳ.

Propert. l. 2, eleg. 16.

Nec tantum Niobe bis sex ad busta superba
Sollicito lacrymans defluit a Sipylo.

Stat. Theb. l. 6.

—— Geminis Niobe consumpta pharetris
Squalida bissenas Sipylon deduxerat umbras.

Horat. l. 4, od. 6.

Dive, quem proles Niobæa magnæ
Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor
Sensit ultorem.

Sophoc. in Elect.

Ἰὼ παντλάμων Νιόβα, σὲ δ' ἔγωγε νέμω θεόν
ἅτ' ἐν τάφῳ πετραίῳ
αἰεὶ δακρύεις.

Apollodorus and Hyginus, as also Ovid, Seneca, and Ausonius, speak of seven sons, and as many daughters.

Ovid. Met. l. 6.

—— Huic natas adjice septem,
Et totidem juvenes.

Senec. in Med.

Utinam superbæ turba Tantalidos meo
Exisset utero, bisque septenos parens
Natos tulissem.

Auson. Epig. 27.

Bis septem natis genetrix læta, atque superba
Tot duxi mater funera, quot genui.

So Euripides.

Euripid. in Phœniss. v. 164.

ἐκεῖνος, ἑπτὰ παρθένων τάφον πέλας
Νιόβης, Ἀδράστῳ πλησίον παραστατεῖ.

Apollodorus says that Hesiod made the number of males to be ten, and that of the females also ten, but that Herodotus spoke of only two males and three females. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 9; *Schol. Euripid. et Sophoc.*; *Eustath. ad Hom.*

NIOBE, a daughter of Phoroneus, king of Peloponnesus, who had a son by Jupiter, named Argus, who gave his name to Argia, or Argolis. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Euseb. in Præp.; Evang.* l. 2; *Schol. Stat. in Theb.*

NIPHATES (*Geog.*) now *Curdo*, a mountain of Asia, dividing Armenia from Assyria, from which the Tigris takes its rise.

Virg. Georg. l. 3, v. 29.

Addam urbes Asiæ domitas, pulsumque Niphaten.

Claudian. de Raptu Proserp. l. 2, v. 263.

Arduus Hyrcana quatitur sic matre Niphates.

Strab. l. 11; *Mela,* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 6.

NIPHATES, a river of Armenia, falling into the Tigris.

Lucan. l. 3.

Armeniusque tenens volventem saxa Niphatem.

Horat. l. 2, od. 9.

—— Potiùs nova
Cantemus Augusti trophæa
Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphatem,
Medumque flumen gentibus additum
Victis, minores volvere vortices.

Sidon. Apollinar. in Paneg. Anthem.

Aut ut Tigriferi pharetrata per arva Niphatis.

NIPHON (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Cyzicus, was made patriarch of Constantinople in the 14th century; but rendering himself odious by his intrigues and vices, he was expelled from that see in 1316. *Gregor.* l. 7; *Spondan. Contin. Annal.*

NIPHON, a native of Peloponnesus, and metropolitan of Constantinople, was raised to the see of Constantinople in 1482; but driven from it by the sultan Bajazet soon after. *Spondan.*

NIPHUS, *Augustine* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born at Sessa, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1473, and died between the years 1545 and 1550, leaving Commentaries in Latin on Aristotle and Averroes, in 14 folio volumes; besides some small treatises, as 'De Immortalitate Animæ,' fol. Venet. 1541; 'De Amore, de Pulchro,' &c. 16to. Lugd. Bat. 1641.

NIREUS (*Myth.*) Νιρεὺς, a king of Naxos, and son of Charops and Aglaia, who was one of the Grecian chiefs at the Trojan war, and celebrated for his beauty.

Hom. Il. l. 2.

Νιρεὺς δ' αὖ Σύμηθεν ἄγεν τρεῖς νῆας ἐΐσας
Νιρεὺς, Ἀγλαΐας υἱὸς χάροποιο τ' ἄνακτος,
Νιρεὺς, ὃς κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε.

Ovid. Pontic. l. 4, el. 13.

Tam multa Thersiten prohibebat forma latere,
Quàm pulchrâ Nireus conspiciendus erat.

Horat. l. 3, od. 20.

Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosâ
Raptus ab Idâ.

NISÆA (*Geog.*) Νισαία, a naval station on the coast of Megaris.

NISÆA (*Numis.*) this place is distinguished on some medals by the inscription—ΝΙΣΑΙΩΝ.

NISIBIN (*Geog.*) at present only a village of Persia, 78 m. S. E. Diabekir, and 70 m. N. W. Mosul, is entitled to notice as the site of the ancient fortress of Nisibis [vide *Nisibis*], which, after being taken from the Persians by the Saracens, fell into gradual decay. The foundation of the walls, about three miles in circumference, and several detached towers, may still be seen; but otherwise the greater part of the site of the ancient city is now covered with the black tents of the Kurds.

NISIBIS (*Geog.*) now *Nisibin*, a town of Mesopotamia, built by a colony of Macedonians on the Tigris, which formed for some time a barrier between the provinces of Rome and the Persian empire during the reign of the Roman emperors. It was taken by Lucullus from Tigranes, king of Armenia, and afterwards stood three memorable sieges by the Persian monarch, to whom at length it was surrendered by the treaty of Dura. *Strab.* l. 11; *Joseph.* l. 20; *Plin.* l. 6; *Ammian.* l. 25.

NISMES (*Geog.*) or *Nimes*, a large and ancient town in the south-east of Lower Languedoc in France, the capital of the modern department of the Gard, situated 30 m. N. E. Montpelier, 70 N. W. Marseilles, and 470 S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 20′ E. lat. 43° 50′ N.

History of Nismes.

This town, which is so celebrated for its antiquities, was known to the Romans by the name of *Nemausus* [vide *Nemausus*], and passed from their hands successively into those of the Vandals and Goths, which last people possessed it in the time of Charles Martel. It was afterwards subject to princes of its own, named counts; the last of whom, named Bernard, ceded all the rights which he had in the county of Nismes in 1214 to Simon, count of Montfort, since which period it has been united to the crown of France. It was the rallying point for the Calvinists in the religious wars of the 16th century; but was reduced by the arms of Louis XIII. It suffered severely during the revolution, and also since, from the dissensions of the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, owing to their equality in numbers and influence. Nismes abounds with antiquities more than any other city in Europe, with the exception of Rome. The most considerable is its amphitheatre, which is almost as large as the Colosseo of Rome, and in a better state of preservation. The Maison Quarrée, supposed to be an ancient mausoleum, is a building 74 or 76 feet in length, 38 in breadth, and 64 in height. An inscription which has been discovered shows that it was built in the time of Augustus—C. CAESARI AUGUSTI F. COS. L. CAESARI AUGUSTI F. COS. DESIGNATO PRINCIPIBUS JUVENTUTIS. There is likewise still to be seen a temple of Diana, and a fountain spoken of by Ausonius.

Auson. in Catal.

Non Aponus potu, vitreâ non luce Nemausus
Purior.

Also a large ancient tower above 200 feet in height, which is situated on an eminence at the north side of the city, and was formerly surrounded by a circle of open columns; besides the remains of statues, and other antiques. Nismes had formerly a university, which was founded in 1540, by Michael Briconnet, bishop of Nismes, conjointly with the clergy, the nobility, and opulent part of the inhabitants. It was confirmed with all the privileges of a university in 1542; but it fell into decay at the revolution. Its academy of sciences, which was founded in 1682, has also shared the same fate; but it has a royal college and an academy of fine arts, with several other literary institutions. It also continues to be the see of a bishop, and had a council assembled within its walls in 389, another in 886, a third in 897, and a fourth in 1096.

NISROCH (*Bibl.*) נסרך, a god of the Assyrians, whom Sennacherib was worshipping when one of his sons fell upon him and murdered him. 2 *Kings* xix. The Seventy call him Νεσρὰχ, and Josephus calls him Ἀράσκης. *Joseph. Antiq.*

NISSA (*Geog.*) in Latin *Nessus*, or *Nisum*, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, situated on the river Nissawa, 245 m. N. W. Constantinople, and 150 E. N. E. Ragusa. Lon. 21° 36′ E. lat. 43° 31′ N. In 1689 the prince of Baden,

general of the Imperial army, defeated the Turks near this town, and took the place, which was retaken by the Turks in 1690.

NISUS (*Myth.*) Νῖσος, a king of Megara, and son of Mars, whose fate depended upon a yellow lock of hair, which as long as it remained on his head, according to an oracle, ensured him life and success. This lock was, however, perfidiously cut off by his daughter Scylla, who, afterwards throwing herself into the sea, was changed into a lark, and her father into a hawk, whence an animosity has subsisted between these two birds ever since.

Virg. Georg. l. 1.

Apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus,
Et pro purpureo pœn as dat Scylla capillo.
Quacumque illa levem fugiens secat æthera pennis,
Ecce inimicus, atrox, magno stridore per auras
Insequitur Nisus, &c.

Tibull. l. 1, el. 4.

Carmine purpurea est Nisi coma, carmina ni sint,
Ex humero Pelopis non nituisset ebur.

Propert. l. 3; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 9; *Hygin. Fab.* 198, &c.; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Schol. Theocrit.*; *Schol. Euripid. in Iph.*; *Serv. in Virg.*

NISUS, a son of Hyrtacus, who was born on mount Ida, near Troy, attempted to save his friend Euryalus from the darts of the enemy, and thus perished with him, as narrated by Virgil.

NISYRUS (*Geog.*) Νίσυρος, now *Nisaro*, according to Sophianus, a small island in the Carpathian sea, which was originally joined to Cos. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 10; *Mel.* l. 2.

NITHARD (*Biog.*) a French historian of the ninth century, wrote an account of the divisions between the sons of Louis le Debonnaire, in four books, of which the first three were written in 842, and the fourth is lost. It was published first by M. Pithou, in his 'Annalium et Historiæ Francorum Scriptores,' &c. 8vo. Francof. 1594; and has since been inserted by Duchesne and Bouquet in their Collection of French Historians; and also translated by Cousin in his 'Histoire de l'Empire d'Occident.'

NITHSDALE, *Robert, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was named in 1625, by king Charles I, commissioner for obtaining unconditional surrender of the tithes; but was deterred by the violent opposition of the proprietors from effecting his object. He afterwards joined the marquis of Montrose in support of the royal cause, and died in 1646.

NITHSDALE, *Robert, second Earl of*, and son of the preceding, also joined the marquis of Montrose in the same cause, and was taken prisoner at the capture of Newcastle, when he retired from the contest, and died in 1667. He was commonly styled the *Philosopher*.

NITHSDALE, *William, fifth Earl of*, engaging on the side of prince Charles in 1715, was taken prisoner that year at Preston, in Lancashire, and conveyed to the Tower. In 1716 he was tried by his peers, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed, along with the earl of Derwentwater, and the viscount of Kenmure; but by the courage and resolution of his countess he effected his escape, of which a circumstantial account from the pen of that lady was published in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, Vol. I.

NITIOBRIGES (*Geog.*) a people of Aquitania, who inhabited the country now called *Agenois*. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

NITOCRIS (*Hist.*) Νίτωκρις, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates, and dug a number of reservoirs for the superfluous waters of that city. She ordered herself to be buried over one of the gates of the city, and an inscription to be placed on her tomb, signifying that her successors would find great treasures within if ever they stood in need of money, but that their labour would be fruitless if they presumed to open it without necessity. Darius was tempted to open it through curiosity, when he found only this inscription—"If thy avarice had not been insatiable, thou never wouldst have violated the monuments of the dead." *Herod.* l. 1, c. 185.

NIVARIA (*Geog.*) an island at the west of Africa, supposed to be *Teneriffe*, one of the Canaries. *Plin.* l. 6.

NIVELLE *de la Chaussee, Peter Claude* (*Biog.*) a French dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1692, and died in 1754, leaving 'Ecole des Amis;' 'Ecole des Meres;' 'La Gouvernante;' and other pieces in prose and verse, which were all published in 5 vols. 12mo. 1762.

NIVERNOIS, *Louis Jules Manoini, Duc de* (*Hist.*) a French minister of state, was born at Paris in 1716, employed as a minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of peace at London in 1763, and died in 1798, after having been imprisoned by the faction of Robespierre. Among his works as an author, are his 'Fables,' of which an English translation was published in 1799; 'Dialogues of the Dead;' and other works, which were all published by Didot, in 8 vols. 8vo. 1796.

NIVERNOIS (*Geog.*) a former province of France, on the W. of Burgundy, the greater part of which is now comprehended in the department of the Nievre.

NIXI (*Myth.*) deities among the Romans who presided over the delivery of women.

NIZOLIUS, *Marius* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born in 1498, at Brescello, on the Po, and died in 1575, leaving 'Thesaurus Ciceronianus,' the first edition of which was published under the title of 'Observationes in Ciceronem,' 2 parts, fol. 1535; and afterwards again by Aldus in 1570, 1576, 1591; by Cellarius, at Francfort, in 1613; and one at Padua as late as 1734. He also wrote a treatise 'De veris Principiis et verâ Ratione Philosophandi,' &c.

NOAH (*Bibl.*) נח, son of Lamech, was born A. M. 1056, A. C. 2948, made an ark for himself and family by the command of God A. M. 1656, A. C. 2340, and died 350 years after the deluge, leaving three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet. *Gen.* vi. &c.; *Usser. Annal.*

NOAILLES, *Anne Julius, Duc de* (*Hist.*) a marshal of France, was born in 1650, and entering early into the military profession, distinguished himself so much during the war of that period, as to be made a marshal of France in 1671, and died in 1708, after having been engaged in the service of his sovereign all his life.

NOAILLES, *Adrian Maurice, Duc de*, son of the preceding, and also a marshal of France, was born in 1678, attended his father in the campaigns of Catalonia in 1693 and 1694, accompanied the young king of Spain in 1700 to Madrid, and in the war of the Spanish succession maintained the honour of his nation and his family. For his services in Spain he was made a Spanish grandee by Philip V, and at the death of Louis XIV he was made by the regent President of the Council of the Finances, and also admitted one of the Council of the Regency. In the campaign of 1733 he again signalized himself as a commander; but after abandoning the military profession, he continued to serve his country in a civil capacity until his death in 1766.

NOAILLES, *Francis de* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Dax, of the same family, a distinguished prelate and statesman, was employed on several important embassies to England, Rome, and Venice; and was also sent by Charles IX on an embassy to Selim II, emperor of the Turks, where he rendered important services to Christianity. He died in 1585, after having enjoyed the confidence of Henry III and Catherine de Medicis.

NOAILLES, *Louis Antony de*, cardinal and archbishop of Paris, second son of Anne, duke de Noailles, was born in 1651;

promoted to the bishopric of Cahors in 1679; translated to that of Chalons in 1680, and to the archbishopric of Paris in 1695; created a cardinal in 1700, at the nomination of the French king; assisted the same year in the conclave which elected Clement XI; and died in 1729; after having distinguished himself by his approbation of the Moral Reflexions of Pasquin Quesnal, which in the opinion of the Jesuits savoured of heresy, and were condemned by the pope in his famous bull 'Unigenitus.'

NOBLE, *Eustace de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Troyes in 1643, and died in 1711, leaving 'Dialogues sur les Affaires du Tems;' 'Le Bouclier de la France,' &c.; 'Relation de l'Etat de Gênes;' 'Hist. de l'Etablissement de la Republique d'Hollande;' and a number of other works, amounting to 19 vols. 12mo.

NOBILIOR, *Q. Fulvius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, who is distinguished by his having granted the honour of citizenship to Ennius, &c. *Cic. Br.* c. 20.

NOCERA *della Pagana* (*Geog.*) a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, on the river Sarno, 20 m. E. S. E. Naples, supposed to be the ancient *Niceria*, or *Luceria*. After its destruction by Roger of Normandy, in the 11th century, it was rebuilt in a scattered manner by the inhabitants.

NOCERA, a town in the duchy of Spoleto, 5 m. S. W. Ancona, which suffered severely by an earthquake in 1751.

NOCTILUCA (*Myth.*) a surname of Diana at Rome. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Fest. de Verb. Sig.*

NOCTURNUS (*Myth.*) a god, supposed to be the same as Vesper, or Nox, and said to preside over the night.

NOD (*Bibl.*) נוד, or the *Land of Nod*, a country whither Cain withdrew after his fratricide. *Gen.* iv.

NOEL (*Her.*) the name of a family of Norman extraction, which has enjoyed honours in different branches. From Andrew Noel, one of the justices of the peace in the reign of Henry VIII, descended sir Edward Noel, who was created a baronet in 1611, and in 1616 baron Noel of Ridlington; in 1629 he succeeded his father-in-law as baron Hicks of Limington, and viscount Campden. Edward, the fourth viscount, was created in 1683 earl of Gainsborough, which titles became extinct at the death of Henry, sixth and last earl, in 1798; but his nephew, sir Gerard Noel, succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of sir Charles Middleton, and married his daughter, who enjoys the title of baroness Barham in her own right. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Or, fretty of ten pieces *gules*, a canton *ermine*.
Crest. On a wreath, a buck at gaze *argent*, attired *or*.
Motto. "Tout bien, ou rien."

From Andrew, the third son of Andrew Noel abovementioned, descended Verney Noel, esq. who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet in 1660; and Edward, the sixth baronet, succeeded to the barony of Wentworth of Nettlested in 1745, at the death of Martha, baroness Wentworth, and was created in 1762 viscount Wentworth, of Wellesborough, co. Leicester. These titles became extinct at the death of the second viscount in 1815; but in consequence of the marriage of sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. with Judith Noel, sister of Thomas, the last viscount Wentworth, they have assumed the name of Noel only. The dignity of baronet was conferred on the family of Milbanke in 1661. The arms, &c. of this branch of the family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a bend *ermine*, on a canton *or*, a lion's head erased of the first, with different quarterings.
Crest. A lion's head erased *gules*, charged with a bend *ermine*.

NOETUS (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch of the third century, originally of Smyrna, who denied the Divinity of our Saviour, and maintained that the Father only united himself to the Man Christ. He and his followers were in consequence expelled the church. *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

NOGARO (*Geog.*) or *Nogarol*, a town of France, capital of the former county of Armagnac, situated on the river Douze. It is called in the Latin *Nogariolum*, where a council was held in 1290.

NOGAROLA, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, descended from a learned family of Verona, who died in 1558, was the author of, 1. 'Joannis Damasceni Libellus de iis qui in Fide dormierunt ex Gr. in Lat. versus,' 4to. Veron. 1532. 2. 'Apostolicæ Institutiones,' &c. 4to. Venet. 1549. 3. 'De Nili Incremento Dialogus,' 4to. ibid. 1552; and again under the title of 'Timotheus, sive de Nilo,' Mediolan. 1626. 4. 'Platonicæ Plutarchi Quæstiones,' translated into Latin with notes, 4to. Venet. 1552. 5. 'Ocelli Lucani Universæ Naturæ Libellus L. N. Interprete,' 4to. Venet. 1559; 8vo. Heidelb. 1598; Cantab.; 1671. 6. 'Epistola ad Adamum Fumenum Canonicum Veronensem super Viris illustribus Genere Italis, qui Græce scripserunt;' which appeared first with the translation of Lucan, and was inserted in Gale's 'Opuscula,' 1671; and afterwards by Fabricius in his 'Supplementa' to Vossius. 7. 'Scholia ad Themistii Paraphrasim in Aristotelis Librum tertium de Anima,' fol. Venet. 1570, with a translation. 8. 'Disputatio super Reginæ Britannorum Divortio,' 4to.

NOGENT *le Rotrou* (*Geog.*) a town in the interior of France, capital of the former province of Upper Perche, in the modern department of the Eure and Loire, 27 m. S. W. Chartres, and 26 N. W. Chateaudun. This town, which in the Latin of the middle ages is called *Nogentium*, *Novidunum*, *Neodunum*, and *Rotradunum*, was taken by the earl of Salisbury in the 15th century, who caused all the inhabitants to be hanged. It was afterwards retaken by Charles VII in 1449.

NOGENT *sur Seine*, a town of Champagne, in the department of the Aube, situated on the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 29 m. N. W. Troyes. This town was the scene of some actions between the French and the allies in 1814.

NOIR, *John le* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, who was imprisoned in the Bastille for his turbulent behaviour to his superiors, and subsequently in the prisons of St. Malo, Brest, and Nantes, where he died in 1692, was the author of 'Recueil de ses Requetes,' &c. fol.; 'Les Avantages incontestables de l'Eglise sur les Calvinistes,' 8vo.; 'L'Héresie de la Domination Episcopale qu'on retablit en France,' 12mo.; 'Les Nouvelles Lumières Politiques pour le Gouvernement de l'Eglise, ou l'Evangile nouveau,' &c. 12mo. 1676.

NOLA (*Geog.*) Νῶλη, or Νῶλα, an ancient town of Campania, bearing the same name at present, in the N. W. of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, 16 m. E. by N. Naples.

Sil. Ital. l. 12, v. 161.

> *Campo Nola sedet, crebris circumdata in orbem*
> *Turribus, et celso facilem tutatur adiri*
> *Planitiem vallo.*

History of Nola.

Nola was founded by a Tuscan, or, according to some, by an Eubœan colony, and became a Roman colony just before the first Punic war, when it was besieged by Annibal, and bravely defended by Marcellus. It is remarkable as the place where Augustus died, and where bells are said to have been first invented by St. Paulinus, bishop of that place, in the fourth century, whence they received the name of *Nolæ*, or *Campanæ*. Under the Romans Nola was much more flourishing than at present; but many remains of antiquity, particularly of Etruscan vases, are still to be seen. *Paterc.* l. 1; *Sueton. in Aug.*; *Aul. Gell.* l. 7; *Liv.* l. 23.

NOLDIUS, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a Danish divine, was born at Horgborgen, in Scania, in 1626, and died in 1683, leaving, 1. 'Concordantiæ Particularum Hebreo-Chaldaicarum Veteris Testamentis,' the best edition of which is that of Jena, 4to. 1734. 2. 'Historia Idumæa,' &c. 3. 'Sacrarum Historiarum et Antiquitatum Synopsis.' 4. 'Logica,' &c.

NOLI (*Geog.*) a town of the Sardinian states, situated on the sea coast, 30 m. S. W. Genoa, which is called in the Latin of the middle ages *Naulium*, or *Naulum*. It is the see of a bishop.

NOLLET, *Dominic* (*Biog.*) an historical painter, who died in 1736, at the age of 96, left several battle pieces and landscapes, which were much admired.

Nollet, *John Anthony*, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Pimpré in 1700, and died in 1770, leaving, 1. 'Recueils de Lettres sur l'Electricité,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1753. 2. 'Essai sur l'Electricité des Corps,' 1 vol. 12mo. 3. 'Recherches sur les Causes particulières des Phenomenes Electriques.' 12mo. 4. 'L'Art des Experiences,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1770.

NOLLIKINS, *Joseph Francis* (*Biog.*) an artist of Antwerp, who died in 1728, was much esteemed as a landscape painter.

Nollikins, *Joseph*, son of the preceding, and a distinguished sculptor, died in 1823, at the age of 86, leaving an immense fortune, amassed by habits of parsimony. He left 50,000l. to Dr. Kenrick, public librarian at Cambridge, and a similar sum to Francis Douce, the illustrator of Shakespear.

NOMADES (*Geog.*) Νομάδες, a name given to the wandering tribes of Scythia, India, Arabia, and Africa. *Herodot.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 186; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 5.

NONIUS, *Marcellus* (*Biog.*) a grammarian and peripatetic philosopher, and a native of Tibur, whose treatise 'De variâ Significatione Verborum,' was edited by Mercer, 8vo. Paris, 1614.

Nonius, or *Nunez*, *Peter*, a Portuguese mathematician and physician, was born in 1497 at Alcajar in Portugal, and died in 1577, leaving, 1. 'De Arte Navigandi,' &c. 1530. 2. 'De Crepusculis,' 1542. 3. 'Annotationes in Aristotelem.' 4. 'Problema Mechanicum de Motu Navigii ex Remis.' 5. 'Annotationes in Planetarum Theorias Georgii Purbachii,' &c. 6. 'Libro de Algebra en Arithmetica y Geometra,' 1564.

Nonius, or *Nonnius*, *Lewis*, a physician of Antwerp, who flourished in the 17th century, was the author of a treatise entitled 'Dieteticon, sive de Re Cibaria,' 4to. Antv. 1646. He also printed a commentary in 1620 upon the Greek medals, as also those of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, and Tiberius, which had been engraved about 55 years before by Goltzius, and published in folio by James de Bie, another celebrated engraver. Besides these he wrote 'Hispania, seu de Oppidis Fluminibusque Hispaniæ,' 8vo. 1607; 'Ichthyographia, seu de Usu Piscium;' 'Epicædium Justo Lipsio,' &c.

NONNUS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of the fifth century, surnamed *Panopolites*, from Panopolis, in Egypt, the place of his birth, was the author of, 1. 'Dionysiacorum Libri XLVIII,' printed by Falkenburgh, 4to. 1569; and afterwards translated by Eilhard Lubin, who reprinted it at Hanover in 1610, with the notes of various persons, in 8vo. There is also an Eton edition in 4to. 1610. 2. 'Paraphrasis,' a paraphrase in Greek verse upon the Gospel of St. John. The first edition of this piece is that of Aldus Manutius, 4to. Venet. 1501, which has been followed by several other editions, the last of which, by Heinsius, Gr. and Lat. 8vo. 1627, is reckoned the best.

NOODT, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a civilian of Nimeguen, was born in 1647, and died in 1725, leaving, 1. 'Probabilia Juris,' in three books, the first of which was printed in 1674, and the other two in 1679, and again altogether in 1691. 2. 'De Civili Prudentia Oratio Inauguralis,' 1679. 3. 'De Causis Corruptæ Jurisprudentiæ Oratio Inauguralis,' 1684. 4. Two tracts, one entitled 'De Jurisdictione et Imperio;' the other, 'Ad Legem Aquileiam Liber singularis;' both subjoined to a new edition of his 'Probabilia,' in 1691. 5. 'De Fœnore et Usuris,' 1698. 6. 'De Jure summi Imperii et Lege Regia, Oratio habita,' 1698. 7. 'Julius Paulus, sive de Partus Expositione et Nece,' &c. 1699. 8. 'Diocletianus et Maximinianus,' &c. 1704. 9. 'De Religione ab Imperio, Jure Gentium libera, Oratio,' 1706. 10. 'Observationum Libri duo,' 1706. 11. 'De Forma emendandi Doli Mali in contrahendis Negotiis admissi apud Veteres,' 1709. 12. 'De Usufructu,' &c. 1713. An edition of all his works, containing the above-mentioned, with some additional pieces, was published in 2 vols. fol. 1724; and again in 1735; and in 4 vols. 4to. Neapol. 1786.

NORA (*Geog.*) or *Nura*, a town of Sardinia, now *Calviri*, according to Leander Alberti. *Ptol.* l. 3; *Anton. Itin.*

Nora, now *Nour*, a town in Phrygia, where Eumenes retired for some time. *C. Nepos. in Eumen.*

NORADIN (*Hist.*) son of Amad, sultan of Aleppo, succeeded his father in 1143, and died in 1173, after having signalized himself in the crusades against the Christians, whom he defeated several times.

NORBANUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, who joined Marius in opposition to Sylla, and was defeated by the latter.

NORBAT (*Biog.*) vide *Parisot*.

NORBURY, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1800 on John Toler, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of Ireland, &c.

NORDBERG, *Joran* (*Biog.*) the biographer of Charles XII of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1677, and died in 1744. His 'Life of Charles XII,' was published in 2 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1740, and afterwards translated into the French and German.

NORDEN, *John* (*Biog.*) a topographer, was born in Wiltshire about 1548, educated at Oxford, and died about 1626, leaving 'England, an intended Guyde for English Travailers,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1625; 'Speculum Britanniæ; a Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall,' 4to.; 'Speculum Britanniæ; or an Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire,' 4to. 1573, 1637, and 1723; 'Speculum Britanniæ Pars altera; or a Delineation of Northamptonshire;' 8vo. Lond. 1720. He also wrote 'The Surveyor's Dialogue,' &c. 4to. 1607.

Norden, *Frederick Lewis*, a geographer and traveller, was born at Gluckstadt, in Holstein, in 1708, and died in 1742. His travels were translated from the Danish into French by Des Roches de Parthenais, and published at Copenhagen in 2 vols. fol. 1755; this was followed by an English translation, both in fol. and 8vo.

NORES (*Biog.*) vide *Denores*.

NORFOLK, *Roger Bigod, Earl of* (*Hist.*) was at the head of those who protested against the pretensions of the see of Rome, and insisted that king John had no right, without the consent of the barons, to subject the kingdom to the ignominious servitude of being vassal to the see of Rome.

Norfolk, *Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of*, eldest son of Edward I by his second marriage with Margaret of France, was induced by Isabella to enter into the league against his brother, Edward II.

Norfolk, *Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of, and Earl of Nottingham*, was invested in 1385 with the office of Earl Marshal, being the first who bore that title, his predecessors being simply styled marshals. He was accused by the duke of Hereford of having spoken many slanderous words of the king, Richard II, upon which the former gave him the lie, and offered to prove his own innocence by duel. The challenge was accepted; but on the day when the two champions appeared in the field accoutred for the combat, the king

interposed, and ordered both the combatants to leave the kingdom, assigning one country for the place of Norfolk's exile, which he declared perpetual, another for that of Hereford, which he limited to ten years.

NORFOLK, *John, Duke of*, of the family of Howard, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was an eminent Yorkist of great consideration, who filled various posts of high trust in the reigns of Edward IV and Richard III, and fell in 1485 at the battle of Bosworth, fighting in the cause of the latter prince.

NORFOLK, *Thomas, second Duke of, and Earl of Surrey*, who is mentioned very frequently by this latter title, was committed to the Tower by Henry VII, where he continued about three years and a half, at the end of which he was received into favour, and restored to the honours which had been forfeited by his father's attainder. He was afterwards one of the most distinguished warriors and statesmen in his time, and died in 1524, after having made his name memorable as the victorious commander at the battle of Flodden-Field.

NORFOLK, *Thomas, third Duke of*, eldest son of the preceding, distinguished himself as Lord High Admiral of England in 1513, particularly at the battle of Flodden, when, landing with 5000 of his men, he assisted his father at that memorable engagement. In 1520 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he rendered his name terrible to all the rebellious chieftains of that country; and afterwards was sent to the borders of Scotland, where he displayed great skill, both as a soldier and a negociator; but, notwithstanding his numerous services, he fell into disgrace at the close of Henry's reign, when he was imprisoned, and continued in confinement until the accession of queen Mary, by whom he was restored to be duke of Norfolk. On the insurrection of sir Thomas Wyat in 1554 his grace was sent with a body of troops against the insurgents, and died in 1554, at the age of 80 and upwards.

NORFOLK, *Thomas, fourth Duke of*, is principally known by his intrigues to effect a marriage with the queen of Scots, and the consequent punishment of his ambition. After frequent warnings to discontinue his treasonable practices he was tried on a charge of high treason, found guilty, and beheaded, agreeably to his sentence, in 1572. [Vide Plate VII]

NORFOLK, *Henry, sixth Duke of*, was a great benefactor to the Royal Society, who assembled at his house after the fire in 1666; and also to the University of Oxford, to whom, at the motion of Mr. Evelyn, he gave the marbles collected by his grandfather, so well known by the name of the Arundelian marbles. An account of this nobleman's travels were published under the title of 'A Relation of a Journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople,' &c. 12mo. 1671.

NORFOLK, *Henry, seventh Duke of*, sided with the revolutionists in 1688, by whom the prince of Orange was placed on the throne of England, to the detriment of the reigning prince, James II. He was also among the lords who waited on his highness desiring him to call a free parliament, and to pursue the ends of his declaration; and, on the proclamation of the king and queen, he was sworn of the Privy Council.

NORFOLK, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title which was at first enjoyed by the family of Mowbray, as mentioned under *History*, which became extinct in the male line at the death of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, in 1475. It was afterwards revived in 1477 in the person of sir Robert Howard, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, and cousin and coheir of John de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, by which marriage the inheritance of the Mowbrays and Fitz-Alans became vested in that of Howard [vide *Howard*], and by Isabel, the other coheir, in that of Berkeley. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. The most high, mighty, and most noble prince Howard, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and hereditary marshal of England, earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk, baron of Mowbray, Howard, Segrave, &c.; premier duke, earl, and baron of England, next the blood-royal, and chief of the illustrious family of the Howards.

Arms. Four grand quarters, viz. Howard, *gules*, on a bend, between six crosslets fitchy *argent;* and an augmentation in remembrance of the victory gained over the Scots at Flodden-Field; viz. on an escutcheon *or*, a demi-lion pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory, counterflory *gules*. 2. *Gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale *or*, a label of three points in chief *argent*, for Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk. 3. Checky *or* and *azure*, for Warren, earl of Surrey. 4. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, for Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. Behind the whole, two marshal's staves in saltire *or*, enamelled at each end *sable*, having the king's arms at the upper and his own at the lower end, the badge of his grace's hereditary office as earl marshal.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermines*, a lion statant gardant *or*, his tail extended, gorged with a ducal coronet *argent*, as descended from Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, fifth son of king Edward I. His grace has another crest, namely, on a wreath a mount *vert*, surmounted by a horse passant *argent*, holding in his mouth a slip of oak, fructed *proper*, as earl of Arundel; but the original crest of the family was upon a chapeau as before, a pair of wings displayed, each charged with the original arms of Howard.

Supporters. On the dexter side a lion, and on the sinister a horse, both *argent:* the latter holding a slip of oak, fructed *proper;* but before the match with the heiress of Arundel, the sinister was as the dexter.

Motto. "Sola virtus invicta."

NORFOLK (*Geog.*) a maritime county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, S. E. and S. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It is about 77 m. long from E. to W. and 45 broad from N. to S.

Principal Towns. Norwich, the capital, and a city, Yarmouth, Lynne Regis, Thetford, Cromer, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Ouse, the Nen, the Wawency, the Wensom, and the Bure.

History. This county was originally inhabited by the Iceni, and was the scene of many military transactions during the Danish incursions. When the Romans invaded this country it became a part of the province Flavia Cæsariensis, and during the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of East Anglia. The Roman Way, called the Ermine Street, crosses the county from Suffolk to Yarmouth.

NORGATE, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an artist, who was made Windsor Herald for his skill in heraldry, died in that office in 1650, leaving the reputation of being the best illuminator of his time. His Letters, giving an account of the expedition against the Scotch in 1639, are among Dr. Birch's 'Historical Letters,' 3 vols. MS. in the British Museum.

NORICUM (*Geog.*) a country of ancient Illyricum, which now forms a part of Bavaria and Austria. It extended between the Danube, and the Alps, and Vindelicia.

Dionys. v. 321.

Πρὸς δὲ νότον Γέῤῥαι καὶ Νωρίκι' ἄστε' ἐρυμνά.

Virgil. Georg. l. 3.

Tum sciat, aërias Alpes et Norica si quis
Castella in tumulis.

It was famous for its iron, whence Horace speaks of the *Noricus ensis*.

Horat. l. 1, od. 16, v. 9.

—— *Quas neque Noricus*
Deterret ensis.

Ovid. Met. l. 14, v. 712.

Sævior et ferro, quod Noricus excoquit ignis.

The inhabitants of Noricum were not finally subdued until the reign of Tiberius, and they were among the first to shake off the Roman yoke.

Claud. de Bell. Get. v. 363.

—— *Jam fœdera gentes*
Exuerant, Latiique audita clade feroces
Vindelicos Saltus, et Noricarura tenebant.

Strab. l. 4; *Plin.* l. 34; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2.

NORIS, *Henry* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, was born at Verona in 1631, honoured by Innocent XII with the purple in 1695, and died in 1704, leaving among his works as an author, 'Historiæ Pelagianæ;' 'Cenotaphia Pisani Caii et Lucii Cæsarum Dissertationibus illustrata,' fol. Venet. 1681; 'Annus et Epocha Syro-Macedonum in vetustis Urbium Syriæ Nummis præsertim Mediceis expositæ,' fol. Florent. 1691; with a number of other things, all which were published in 4 vols. fol. 1729—1732.

NORMANBY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Musgrave.

NORMANDY (*Geog.*) a late province and duchy of France, comprehending the modern departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, N. by the English Channel, E. by Picardy and the Isle of France, and S. by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne, being about 150 miles in length, and between 80 and 90 in breadth.

Principal Towns. Rouen, Dieppe, Lisieux, Alençon, Bayeux, Coutances, Caen, Evreux, Honfleur, Vire, Falaise. The only naval station is Cherburg. Rouen is an archiepiscopal see, having Lisieux, Bayeux, Coutances, Evreux, Avranches, and Seez, for suffragans.

Principal Rivers. The Seine, Eure, Rille, Touques, Dive, &c.

History. Normandy, which formed a part of Gallia Lugdunensis under the Romans, became afterwards a part of the kingdom of Neustria. It received the name of Normandy, or in the Latin *Normannia,* from the Normanni, Nortmanner, Normans, or Northern men, a tribe of people, who, issuing from Scandinavia under the command of Rollo their leader, settled here in the latter part of the ninth century, and compelled the French king, Charles the Simple, in 912, to make a formal cession of this territory to them. He moreover gave his daughter Gisle to Rollo, who became the first duke of Normandy, and on being baptized took the name of Robert. His successors were as follow:

Chronological Succession of the Dukes of Normandy.

Dukes.	*Began to Reign.*	*Reigned.*
Rollo, or Robert	912	5 or 8 years.
William I	917 or 920	23 or 26
Richard I, died in 996 or 998, &c.		
Richard II, died in 1026		
Richard III	1026	2
Robert II	1028	7
William II, king of England	1035	52
Robert III	1087	20
William III, of England, died in 1100		
Henry I, of England	1107	28
Maud, died in 1167		
Geoffry V, of Anjou	1135	16
Henry II, of England	1151	38
Henry the younger, died in 1183		
Richard IV, of England	1189	10
John, of England	1199	

Normandy, which had hitherto been governed by princes of the same family, was wrested from the feeble hands of John in 1203; but became afterwards an object of conquest, and the theatre of successful invasion by some of his successors. Edward III began the memorable campaign of 1346 by overrunning Normandy; but a complete conquest of the country was not made until the reign of Henry V, who, by a series of victories, obtained a formal cession of this province to England in 1420. It remained however in the hands of the English but thirty years, when Charles VII, king of France, recovered it; after which three princes of the House of France bore the title of dukes of Normandy—John, son of Philip of Valois; Charles, son of king John; and Charles, the son of Charles VII, and brother of Louis XI, who returned it to the crown of France, from which it has not since been separated. *Du Chesne Recherch. et Antiq. de Normand.*; *Claude du Moul. Hist. Generale de Normand.*

NORMANTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Agar [vide *Agar*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Ellis Agar, earl of Normanton, viscount Somerton, baron of Somerton, co. Kilkenny.

Arms. *Azure,* a lion rampant *or,* armed and langued *gules.*

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-lion of the field *proper.*

Supporters. Two lions rampant per fess *or* and *azure,* armed, chained, and collared *gules.*

Motto. "Via trita, via tuta."

NORMEL, *John* (*Hist.*) an English captain in the 14th century, who was governor of the town of Angouleme when John, duke of Normandy, laid siege to the place. Finding himself pressed and unable to hold out much longer, he begged a truce on the day of the Holy Virgin, which being granted, he marched with all his garrison out of the city in the sight of the enemy, who by virtue of the truce could not molest them.

NORREYS, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a naval officer, descended from a respectable family in Oxfordshire, was entrusted in 1589 with a joint command, in which he had Drake for an associate, in an expedition intended to frustrate the plans of the Spaniards, wherein they succeeded in taking sixty prizes. The next year Norreys gained many successes over the French and Spaniards in Brittany, whence he proceeded to Ireland against the rebel Tyrone, but perished in the attempt to bring him to submission.

NORREYS, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Abingdon.

NORRIS, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, descended from a respectable family in Ireland, rose by his meritorious conduct at the battle of Beachy Head in 1690, from the rank of lieutenant to be commander of the Pelican fire-ship, from which he was gradually raised by his merits to the highest posts in the navy, and died in 1749, after having seen nearly sixty years of active and honourable service at sea. [Vide Plate XVI]

NORRIS, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1657, at Collingborne-Kingston, in Wiltshire, educated at Winchester and Exeter College, Oxford, and died in 1711, leaving, 1. 'The Picture of Love unveiled.' 2. 'Hierocles upon the golden Verses of the Pythagoreans,' 8vo. Oxford, 1682. 3. 'An Idea of Happiness, in a Letter to a Friend,' &c. 4to. London, 1683. 4. 'A Murnival of Knaves; or, Whiggism plainly displayed and burlesqued out of Countenance,' 4to. London, 1683. 5. 'Tractatus adversus Reprobationis absolutæ Decretum,' &c. 8vo. London, 1683. 6. 'Poems and Discourses, occasionally written.' 7. 'An English Translation of the last four Books of the Institution and Life of Cyrus,' from the Greek of Xenophon, 8vo. Lond. 1685; the first four books were translated by Mr. Francis Digby, of Queen's College. 8. 'A Collection of Miscel-

lanies, consisting of Poems, Discourses,' &c. 8vo. Oxford, 1687; a fifth edition improved by the author was printed in 1710. 9. 'The Theory and Regulation of Love, a moral Essay,' 8vo. Oxford, 1688. 10. 'Reason and Religion,' &c. 8vo. London, 1689. 11. 'Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1690, 1691. 12. 'Christian Blessedness,' &c.; to which he subjoined cursory reflections upon a book, called 'An Essay concerncerning Human Understanding.' 13. 'The Charge of Schism continued,' &c. 12mo. 1691. 14. 'Two Treatises concerning the Divine Light; the first in answer to a Letter of a learned Quaker, &c. the second being a Discourse concerning the Grossness of the Quaker's Notions respecting the Divine Light,' 8vo. Lond. 1692. 15. 'Spiritual Counsel,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1694. 16. 'Letters concerning the Love of God,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1695, 1705. The lady whose letters are published in this collection was Mrs. Astell. 17. 'An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World,' &c. 8vo. 1701; and a second part in 1704. 18. 'A Philosophical Discourse concerning the natural Immortality of the Soul,' &c.; which called forth for an Answer from Mr. Dodwell, 'The natural Mortality of the Human Soul clearly demonstrated from the Holy Scriptures, and the concurrent Testimonies of the Primitive Writers.' 19. 'A Treatise concerning Christian Prudence,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1710. 20. 'A practical Treatise concerning Humility,' &c. 8vo. Lond.; besides some sermons and some letters of his to Mr. Thomas, in 'Pylades and Corinna.'

NORTH, *Edward, first Lord* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1494, and after being trained up in the study of the Laws, and having passed through various gradations of office, he rose to that of Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations in 36 Henry VIII, and at the death of this king was appointed one of the executors of his will, and one of the council to his son, in whose service, as in that also of his successors, Mary and Elizabeth, he continued to act with great zeal and prudence until his death, which happened in 1564. He was a considerable benefactor to Peter House, Cambridge, to which he gave the vicarage of Burwell.

NORTH, *Roger, second Lord*, and son of the preceding, was one of the peers who sat on the trial of Thomas, duke of Norfolk. He was made a knight banneret in 1586, by the earl of Leicester, for the valour which he displayed in the Netherlands; afterwards sent as Ambassador Extraordinary from queen Elizabeth to Charles IX of France; sworn of her Privy Council, and constituted Treasurer of her Household; which offices he held until his death in 1600.

NORTH, *Dudley, third Lord*, after having consumed the greatest part of his estate in the gallantries of king James' or rather prince Henry's court, retired to the country until the breaking out of the rebellion, in which he joined, and was nominated in the administration of the Admiralty, in conjunction with the earls of Northumberland, Essex, and Warwick. He died in 1666, at the age of 85, leaving among his works, as an author, 'A Forest of Varieties,' a first part; 'Exonerations,' a second part; 'Privadoes, or Extravagants,' a third part of a Miscellany, in prose and verse.

NORTH, *Dudley, fourth Lord*, and son of the preceding, sat in many Parliaments, until he was excluded by that which condemned the king, when he retired into the country, and lived privately at Tostock, in Suffolk, until his death in 1677, leaving among his works, as an anthor, 1. 'Observations and Advices Œconomical,' 12mo. Lond. 1669. 2. 'Passages relating to the Long Parliament.' 3. 'History of the Life of Edward, Lord North, the first Baron.' 4. 'Light in the Way to Paradise, with other Occasionals.' 8vo. Lond. 1682.

NORTH, *Francis, Lord Keeper*, and second son of the preceding. [Vide *Guildford*]

NORTH, *Sir Dudley*, third son of the fourth lord above-mentioned, was a Turkey merchant, and resided for many years in that country, where he amassed a large fortune, and rendered himself memorable for his city contests on the Tory side.

NORTH, *William, sixth Lord*, and also *Lord Grey*, served under the duke of Marlborough through the whole course of the war, and had his right hand shot off at the battle of Hockstet, or Blenheim.

NORTH, *Frederick*, second earl of Guildford, a statesman, better known by his inferior title of *Lord North*, was the eldest son of Francis, first earl of Guildford. He was born in 1732; educated at Eton School, and Trinity College, Oxford; was declared one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in 1759; appointed Joint Receiver and Pay-master of the Forces in 1766; sworn of the Privy Council in the same year; made Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Lord of the Treasury in 1767; and constituted first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury in 1770; which office he held until 1782, during the stormy period of the American war, and the consequent war with France, Spain, and Holland, the failure of which rendered his resignation necessary. He afterwards joined in the ministry with Mr. Fox; but this coalition lasted only a very short time, when his lordship finally retired from public life, and died in 1792; being at the time of his death Ranger and Warden of Bushy Park; Chancellor of the University of Oxford; a Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset; Recorder of Gloucester and Taunton; one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House; President of the Foundling Hospital and the Asylum; and Governor of the Turkey Company and Charter-House. [Vide Plate IX]

NORTH (*Her.*) the name of a family which is mentioned as early as the reign of Edward IV, and was first honoured with the peerage in the person of Edward North, the lawyer, mentioned under *History*, who was created a baron of this realm by the title of lord North; and sir Francis North, second son of Dudley, fourth lord North, was created lord Guildford in 1683; and Francis, seventh lord North, was advanced in 1773 to the dignity of earl of Guildford. William, the fifth lord North, became also lord North and lord Grey, in right of his wife, which latter title became extinct at his death.

NORTH, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Guildford.

NORTH, *John* (*Biog.*) fourth son of Dudley, fourth lord North, and brother to the lord keeper Guildford, was born in London in 1645, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1683, Master of Trinity College, in that University. He published an edition of some pieces of Plato, under the title of 'Platonis de Rebus Divinis Dialogi selecti,' Gr. and Lat.; 'Socratis Apologia,' &c. 8vo. Cantab. 1673.

NORTH, *Roger*, younger brother of the preceding, and sixth son of the fourth lord North, who was bred to the law, and died in 1733, at the age of 83, published 'Examen into the Credit and Veracity of a pretended complete History, viz. Dr. White Kennet's History of England;' also the Lives of his three Brothers, the Lord Keeper Guildford, Sir Dudley North, and the Rev. Dr. John North. He left behind him in MS. 'Memoirs of Music,' of which Dr. Burney made use in his 'History of Music.'

NORTH, *Dudleia*, sister of William, lord North and Grey, having made herself mistress of Greek, Latin, and the Oriental Languages, died in consequence of intense application to study, leaving a choice collection of books in eastern literature.

NORTH, *George*, an English antiquary, was born at London

in 1710, educated at St. Paul's School, and Benet College, Cambridge, and died in 1772, leaving 'An Answer to a scandalous libel entitled 'The Impertinence and Imposture of Modern Antiquaries displayed;'' A Catalogue of the Earl of Oxford's Coins, for the sale of them; 'Remarks on some Conjectures relative to a very Ancient Piece of Money lately found at Eltham, in Kent,' &c.; Remarks on the Money of Henry III, besides a MS. account of Saxon and English Coins by him, with drawings by Mr. Hodsol, of which the Rev. Mr. Ruding availed himself in his late History of the Coinage of Great Britain.

NORTHAMPTON, *Sir Thomas Parr, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) father to Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII, being instrumental, at the death of king Edward VI, in proclaiming lady Jane Grey, was arraigned and condemned to death, but execution being staid, he was restored in blood on the accession of queen Elizabeth, and died in 1571.

NORTHAMPTON, *Henry, Earl of*, of the family of Howard, younger son of the earl of Surry, was made a Privy Counsellor to king James I in 1603, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in the same year, and died in 1614, after having stained his memory by a guilty participation in the murder of sir Thomas Overbury, of which he was suspected.

NORTHAMPTON, *William, first Earl of*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was of the Privy Council to queen Elizabeth, and after her death continued in the service and confidence of James I, and Charles I, until his death in 1630.

NORTHAMPTON, *Spenser, second Earl of*, son of the preceding, and a noble loyalist, after having served his royal master as his minister and ambassador, took up arms in his defence, and brought not less than 2000 men into the field, as well disciplined and equipped as any nobleman's in the kingdom. With part of these he engaged the rebels under sir John Gell, near Stafford, in 1642, and after having routed them in all quarters, he had his horse killed under him whilst surrounded by his enemies; he killed, with his own hand, the colonel of foot, who first made up to him, and when his head-piece was stricken off, they offered him quarter, which he refused, saying that he scorned to take quarter from such base rogues and rebels as they were. After which he was slain by a blow with a halbert on the hinder part of his head, receiving at the same time another deep wound in the face. He had six sons, who all inherited his courage, loyalty, and virtue. Three of his sons were officers under him at the battle in which he was killed. [Vide Plate IX]

NORTHAMPTON, *James, third Earl of*, having voted in the House of Commons against the bill for attainting Thomas earl of Strafford, his name was posted up among the Straffordians, at the corner of sir William Brouncker's, in Old Palace Yard, Westminster. His lordship taking up arms with his father for king Charles I, was distinguished for his bravery, and performed many gallant acts in those times of confusion. He was at the battles of Edgehill, and Hopton Heath, where his father was killed, and he himself being previously wounded, was taken off the field; after which he was at the taking of Banbury and Lichfield, &c.; routed a party of the rebels at Middleton Cheyney, in Northampton, and afterwards commanded the horse at the first battle of Newbury, in 1643. During his majesty's confinement, he readily engaged to serve under the earl of Holland, who had received a commission from prince Charles, to be a general of an army to be raised for the redemption of the king from prison, but this project ended in the destruction of that commander. The earl of Northampton lived in retirement until the Restoration, when he was among the first to hail the return of order and good government. His lordship, on the magnificent entry of Charles II through his city of London in 1660, led a troop of gentlemen clothed in grey and blue. After which he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick in 1660, Custos Rotulorum in 1671, admitted to the Privy Council in 1672, and died full of honours in 1681. He was interred among his ancestors at Compton, in the church which had been destroyed by the rebels, and which he had caused to be rebuilt in 1665.

NORTHAMPTON, *George, fourth Earl of*, son of the preceding, fell in with the Revolution which placed William and Mary on the throne of England, was sworn of the Privy Council in 1702, at the accession of queen Anne, and died in 1727, holding most of the offices in the state which had been held by his father and grandfather.

NORTHAMPTON, *Charles, seventh Earl of*, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Venice, where he made his public entry with great magnificence in 1763, but died that same year, on his return from that embassy.

NORTHAMPTON, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Compton, of which honourable mention is made under *History* as above, and also under the head of Compton. [Vide *Compton*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Compton, marquis and earl of Northampton, earl and baron Compton, and baron Wilmington. The title of the eldest son earl Compton.

Arms. *Sable*, a lion passant gardant *or*, between three close helmets *argent*, garnished *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a beacon *sable*, enflamed on the top *proper;* about the same, a label inscribed 'Nisi Dominus.' Another crest granted by Henry VIII to sir William Compton.

Supporters. Two dragons with wings expanded *ermine*, ducally collared and chained *or*.

Motto. "Je ne cherche que ung."

NORTHAMPTON, *Marquis of*, a title conferred in 1547 on sir Thomas Parr, which became extinct at his death in 1571.

NORTHAMPTON, *Earl of*, a title conferred in 1603 on lord Henry Howard above-mentioned, which became extinct at his death in 1613.

NORTHAMPTON (*Geog.*) a town of England, and capital of the county of the same name, stands on an eminence on the north bank of the river Nen, 66 m. N.W. London. Lon. 0° 44′ W, lat. 52° 14′ N. Not far from the town, on the London road, is a fine Gothic pillar called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I, in memory of his queen Eleanor. The exchequer was removed from London by order of king John to this town, which was frequently the residence of Edward I. In the meadows below the town was fought in 1460, a decisive battle between the forces of Henry VI and the Yorkists, in which the former were defeated, and the king made prisoner. Northampton was visited by queen Elizabeth in 1563, and by Charles I in 1634. It was ravaged by the plague in 1637, and seized by the rebel forces in 1642, since which it has suffered more than once by fire. Several councils or synods were held here, particularly two against Thomas à Becket, in 1138 and 1164.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (*Geog.*) an inland county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln; on the E. and S. by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Oxford; and on the W. by those of Oxford and Warwick. It is of such length as to stretch about 65 miles in an oblique direction along nine other counties, from Oxfordshire on the S. W., to Lincolnshire on the N. E., and its breadth only 25, but mostly 15.

Principal Towns. Northampton, the county town, Peter-

borough, a city, Daventry, Kettering, Towcester, Rockingham, Wellingborough, Thrapston, and Oundle.

Principal Rivers. The Avon, Nen, Charwell, Ouse, Welland, &c.

History. This county, which was anciently inhabited by the Coritani, was included in the Roman province of Flavia Cæsariensis; and belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The Roman Watling-street Road, on which were several Roman stations, crosses the country in a direct line from Stoney Stratford to Done Bridge.

NORTHCOTE (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from Galfridus Miles, who lived in the reign of Henry I. His descendant, John Northcote, was created a baronet in 1641. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a fesse between three crosses moline *sable*; second and third *argent*, three crosslets in bend *sable*.

Crest. Upon a cap of dignity, a stag trippant *argent*.

Motto. "Christi crux est mea lux."

NORTHESK, *John, Earl* (*Hist.*) a loyalist in the time of the rebellion, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, suffered for his fidelity to his sovereign, but survived the Restoration, and died in 1667, at the age of about 80.

NORTHESK, *William, eighth Earl of*, was born in 1758, and being early destined for the sea-service, he rose by his merits to a distinguished rank in the navy, and had the honour of being third in command at the battle of Trafalgar, where he maintained his well earned reputation, by a display of the most undaunted valour, when, in the Britannia, he broke through the enemy's line astern of their fourteenth ship, and pouring in on each side a most tremendous and destructive fire, he continued engaging frequently on both sides, and with two or three at a time, with very little intermission for five hours, when all resistance ceased.

NORTHESK, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Carnegie, [vide *Carnegie*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Carnegie, earl of Northesk, lord Rosehill.

Arms. *Or*, an eagle displayed *azure*, a medal suspended from its neck, and in chief the word "Trafalgar."

Crest. First, the hull of a ship in flames; second, a demi-leopard *proper*, issuing out of a naval crown.

Supporters. Two leopards *proper*, each having a medal suspended from its neck, and embracing and bearing up a staff, with a flag displayed *argent*, charged with a cross *gules*, inscribed "Britannia victrix."

Motto. "Tache sans Tache."

NORTHINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1764 on sir Robert Henley, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which became extinct at the death of Robert, the second earl, in 1786.

NORTHLAND, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Knox, which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Knox, viscount Northland, baron Welles, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone.

Arms. *Gules*, a falcon volant *or*; within an orle waved on the outer side, and ingrailed on the inner side *argent*.

Crest. A falcon *proper* perched.

Supporters. A falcon on each side, with wings expanded *proper*, ducally collared, chained, beaked, and taloned *or*.

Motto. "Moveo et proficior."

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Edmund, Duke of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Dudley, mentioned under *Heraldry*, insinuated himself so into the favour of Henry VIII, that he was made one of his sixteen executors, and at his death, grew into the favour and confidence of Edward VI, but attempting to place the crown on the head of his daughter-in-law lady Jane Grey, he was beheaded immediately after the accession of queen Mary. [Vide Plate VII]

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Henry, first Earl of*, of the family of Percy mentioned under *Heraldry*, father of sir Henry Percy, well known by the name of Hotspur, [vide *Percy*] distinguished himself early as a soldier in the wars of Edward III, whom he attended into France; assisted as Marshal of England at the coronation of king Richard II in 1377, and after serving this king on several public occasions, he was appointed Constable of England, and continued to hold this office under Henry IV, whom he had been instrumental in raising to the throne, but afterwards he set up the standard of rebellion against him, and collecting an army in Scotland, he invaded England, and proceeded as far as Weatherby, in Yorkshire, where he was met by Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, with the posse comitatus in 1407, when a sharp fight ensued, in which the earl was slain, and his head, then white with age, was cut off and sent to London.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Henry, second Earl of*, grandson of the preceding, remained an exile in Scotland until the accession of Henry V, when he was restored to his honours forfeited by the attainder of his father, and in the 28 of Henry VI, was appointed, in consideration of his acceptable services to the Lancastrian cause, Constable of England, but fell in the battle of St. Alban's in 1455, fought between the forces of Henry and the Yorkists, under the earl of Warwick. The battle of Pepperden, fought not far from the Cheviot Hills in 1436, between this earl and William Douglas, earl of Angus, is supposed to have given rise to the celebrated old ballad of Chevy Chace.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Henry, third Earl of*, was employed in frequent negotiations with Scotland in the reign of Henry VI, and after the death of his father, he used all his influence in support of queen Margaret, for whom he collected considerable forces, and thereby, as also by his personal valour, contributed to the advantages which she gained over the Yorkists. He was, however, slain at the battle of Towton in 1461, when king Edward IV, after a desperate conflict, obtained a decisive victory.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Henry, fourth Earl of*, was restored, after eight years' confinement in the Tower, to his honours and estates, and being constituted Warden of the east and middle marches towards Scotland, was employed in several negotiations with Scotland at different times, and afterwards commanded under Richard Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, in his expedition into Scotland, which ended in the surrender of the town and castle of Berwick. This earl, who had been raised to the post of Lord High Chamberlain of England by Richard III, accompanied him to the battle of Bosworth Field, but not being hearty in his cause, he was taken into favour by Henry VII, by whom he was made one of his counsellors, and was afterwards killed in a popular tumult in 1489.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Henry Algernon, fifth Earl*, who was born in 1477, was one of the chief commanders of the king's forces at the battle of Blackheath in 1497 against Touchet, lord Audley, and his adherents; and, on the marriage of the princess Margaret to James IV of Scotland, king Henry brought her from Richmond to Coln-Weston, in Northamptonshire, on her way, and then consigned her to the earl of Northumberland, as warden of the marshes, who, with a great company of lords, knights, &c. and a magnificent equipage, accompanied her to a village called Lamberton, in Scotland, where king James and his nobles were ready to receive her. He was afterwards employed as warden of the marshes in the reign of Henry VIII; was present with the king at the battle of the Spurs; and died in 1527. The system of his domestic economy is handed down to us in a book published by the duke of Northumberland, under the

title of 'The Regulations and Establishment of the Household of Henry Algernon Percy, the Fifth Earl of Northumberland,' &c. 8vo. London, 1770.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Henry Algernon, sixth Earl of,* was a rival to king Henry VIII in the affections of Anne Boleyn, whom he was prevented marrying through the interference of cardinal Wolsey. He was afterwards employed by the king as warden of the marshes, to arrest the cardinal at Cawood Castle, near York, and died in 1537.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Thomas, seventh Earl of,* eldest son of sir Thomas Percy, knt., who was second son of the fifth earl of Northumberland, and brother of the preceding, having recommended himself to queen Mary by crushing the rebellion attempted by Thomas Stafford, was by her reinstated in the honours of his uncle, notwithstanding the attainder of his father; and afterwards, as warden of the marshes, obtained a victory over the Scots in 1557. He was not, however, equally faithful in the service of queen Elizabeth, against whom he headed an insurrection in favour of queen Mary, for which he was attainted, and beheaded in 1572.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Henry, eighth Earl of,* and brother of the preceding, had, during the lifetime of the latter, distinguished himself against the Scotch, and was, on succeeding to his honours, no less active and successful in defeating the projects of the queen's enemies, particularly in quelling the rebellion in which his brother bore a part; but he afterwards fell into suspicion of favouring the succession of queen Mary, and was in consequence committed to the Tower, where he was found in 1585 dead in his bed, from the shot of a pistol, supposed to have been fired by himself.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Henry Percy, ninth Earl of,* son of the preceding, took the first opportunity of signalizing his valour by embarking with Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, for the wars in the Low Countries. In the year 1588, when this nation was threatened with the Spanish invasion, he was one who hired ships at his own charge, and, joining the English fleet under the command of the Lord Admiral Howard, shared the glory of destroying the invincible Armada. He was one of the foremost to promote the accession of king James to the throne of England; but, being afterwards implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, in consequence of the active part his kinsman and agent, Thomas Percy, had taken in this matter, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for life, and to pay a fine of 20,000l. He was liberated after the payment of the fine and an imprisonment of fifteen years, and died in 1632, at the age of 70. [Vide Plate XV] This earl had the reputation of being a great mathematician, having as his constant companions during his imprisonment Hariot, Hues, and Warner, three celebrated mathematicians, who were usually called the earl of Northumberland's three Magi.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Algernon, tenth Earl of,* attended Charles I in 1633 into Scotland, in order to his coronation, being one of the Privy Council; had the command of a royal fleet of sixty sail in 1636, when he destroyed the Dutch busses that were fishing on our coast; was constituted Lord High Admiral of England in 1637; appointed General of the army to act against the Scots in 1639; deserted the king's cause the next year, and lent his influence to the rebel party, who overthrew the state, and murdered the king. He did not, however, join in all their violent measures, but favoured the restoration, and died in 1668.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Duke of* (*Her.*) this title was first conferred in 1551 by king Edward VI on Dudley, earl of Warwick, but, he having forfeited his title and his life as above-mentioned, the family of Percy, which had long enjoyed the title of earl of Northumberland, was restored to its honours by queen Mary, in the person of Thomas, the seventh earl. The title became extinct at the death of Joceline Percy, eleventh earl of Northumberland, but was revived in the family of Smithson, by the marriage of lady Elizabeth Seymour, grand-daughter of Charles, duke of Somerset, by lady Elizabeth Percy, with sir Hugh Smithson, bart., who assumed the name and arms of Percy, and, after succeeding to the title of earl of Northumberland, was, in 1766, raised to the ducal rank. The titles, arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. The most noble and puissant prince, Percy, duke and earl of Northumberland, earl Percy, lord Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, and baron Warkworth, of Warkworth Castle.

Arms. Quarterly, the first and fourth quarterly; first and fourth *or,* a lion rampant *azure,* being the armorial bearings of the ancient dukes of Brabant; second and third *gules,* three Lucies or Pykes for Lucy; the second and third *azure,* five fusils in fess *or,* for Percy.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules,* turned up *ermine,* a lion passant *azure,* his tail extended.

Supporters. On the dexter side a lion *azure;* on the sinister an unicorn *argent,* collared gobone *or* and *azure,* with a chain appendant, and reflecting over his back *or.*

Motto. "Esperance en Dieu."

NORTHUMBERLAND (*Geog.*) the most northern county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, S. by the bishopric of Durham, W. by Cumberland and Scotland, and N. by Scotland, and is of a triangular form, being 64 m. the greatest length, and 50 the greatest breadth.

Principal Towns. Newcastle, the largest town, Alnwick, the county town, Berwick, Hexham, Morpeth, Belford, Rothbury, Allendale, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Tweed, which divides it from the county of Berwick, the Tyne, and Derwent, which separate it from Durham, the Aln, Coquet, Blyth, &c.

Mountains. The lofty range of the Cheviot hills, which extend from the head of the river Coquet down to Allenton, and thence northward to Prendwich, Branton, Ilderton, Wooller, &c. occupying an area of at least 90,000 acres.

History. Northumberland, in Latin *Northumbria,* which derives its name from its situation north of the Humber, was anciently inhabited by the Ottadini, and formed part of the Roman province of Valentia, which extended from Tynemouth to the Frith of Forth. Besides numerous camps and castles, of which there are remains scattered throughout the county, the Romans had fourteen towns in it. Here also was the celebrated wall which extended from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith. During the heptarchy it formed one of the seven kingdoms, including also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. This kingdom was founded by Adelfrid, king of Bernicia, who married Acca, the daughter of Ella, king of the Deiri, and, expelling her infant brother, Edwin, united all the counties N. of the Humber into one monarchy. He was, however, dispossessed of his ill-gotten power by Edwin the rightful owner, who, when he came of age, procured assistance from Redwald, king of East Anglia, and, marching suddenly into Northumberland, fought a battle with Adelfrid, wherein the usurper was slain. In the reign of Edwin, who was one of the greatest princes in the Saxon heptarchy, christianity was introduced into Northumberland. After his death the kingdom was divided between Eanfrid, the son of Adelfrid, who governed Bernicia, and Osric, Edwin's cousin-german, who was king of Deiri, but was united again under Oswald, the brother of Eanfrid, who was succeeded by his brother Oswy, whose successors were Egfrid, Alfred, Osred, Osric, and

Celwulph, who in 738 resigned the crown in favour of Eadbert, his cousin-german. He also retired to a monastery, leaving the throne to Oswolf, his son, who was slain in a popular tumult after a year's reign. Mollo, who was not of the royal family, seized the throne, but perished by means of Aihed, a prince of the blood, who was afterwards expelled by his subjects; Ethelred, the son of Mollo, experienced a similar fate; and his place was filled by Osred, his nephew, who, after the reign of a year made way for Ethelbert, another son of Mollo. Ethelbert also perished miserably, when a universal anarchy prevailed in the kingdom of Northumberland, which prepared the inhabitants for the subjection imposed upon them by Egbert. It was governed by earls till after the conquest, when it had a lord lieutenant and a sheriff, and was divided into baronies and wards. From that period till the union of the crowns of England and Scotland this county was the theatre of the border wars with which England and Scotland were harassed for so many centuries.

NORTHWICH, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Rushout [vide *Rushout*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, two lions passant gardant within a bordure engrailed *or*.

Crest. A lion passant gardant *or*.

Supporters. Two angels *proper*, winged and crined *or*, habited *argent*, powdered with fleurs-de-lis and mullets *or*, bound round the waist with a sash *azure*, holding in their hands a palm-branch *vert*.

Motto. "Par ternis suppar."

NORTON, *Richard* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was among the number of those who joined in an insurrection with Charles Neville, earl of Westmoreland, and Thomas Percy, duke of Northumberland, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was in consequence attainted.

NORTON (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from Adam Coigneers, or *Conyers*, of Norman extraction, who assumed the name of Norton, which was that of his mother's family. Fletcher Norton, a descendant of his, was created in 1782 lord Grantley, baron of Markenfield, in the county of York. [Vide *Grantley*]

NORTON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a writer, who died about 1583, assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in their noted version of the Psalms; translated Calvin's Institutes, and a Letter from Peter Martyn to Somerset the Protector, and is supposed to have had a hand in the dramatic piece entitled 'Forrex and Porrex,' which was composed by Thomas Sackville, afterwards earl of Dorset, and reprinted under the title of 'Gorboduc.'

NORWAY (*Geog.*) an extensive country in the north of Europe.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland, N. and W. by the German and Northern Oceans, S. by the narrow sea forming the entrance to the Sound and Baltic, extending from the Naze in lat. 57° 30′ to the North Cape in lat. 71°. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 m.

Division. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys, in the south-east; Christiania, in the south-west; Bergen, in the west; and Drontheim, a long track extending to the north.

Principal Towns. Christiania, Drontheim, Bergen, Kongsberg, Frederickhall, Christiansand, and Stavanger, &c.

Islands. This country has a number of islands on its north coast, the principal of which are Maghero, Suro, Samen, Trommes, Wardhus, &c.

Mountains. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines, and firs. The grand Scandinavian chain, which runs from S. to N. dividing this kingdom from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations: the chief are the ridges of Langfial, Selbo, Dofri, Kolen, and Severnoi.

Rivers and Lakes. The rivers of Norway are also numerous; but, as in other mountainous countries, of little use for promoting intercourse: the principal are the Glomme, Drammer, Nid, &c. The principal lakes are those of Mias, Fœmund, and Sperdillen.

History. Norway, in the Latin of the middle ages *Norvegia*, in German *Nortwegen*, Swedish *Norrige*, and Danish *Norge*, signifies literally the *Northern Way* or *Country*, so called from its northern situation. It was governed from a very early period by princes of its own, of which historians have given a long list; but the following contains the names of those which may be deemed authentic.

Chronological Succession of the Kings of Norway.

Harold I, a king in 868, dethroned in 929, died in	931
Eric I	929
Aquinus I	936
Harold II	961
Aquinus II	976
Olaüs I	996
Sweno I, an usurper, and king of Denmark, reigned until	1015
Olaüs II ... died in	1030
Sweno II, also an usurper, expelled in	1034
Magnus I ... died in	1048
Harold III	1067
Magnus II	1069
Olaüs III	1093
Magnus III (partners in the throne)	1103
Osten I (partners in the throne)	1123
Siward I (partners in the throne)	1131
Olaüs IV (partners in the throne)	1117
Magnus IV	1136
Harold IV	1137
Siward II	1155
Ingon I	1162
Osten II a partner in the kingdom	1157
Magnus V	1178
Swer	1202
Aquinus III	1204
Ingon II	1217
Aquinus IV	1262
Magnus VI	1281
Eric II	1299
Aquinus V	1319
Magnus VII	1374
Aquinus VI	1380

Aquinus having espoused Margaret, who was heiress to the crown of Denmark, he became king of Denmark and Norway, from which period the two crowns became united until the year 1814, when Bernadotti having established himself on the throne of Sweden, obliged the Danish court to make a cession of Norway to him in return for Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen. To this arrangement the Norwegians made some opposition, and elected Christian Frederick, hereditary prince of Denmark, first to the regency, and then to the throne of Norway; but the latter, after a short though spirited resistance, consented to a treaty, stipulating that he should resign his crown into the hands of the diet. This assembly was accordingly convened at Christiana, and came to the resolution that Norway should be permanently governed by the same king as Sweden; but as an integral state, and with the preservation of its constitution and laws. *Sax.*

Gram.; Suening, Chron. Dan.; Pontan. et Meurs. Hist. Dan.; Cluverius, Sanson, Brietius, &c.

NORWICH, *George, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Goring, mentioned under *Heraldry*, a steady loyalist, who long and faithfully served king Charles in all his troubles, and died in 1662.

NORWICH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred first on sir Edward Denny, who was raised to the peerage in 3 James I, by the title of lord Denny, and created earl of Norwich in 2 Charles I; which titles became extinct at his death. But that of earl of Norwich was revived in the person of his nephew sir George Goring, who was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Goring of Hurst Pierpont, 4 Charles I; and farther advanced to the dignity of earl of Norwich shortly after the death of his uncle. These titles became extinct at the death of his second son Charles, the second earl; but the earldom of Norwich was conferred in 1784, as one of his English honours, on the duke of Gordon.

NORWICH (*Geog.*) an ancient city of England, in the county of Norfolk, situated on the banks of the river Wensom, 22 m. W. Yarmouth, 108 N. E. London. Lon. 1° 17′ E. lat. 52° 38′ N. This town, which in the Latin of the middle ages is called *Norvicum*, or *Nordovicum*, is distinguished by its castle, which was first erected in the sixth century, and in the twelfth century was made a place of confinement for the king's prisoners, since which it has been a common jail. It is a bishop's see, suffragan of Canterbury.

NOSTRADAMUS (*Biog.*) or *Notre Dame, Michael*, a physician and astrologer, who was born in 1503 at St. Remy, in the diocese of Avignon, and died in 1566, was the author of some predictions, which he published in verse, under the name of Centuries, the first edition of which was printed by Rigault, in 8vo. Lyons, 1568. He also wrote, 'Un Traité des Fardemens et des Senteurs;' 'Singuliers Recettes pour entretenir la Santé du Corps;' 'Traité des Confitures,' Antwerp, 1557, &c.

NOSTRADAMUS, *Cæsar*, eldest son of the preceding, who was born in 1555, and died in 1629, was the author of 'Histoire et Chronique de Provence,' fol. Lyons, 1614.

NOSTRADAMUS, *Charles*, the second son of Michael, was also a Provençal poet.

NOSTRADAMUS, *John*, youngest son of Michael, was the author of 'Vies des Anciens Poëtes Provençaux,' called Troubadours, 8vo. Lyons, 1575.

NOSTRE (*Biog.*) or *Notre, Andrew le*, comptroller of the royal edifices of France, was born in 1613 at Paris, and died in 1700, after having acquired great reputation for skill in planning of gardens.

NOTTINGHAM, *Charles, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Howard, was sent on an embassy into France in 2 Eliz. on the death of the French king; went in 1562 as general of the horsemen against the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, who were then in rebellion; was constituted Lord High Admiral of England in 1586; and in 1588 had the honour of conducting the expedition that destroyed the Spanish Armada. In 1596 he commanded the naval part of the expedition which took Cadiz; and in 1601 he was employed to suppress the insurrection headed by the earl of Essex. On the accession of James to the throne he was constituted Lord High Steward, in addition to the other offices which he held, and died in 1624, full of years and honours. [Vide Plate XV]

NOTTINGHAM, *Heneage, first Earl of*, of the family of Finch, was born in 1621; educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford; studied law at the Inner Temple; and, after the restoration, he rose by his merits through the gradations of office to the post of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1673; to that of Lord High Chancellor of England in 1675; and died in 1682. [Vide Plate XVII]

NOTTINGHAM, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by John de Mowbray, who in the reign of Richard II was advanced to the dignity of duke of Norfolk. Lord Howard, of Effingham, a descendant of his in the female line, was created earl of Nottingham in 1596; which title became extinct at the death of Charles, third earl of Nottingham, in 1681. [Vide *Howard*]

NOTTINGHAM, *Earl of*, a title revived in the Finch family. [Vide *Finch*]

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (*Geog.*) an inland county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Derbyshire, being about 50 miles in its extreme length, and 25 in breadth.

Principal Towns. Nottingham, the capital, Newark, East Retford, Bingham, Mansfield, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Trent, the Idle, the Soar, &c.

History. Previous to the Roman invasion this county was inhabited by the Coritani, and afterwards included by Saxons under the kingdom of Mercia. The ancient fortress in the town of Nottingham, which was founded by the Conqueror, served as a prison for David, king of the Scots, and also for Roger Mortimer, earl of March. It was demolished by Charles II, on account of the active part taken by the inhabitants in the cause of the rebellion.

NOVARINI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an Italian monk, was born at Verona in 1594, and died in 1650, leaving 'Comment. in quatuor Evangel. et Acta Apostol.' 4 vols. fol.; 'Adagia Sanctorum Patrum,' 2 vols. fol.; 'Electra Sacra,' &c. 3 vols. fol.

NOVATIANUS (*Ecc.*) a priest of Rome, who got himself clandestinely elected bishop of Rome, and disturbed the peace of the church, by introducing innovations in point of discipline. Among other things he refused to hold communion with any who had ever fallen into idolatry, &c. whence his followers were called after him Novatians. *S. Cyprian.* ep. 46; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6; *Epiphan. Hæres. S. August. Hær.; S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.*

NOVATUS (*Ecc.*) a priest of the church of Carthage, and companion of the preceding, with whom he has been sometimes confounded, composed a number of treatises on Easter, the Sabbath, Circumcision, &c.

NOUE, *Francis de la* (*Hist.*) surnamed *Bras de Fer*, i. e. iron-arm, a celebrated warrior, was born in 1531, and died of a wound which he received at the siege of Lambale in 1591, after having served with distinction on the side of the Calvinists, and afterwards under Henry IV. He wrote 'Discours Politiques,' 4to. Geneva, 1587.

NOUE, *Odet de la* (*Biog.*) son of the preceding, who died between 1611 and 1620, was the author of 'Poesies Chretiennes,' 8vo, Geneva, 1604.

NOVE, *Paul de* (*Hist.*) a doge of Genoa, who had been elected by a party in 1506, was taken by Louis XII, and beheaded, after he had quelled the sedition.

NOUROMAGUS (*Biog.*) vide *Geldenhaur*.

NOURRY, *Nicholas le* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, was born in 1647, and died in 1724. He published an edition of Cassiodorus, and also of the works of St. Ambrose, which latter were published in 1686—1691. He also published his 'Apparatus ad Bibliothecam max. veterum Patrum,' 2 vols. fol. Paris. 1715, intended as a supplement to Despont's 'Bibl. Patrum;' and 'Lucius Cæcilius de Mortibus Persecutorum,' 8vo. 1710.

NOWELL, *Alexander* (*Ecc.*) an English divine and reformer, was born in 1507; educated at Oxford; obliged to leave England on account of his religion, took after the accession of Mary, returned immediately after her death; and, in addition to other preferments, was made dean of St. Paul's in 1560, and died in 1601; after having endowed a free-school at Middleton, in Lancashire, and thirteen

scholarships in Brasen-nose College. His memory is now held dear by the church of England, on account of the inimitable Catechism which he has provided for her members. He likewise wrote some pieces against the Romish church.

Nowell, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) younger brother to the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1576, leaving a Saxon Vocabulary or Dictionary, which is still extant in MS. and preserved in the Bodleian Library. Of this MS. Somner made use in compiling his Saxon Dictionary. He also wrote 'Polychronicon,' a miscellaneous collection on topography; and 'Collectanea,' chiefly on ecclesiastical matters.

NOY, *William* (*Hist.*) attorney-general in the reign of Charles I, was born in 1577, and died in 1634, after having rendered himself memorable as the promoter of the measure of ship-money, which occasioned the first ebullition of that factious spirit which afterwards burst out to the misery of England. He was the author of, 1. 'A Treatise of the principal Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England,' 4to. 1641, afterwards in 8vo. and 12mo. 2. 'Perfect Conveyancer,' &c. 4to. 1655. 3. 'Reports of Cases in the Time of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and Charles the First,' &c. 4. 'Complete Lawyer,' &c. 8vo. 1661. 5. 'Arguments of Law,' &c.; besides several choice collections that he had made from the records of the Tower of London, reduced into large paper books of his own hand-writing. [Vide Plate XVII]

NUCERIA (*Geog.*) Νουκερία, a town of Campania, taken by Annibal, which was also called by some Luceria, also Nuceria Alfaterna, now *Nocera di Pagani.*

Lucan, l. 2.

Tu quoque commissæ nudatam deseris arcem
Scipio Nuceriæ.

Sil. Ital. l. 8.

Illic Nuceria et Gaurus navalibus aptus
Prole Dicarchæâ.——

Polyb. l. 2; *Liv.* l. 27; *Diodor.* l. 19; *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 13; *Frontin. de Colon.*; *Appian. de Bell.* l. 2; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.*

Nuceria (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing the inscriptions—ΝΟΥΚΕΡΙΝΩΝ, or ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ; also NUCERINUM ALFATERNUM.

NUCK, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Dutch physician and anatomist, who died about 1692, wrote, 1. 'De Vasis aquosis Oculi,' Lugd. Bat. 1685. 2. 'De Ductu salivali novo,' &c. ibid. 1686; which in subsequent editions was entitled 'Sialographia,' &c. 3. 'Adenographia curiosa, et Uteri fœminei Anatome nova,' &c. ibid. 1692. 4. 'Operationes et Experimenta Chirurgica,' ibid. 1692; and frequently reprinted. The three last-mentioned works were published together in 3 vols. 12mo. Lugd. 1722.

NUGENT, *Richard* (*Hist.*) seventh baron of Delvin, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, being signally eminent for his loyalty and valour, was appointed in 1496, by the lord justice of Ireland and council, commander and leader of all the forces destined for the defence of the counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Louth. In 1504 he accompanied the earl of Kildare to the famous battle of Knocktough, in Connaught; and in 1527 he was made Lord Deputy of the kingdom, in which capacity he conducted the public affairs with great integrity and honour, until he was treacherously taken prisoner by O'Conner, and died in 1537.

Nugent, *Sir Christopher*, the ninth baron of Delvin, was knighted in 1565, and displaying great zeal and fidelity in the service of the crown, he was engaged by the queen to extirpate the O'Mores and their rebel followers; but, notwithstanding he executed this commission to the satisfaction of the crown, he nevertheless fell under the suspicion of holding correspondence with the rebels, and was in consequence imprisoned until he proved his innocence. On his liberation he continued his services to the queen until his death in 1602.

Nugent, *Richard*, first earl of Westmeath, vide *Westmeath.*

Nugent, *William*, sixth son of Richard, the second earl of Westmeath, was a commander in king James's army, in which he signalized himself by his courage and conduct, particularly in forcing the pass over the river at Portlenone in 1689, in order to besiege Londonderry; and again at Cavan in 1690, when he was killed.

Nugent, *Robert Crags, Earl*, a descendant from the Nugents of Carlanstown, in the county of Westmeath, was appointed Comptroller of the Household of Frederick, prince of Wales, in 1747, a Lord of the Treasury in 1754, one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland in 1759, and a Lord of Trade in 1766, and died in 1788. He was distinguished more as a writer than a politician, leaving a number of pieces published anonymously by Dodsley, under the title of 'Odes and Epistles,' second edition, 8vo. London, 1739; besides other pieces in Dodsley's collection.

Nugent (*Her.*) the name of a family of which the first mentioned in history is sir Gilbert de Nugent, who accompanied sir Hugh de Lacie in his expedition into Ireland, and received from him, in recompence of his brave and signal services, the barony of Delvin. His descendant Richard, the tenth baron, was in 1615 advanced to the dignity of earl of Westmeath. Another branch of this family was ennobled in the person of Robert Cragg Nugent, descended from sir Thomas Nugent, of Carlanstown, co. Westmeath, younger brother of Richard, eighth lord Delvin, who in 1767 was created baron Nugent and viscount Clare, and in 1776 earl Nugent, which title devolved at his death on his son-in-law the marquis of Buckingham.

Nugent, *Lord*, the title enjoyed by a descendant from the same family in the female line, and from the family of Grenville in the male line, which was conferred on Mary Elizabeth Nugent, who was created in 1800 baroness Nugent.

Nugent, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, and a native of Ireland, who died in 1772, was the author of various translations, as of Burlamaqui's 'Principles of Politic Law,' 8vo. 1752; the Abbe de Condillac's 'Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge,' 8vo. 1756; Macquer's 'Chronological Abridgement of the History of France,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1762. He also wrote a 'History of Vandalia,' 3 vols. 4to. 1776; 'Travels through Germany,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'History of France,' &c.

Nugent, *Christopher*, a physician, who died in 1775, was the author of an 'Essay on the Hydrophobia.' His daughter was the wife of the celebrated Edmund Burke.

NUMA, *Pompilius* (*Hist.*) a native of Cures, a village of the Sabines, who married Tatia, the daughter of Tatius, king of the Sabines, succeeded Romulus, as the second king of Rome, U. C. 82, A. C. 672, and died after a reign of 43 years, in which he gave the Romans a system of jurisprudence, and a religious code, which they retained amidst all the changes and revolutions of the state until the introduction of Christianity. [Vide Plate III]

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 809.

——*Nosco crines, incanaque menta*
Regis Romani, primus qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis, et paupere terrâ
Missus in imperium magnum.

Horat. Carm. l. 1, od. 12.

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
Pompili regnum memorem.

Mart. l. 12.

Pacifici Latiù reddis ab urbe Numæ.

Lucan. l. 9, v. 477.

——*Sic illa profectò*
Sacrifico cecidêre Numæ, quæ lecta juventus
Patritia cervice movet.——

In order to recommend his institutions to the people, he professed to have nocturnal communications with the goddess Egeria.

Juven. Sat. 3.

Hic ubi nocturnæ Numa constituebat amicæ
. . . .
In vallem Egeriæ descendimus ——

Ovid. l. 15, v. 480.

—— *Ultroque petitum*
Accepisse Numam populi Latini habenas,
Conjuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibusque Camœnis,
Sacrificos docuit ritus, gentemque feroci
Assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes.

Cic. de Nat. Deor. l. 3; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.*; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 13, &c.; *Solin.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 1; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Lact. Instit.* l. 1; *Dio. Chrysos. Orat.* 25; *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Illust.*; *August. de Civ. Dei.* l. 2; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1.

Numa, *Marcius*, son-in-law to Numa Pompilius, and father to Ancus Marcius, was made governor of Rome by Tullus Hostilius. *Liv.* l. 1; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6.

NUMANTIA (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the source of the river Durius, which sustained a 14 years' siege against the Romans; but was at length taken and destroyed by Scipio, A. C. 133, not however until the few of the besieged that remained had set fire to themselves and their houses. Scipio obtained from that conquest the surname of Numantinus. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1; *Liv. Epit.* l. 56; *Vel. Paterc.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 2; *Appian. in Iber.*; *Frontin.* l. 4; *Eutrop.* l. 4; *Veget.* l. 3.

NUMERIANUS, *M. Aurelius* (*Hist.*) son of the emperor Carus, who succeeded his father, with his brother Cannus, in 282, and was murdered by his father-in-law Arrius Aper, who accompanied him in an expedition into the east. *Aurel. Vict. de Cæsar.*; *Vopisc. in Vit.*; *Eutropius, &c.*

Numerianus (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions—NUMERIANUS CAESAR PRINCIP. JUVENT.—NUMERIANUS NOB. CAESAR.—CARINUS ET NUMERIANUS.—M. AUR. NUMERIANUS CAES.—IMP. CAES. M. AURELIUS NUMERIANUS AUG.; in the Greek, A. K. M. A. NOYMEPIANOC. CEB. On the reverse, ABUNDANTIA AUG.—ADLOCUTIO AUGG.—CLEMENT. TEMP.—CONSECRATIO.—PROVIDENTIA AUGG.—ROMAE AETERNAE, &c.



NUMICIA *Via* (*Topog.*) one of the great Roman roads leading from the capital to the town of Brundusium.

Hor. l. 1, ep. 8, v. 20.

Brundusium Numici melius via ducat an Appi.

NUMICUS (*Geog.*) now *Rio di Nemi*, a small river of Latium, flowing from the Lake Nemus into the Tyrrhene sea, near Lavinium, wherein the body of Æneas was found, and Anna, the sister of Dido, was drowned.

Virg. Æn. l. 6.

—— *Fontis stagna Numici.*

Sil. l. 8.

—— *Parvo descendens fonte Numicus.*

Tibull. l. 2.

Illic sanctus eris, cum te, veneranda Numici
Unda, Deum cœlo miserit indigetem.

Ovid, Met. l. 14.

—— *illum fontana petebant*
Numina Naïades, quas Albula, quasque Numici,
Quasque Anienis aquæ, &c. ——

NUMIDIA (*Geog.*) an inland country of Africa, which now forms the kingdom of Algiers and Bildulgerid. It was the kingdom of Masanissa who was the cause of the third Punic war on account of the offence he had received from the Carthaginians. Jugurtha and Juba were also its kings, and when it became a Roman province the historian Sallust was the first governor. The chief towns of Numidia were—Hippo Regius, now *Bona*; Tabraca Colonia, now *Tabarca*; Utica, now *Biserta*; Cirtha, Sicca, *&c.* *Sallust. in Jug.*; *Strab.* l. 2; *Mela*, l. 1; *Flor.* l. 2.

NUMITOR (*Hist.*) a son of Procas, king of Alba, who was expelled from the throne by his brother Amulius, with whom he had reigned conjointly; and was afterwards restored by his grand-children Romulus and Remus, who put to death the usurper. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Plut. in Rom.*

NUNEHAM, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Harcourt.

NUNEZ (*Biog.*) or *Nunnez, Ferdinand*, a Spanish scholar, and native of Valladolid, who died about 1552-3, at the age of 80, was the author of, 1. 'Annotationes in Senecæ Philosophi Opera,' Venet. 1536. 2. 'Observationes in Pomponiam Melam,' 8vo. Salman. 1543. 3. 'Observationes in loca obscura et depravata Hist. Nat. Plinii,' &c. fol. Antv. 1547, and Francof. 1596, if not previously printed at Salamanca in 1544. 4. 'Glosa sobre les Obras de Juan de Mena,' fol. Seville, 1528, and fol. Toledo, 1547. 5. A collection of Spanish proverbs entitled 'Refranes, o Proverbios en Romance,' fol. Salamanca, 1555, and 4to. Madrid, 1619.

Nunez, *Pero*, vide *Nonnius.*

NUNIA (*Geog.*) a village of Irak, on the bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul, which is supposed to be the site of the ancient Nineveh.

NUREMBURG (*Geog.*) in the Latin of the middle ages *Noricorum Mons, Noriberga*, or *Noremberga*, a large and ancient town of Germany, 58 m. E. S. E. Wurzburg, and nearly 100 N. by W. Munich. Lon. 11° 4′ E, lat. 49° 24′ N.

History of Nuremburg.

This town is said to have been built by the inhabitants of Noricum, in the fifth century, to serve as an asylum against the inroads of Attila and his followers. After rising gradually to some importance, it was ruined by the emperor Henry V, but re-established by Conrad III, and enlarged by Henry VI, and Charles IV, who also fortified it. It belonged to the dukes of Suabia, but was made a free imperial city by Frederic Barbarossa. Henry the *Severe* having established there a burgraviate in 1194, this was sold by Frederic I, elector of Brandenburgh in 1527, to the inhabitants of Nuremburg, which gave rise to a war that lasted until 1552, when it was terminated by the payment of two hundred thousand dollars to Albert of Brandenburgh. Nuremburg surrendered to Gustavus Adolphus in 1631, who delivered it from the sieges which were successively laid to it in 1632, by Tilli and Wallenstein. The emperors of Germany used to hold their first diet after their coronation at Nuremberg, where three ecclesiastical assemblies were held, in 1438, 1443, and 1487. But this town was one of the first to embrace the confession of Augsburg, and has since the revolutionary wars been deprived of its independance, and appended to the dominion of the king of Bavaria.

NURSIA (*Geog.*) now *Norza*, a town of Picenum, whose inhabitants are called Nursini. *Liv.* l. 28.

NUVOLONE (*Biog.*) the name of a family of painters.

Nuvolone, *Panfilo*, the father, a Cremonese painter in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the favourite scholar of Trotti, successfully imitated his style, and left several specimens of his skill in Placentia and Milan.

Nuvolone, *Charles Francis*, his eldest son, who was born in 1608, and died in 1651, obtained the name of the Lombard Guido, from his happy imitation of that master.

Nuvolone, *Joseph*, a younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1619, and died in 1703. The large picture of a

Dead Man resuscitated by St. Dominic, at Cremona, is reckoned his master-piece.

NUZZI, *Mario* (*Biog.*) a painter, commonly known by the name of Mario da' Fiori, who was born in 1603, at Penna, in the kingdom of Naples, and died in 1673, was most successful in painting of flowers.

NYE, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, and the descendant from a genteel family in Sussex, was born about 1596, educated at Oxford, became an active partisan in the time of the rebellion, was ejected at the restoration from the living of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange, and died in 1672. He was one of the Committee who drew up the 'Directory,' which was substituted in the place of the Common Prayer, and published several things suited to the temper of the times, and his own seditious character.

NYCTEUS (*Myth.*) Νυκτεὺς, a son of Neptune, by Cylene, daughter of Atlas, king of Lesbos, married a nymph of Crete, called Polyxo, or Amalthæa, by whom he had two daughters Nyctimene and Antiope, the first of whom having had an incestuous connexion with her father, was changed into an owl, at the moment that he was going to kill her. *Hygin. Fab.* 157, &c.; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 2; *Schol. Apollon.* l. 4.

NYCTIMUS (*Myth.*) Νύκτιμος, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, who died without issue, and left his kingdom to his nephew Arcas, the son of Callisto.

NYMPHÆ (*Myth.*) Νύμφαι, female deities among the ancients, who were distinguished into nymphs of the land, and nymphs of the sea; of the former class, some presided over woods, who were called Dryades, and Humadryades; others over mountains, by the name of Oreades, others over hills and dales, by the name of Napææ. The sea-nymphs were distinguished into the Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, Limnades, &c.; according as they resided in the sea, or rivers, fountains, streams, and lakes, &c. The nymphs were also distinguished by the name of the country in which they resided, as the Sicilides, the nymphs of Sicily, the Corycides, those of Coryeus, &c. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 14; *Hesiod. Theog.*; *Orph. Hymn.*; *Theocrit. in Viator.*; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, &c.; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1, &c.; *Schol. Apollon.* l. 2.

NYMPHAS (*Bibl.*) Νύμφας, a disciple, whom St. Paul salutes in his Epistle to the Colossians. *Coloss.* iv. 15.

NYSA (*Geog.*) or *Nyssa*, Νύσσα, the name of several towns which were sacred to Bacchus, particularly one in Caria, and another situated at the foot of the mountain Meron, in India, to which Virgil alludes. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

Nec qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis
Liber agens celso Nysæ de vertice tigres.

A third on Mount Parnassus, to which Juvenal and Lucan allude.
Juven. Sat. 7.

Quis locus ingenio, nisi cùm se carmine solo
Vexant, et dominis Cyrrhæ Nysæque feruntur
Pectora nostra, duas non admittentia curas?

Lucan. l. 8.

Et juga tota vacant Baccho Nyseïa;——

A fourth in Thrace, of which Homer makes mention.
Hom. Il. l. 6.

Ὃς ποτε μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο τιθήνας
Σεῦε κατ' ἠγάθεον Νυσσήϊον.

Also Nicander in Alexipharm, v. 30.

Ὡς δ' ὁπότ' αγρίοεσσαν ὑποθλίψαντες ὀπωρήν
Σιληνοὶ, κεραοῖο Διωνύσσοιο τιθηνοὶ
Πρῶτον ἐπ' ἀφρίζοντι τοτῳ φρένα θωρηχθέντες
Ὄμμασι δινήθησαν, ἐπὶ σφαλεροῖσι δὲ κώλοις
Νυσσαίην ἀνὰ κλιτὺν ὑπέδραμον ἀφραίνοντες.

Strab. l. 14; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Steph. Byz.*

Nysa (*Numis.*) to the town in Caria of this name are ascribed medals of Augustus, Domitian, Adrian, Sabina, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Faustina, jun., Sept. Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Maximinus Maximus, Gordianus Pius, Philip, sen., Valerian, sen., Gallienus; bearing the inscriptions, ΝΥCΑΕΩΝ, with the addition of ΑΘΡΥΜΒΡΟC, Athrymbrus, a Lacedæmonian hero, its founder; ΕΙΡΗΝΗ, Pax, with a head of Pax; ΔΙΟΝΥCΟC, Bacchus, with the figure of Bacchus, or his symbols, which was their most frequent type; ΚΑΜΑΡΕΙΤΗC, Camareites, the surname of the god Lunus, with a figure of Lunus; sometimes also with the name of their magistrates, as. ΕΠΙ ΓΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΝΙCΑΕΩΝ, i. e. *Sub Scriba Aurelio Diodoto Nysæorum*; and ΕΠΙ ΓΡ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΜΟΣΩΝΙΟΥ ΙΕΡΕΟC ΝΥΣΑΕΩΝ. ΝΕΩΚ. i. e. *Sub Scriba M. Aur. Musonio Sacerdote Nysæorum Neocororum.* The Nysæans also honoured Serapis and Diana on their medals. *Vaillant. Gr.*; *Trist. Comment. Histor.*; *Harduin. Oper.*; *Froel. Tentam.* &c.

NYSIADES (*Myth.*) a name given to the nymphs of Nysa, to whose care Jupiter entrusted the education of his son Bacchus.

NYSSENUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Gregory Nyssen.*

O.

OAKELEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Shropshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1790 on sir Charles Oakeley. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a fesse between three crescents *gules*, as many fleurs de lis *or*.

Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour *proper*, charged with two fleurs de lis *or*, each in a crescent *gules*; in the head a scimitar *proper*, hilt *or*.

OAKES, *Sir Hildebrand, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a military officer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, commenced his honourable career as an ensign in 1767, and closed it as a lieutenant-general in 1822, when he died at the age of 68. General Oakes had been personally present at three sieges, seven battles, and many inferior actions, besides having been entrusted with several important commands.

Oakes (*Her.*) the name of a family of Essex, which enjoys the dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on lieutenant-general Oakes above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a chevron engrailed *sable*, between three sprigs of oak fructed *proper*, a cross of eight points of the field; on a canton *gules*, a mullet of eight points within an increscent *silver*.

Crest. Out of a mural crown *gules*, a buck's head erased at the neck *proper*, gorged with a collar embattled counterembattled *or*.

OASIS (*Geog.*) Ὄασις, a town in the middle of Libya, where the army of Cambysis was lost in the sands. It became a place of banishment in the lower empire. *Herodot.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 17; *Zosim.* l. 5.

OATES, *Titus* (*Hist.*) an Englishman who, from the part he acted during his life, has become celebrated by the appellation of the *Infamous Titus Oates.* He was the son of a Baptist preacher, born in 1619, educated at Merchant Taylor's School, and at Cambridge, and after obtaining orders in the established church, professed to become a convert to the church of Rome, and entering the society of the Jesuits, turned afterwards chief informer against them, in what was called the popish plot, which he pretended to prove was promoted for the destruction of the Protestant religion in England; in consequence of which, several persons were tried, convicted, and executed, chiefly on his evidence. On the accession of James he was tried for perjury, and being found guilty, was sentenced to stand in the pillory five times a-year during his life, and to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and thence to Tyburn, which sentence was accordingly inflicted upon him, until a change in the state of affairs procured for him not only a pardon, but a pension of 400*l.* a-year as the price of his iniquity. This man left the establishment at the close of his life to join the Baptists, from whose society he was expelled, after a short time, as a disorderly person, and a hypocrite, and died in 1705.

OBADIAH (*Bibl.*) עבדיה, the prophet who foretold the return from the captivity. *Obad.* 20.

OBADIAH, governor of the house, or steward to king Ahab, who feared the Lord from his youth, and hid a hundred prophets of the Lord from the fury of Jezabel. 1 *Kings* viii.

OBADIAH, a valiant man of David's army, who joined him in the wilderness. 1 *Chron.* xii.

OBADIAH, one whom king Jehoshaphat sent into the cities of Judah, to instruct the people. 2 *Chron.* vii.

OBADIAH, a principal man of Judah, who signed the covenant. *Neh.* x. 5.

OBADIAH, the name of some other persons mentioned in 1 *Chron.* iii. vii. viii. and ix.

OBED (*Bibl.*) עבד, son of Boaz and Ruth, father of Jesse, and grandfather of David. *Ruth* iv.

OBED, son of Ephtal, and father of Jehu, of Judah. 1 *Chron.* ii. 37.

OBED-EDOM (*Bibl.*) עבד־אדם, son of Jeduthun, a Levite, in whose house the ark was left. To him and to his sons was assigned the keeping of the doors of the temple. 1 *Chron.* xv. and xvi.; *Sam.* vi.

O'BEIRNE (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Longford, in Ireland, about 1748, and having left the Romish for the English church, he was, after various preferments, raised to the see of Ossory, translated, on the death of Dr. Maxwell, to that of Meath, and died in 1822, leaving 'The Crucifixion,' a poem, besides some Charges and Pamphlets, &c. &c.

OBERLIN, *Jeremiah James* (*Biog.*) a classical scholar and editor, was born at Strasburg in 1735, and died in 1806, leaving, 1. 'Dissertatio Philologica de Veterum Ritu condendi Mortuos,' 1757. 2. 'Miscellanea Literaria Argentoratensia.' 3. 'Rituum Romanorum Tabulæ.' 4. 'Orbis Antiqui Monumentis suis illustrati Primæ Lineæ.' 5. 'Artis Diplomaticæ Primæ Lineæ,' &c. 6. 'Jungendorum Marium Fluminumque omnis Ævi Molimina,' 1775. 7. 'De Latinæ Linguæ Medii Ævi mira Barbaritate.' 8. 'Essai sur le Patois Lorrain,' &c. 12mo. 1775. Besides which, he published an edition of Vibius Sequester 'De Fluminibus Fontibus, &c.' 8vo. 1778; and of Ovid's 'Tristia;' 'Glossarium Germanicum Medii Ævi,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1781-84; an edition of 'Tacitus;' of Cæsar's 'Commentaria,' &c. and 'Annals of the Life of John Guttemberg, the Inventor of Printing.'

OBRECHT, *Ulric* (*Biog.*) a German, descended from a noble family originally of Schlestadt, was born in 1646, at Strasburg, and died in 1701, leaving, 1. 'Epistola de Nummo Domitiano Isiaco,' 1675. 2. 'Prodromus Rerum Alsaticarum,' 1680. 3. 'De Vexillo Imperii;' 'De Imperii Germanici ejusque Statuum Fœderibus;' 'De Jure Belli et Sponsoribus Pacis,' detached treatises. 4. A translation into the Dutch of Father des Primier's 'Reunion of the Protestants of the Church of Strasburg to the Catholic Church.' 5. An edition of Dicty's 'Cretensis,' 1691, and afterwards of Quintilian. 6. 'Excerptorum Historicorum et Juridicorum de Natura Successionis in Monarchiam Hispaniæ Mense Dec. 1700,' 4to. 7. Several dissertations, as 'De Abdicatione Caroli V Imperatoris;' 'De Electione Imperatoris Romana Germanici;' 'De Unitate Reipublicæ in Sacro Romano Imperio;' 'De Legibus agrariis Pop. Rom.' &c. all which were published together in 4to. 1676. 8. An edition of Grotius' 'De Jure Belli,' fol. 1696, and a translation of the Life of Pythagoras, from the Greek of Iamblichus.

OBRINCA (*Geog.*) now *Ahr*, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine above Rimmagen, at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine. *Ptol.* l. 3.

O'BRYEN (*Hist.*) *O'Brien*, or *Brien Boromh*, the third son of Kennedy, king of Munster, was born in 924, succeeded his brother Mahon as monarch of all Ireland in 1002, and was killed in battle in 1004, after a glorious reign, in which, by his numerous victories over the Danes, he broke their power, and prevented them from molesting the kingdom any farther.

O'BRYEN, vide *Thomond.*

O'BRYEN (*Her.*) the name of an illustrious family, which derives its descent from Brien Boromh, king of Ireland above-mentioned. From the elder branch descended the earls of Thomond, who were also viscounts Tadcaster in England, which titles are now extinct. From another branch descended the earls of Inchiquin, Murrough O'Bryen, the sixth baron of Inchiquin, being created in 1654 earl of Inchiquin; and Murrough, the fifth earl of Inchiquin, was, in 1800, advanced to the dignity of marquis of Thomond. By the marriage of the first marquis of Thomond with his first cousin, lady Mary O'Brien, countess of Orkney, &c. these titles are come into the family of the O'Briens.

OBSEQUENS, *Julius* (*Biog.*) a Latin writer, who flourished, as is supposed, in the fourth century, about 395, was the author of a book, 'De Prodigiis,' of which only a part remains published by Aldus Manutius in 1508, and several times since; the edition of Hearne in 1703, and that of Leyden, 8vo. 1720, are reckoned the best.

O'CALLAGHAN (*Her.*) the name of an Irish family that enjoys the peerage, first conferred on Cornelius O'Callaghan, who was created a baron in 1785 by the title of lord baron Lismore, of Shanbally; and Cornelius, the second lord, was advanced in 1806 to the dignity of viscount Lismore.

OCCAM (*Biog.*) or *Ockham, William of*, a scholastic divine, so called from his native village of Ockham, in Surrey, died in 1347, after having obtained the appellations of "The Invincible Doctor;" "The Venerable Preceptor;" "The Unparalleled Doctor," &c. He wrote a Commentary upon the Predicables of Porphyry, and also a book, 'De Potestate Ecclesiastica et Seculare.'

OCCO, *Adolphus* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Augsburgh in 1524, and died in 1605, leaving a 'Pharmacopœia,' first printed in 1574, which continued to be reprinted until

1734; also 'Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata a Pompeio M. ad Heraclium,' 4to. and fol. Argentorat. 1579, and 1600; and afterwards enlarged by Mediobarbus, or Mezzabarba, which edition is not so undervalued by antiquaries as some have asserted.

OCCLEVE (*Biog.*) vide *Hoccleve*.

OCEANIDES (*Myth.*) Ὠκεανίδες, sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name. Hesiod mentions 41, of which he and Apollodorus give the names. Hyginus mentions 16, to which he gives different names. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 3; *Hesiod. Theog.* 349; *Apollodor.* l. 1; *Apollon. Argon.*; *Hygin. Fab.*

OCEANUS (*Myth.*) Ὠκεανὸς, a powerful sea deity, son of Cœlus and Terra, married Tethys, by whom he had the principal rivers, Alpheus, Peneus, Strymon, &c., and a number of daughters, which were called Oceanides. This deity was sometimes represented by the ancients as in the annexed figure. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4, &c.; *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 135, &c.; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 20.



OCELLA, *Serv.* (*Hist.*) a Roman, intimate with Cicero, who supported Pompey in the civil wars. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 2, ep. 15; l. 8, ep. 7.

OCELLUS (*Hist.*) vide *Lucanus*.

OCHINUS, *Bernardin* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Sienna in 1487, and died in 1564, leaving some works on different subjects, particularly against the church of Rome, which he deserted.

OCHTERLONY (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, of which was Alexander Ochterlony, laird of Petfortley, co. Angus, whose second son, sir David Ochterlony, a distinguished commander in the army in the East Indies, was created in 1816 a baronet for his skill and valour displayed in the war with the Nepaul, to which the successful termination of that war is mainly ascribed. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in his paws a trident erect *or*, and charged on the shoulder with a key, the ward upwards, of the field, a chief embattled *or*, thereon two banners in saltire, the one of the Mahratta States *vert*, inscribed "Delhi," the other of the States of the Nepaul *azure*, inscribed "Nepaul," the staves broken, and encircled by a wreath of laurel *proper*.

Motto. "Prudentia et animo."

OCHUS (*Hist.*) a surname given to Artaxerxes III, king of Persia.

OCKLEY, *Simon* (*Biog.*) an orientalist, and professor of Arabic in Cambridge, was born at Exeter in 1678, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1720, leaving, 1. 'The History of the present Jews throughout the World,' &c. 1707. 2. 'The Improvement of Human Reason exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan,' &c. translated from the Arabic, 8vo. 1708. 3. 'The History of the Saracens,' 2 vols. 8vo. the first part of which was published in 1708, and the second in 1718; both were soon after republished, and a third edition was printed in the same size at Cambridge in 1757, to which is prefixed 'An Account of the Arabians,' &c. 4. 'An Account of South-West Barbary;' besides two Sermons, one 'Upon the Dignity and Authority of the Christian Priesthood,' London, 1710; and another 'Upon the Necessity of Instructing Children in the Scriptures;' to which must be added a new translation of the second 'Apocryphal Book of Esdras,' from the Arabic version of it, as that which in our common Bibles is from the vulgar Latin, 1716.

OCNUS (*Myth.*) a son of the Tiber and Mano, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10.

OCRIDION (*Myth.*) a king of Rhodes, who was reckoned in the number of the gods after death. *Plut. in Græc. Quæst.*

OCRISIA (*Myth.*) a woman of Corniculum, and one of the attendants of Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, who is said to have been the mother of Servius Tullus by a man who appeared to her in the fire as she was offering a sacrifice. *Ovid. de Fast.* l. 6, v. 627; *Plin.* l. 36; *Plut. de Fort. Rom.*

OCTACILLUS (*Biog.*) a manumitted slave, who taught rhetoric at Rome, and had Pompey among the number of his pupils. *Mart.* l. 10, ep. 79.

OCTAVIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) one of the most ancient and illustrious families at Rome, originally of Velitræ, which were admitted into the Roman senate by the elder Tarquin, and made patricians by his successor. It became afterwards still more celebrated by giving birth to Augustus. [Vide *Octavius*]

OCTAVIA, a Roman lady, sister to the emperor Augustus, celebrated for her beauty and virtue. She married Claudius Marcellus, and, after his death, M. Antony, by whom she was neglected for Cleopatra. This affront was highly resented by Augustus, who made it the plea for taking up arms against the triumvir. Octavia died in the 54th year of her age, leaving two daughters by him, namely, Antonia Major, and Antonia Minor. Her son Marcellinus, who died before her, had been adopted by Augustus as his successor. *Suelon. in Aug.*; *Plut. in Anton.*; *Dio*, l. 48, &c.

OCTAVIA, a daughter of the emperor Claudius by Messalina, who was married to Nero in the 16th year of her age, but soon after divorced to make way for Poppæa, who caused her to be banished twice, and finally procured an order that she should kill herself by opening her veins. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14; *Suet. in Claud.*

OCTAVIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) some medals are extant of this family, bearing the inscription CN. OCTAVI. PROPR.; *Cneus Octavius Proprætor*, but still more of the two princesses above-mentioned, who were of the same family.

OCTAVIA, the sister of Augustus, is known by the inscriptions DIVUS. AUG. IMPER. OCTAVIA.

OCTAVIA, the wife of Nero, is known by her effigy as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions OCTAVIA AUGUSTA. —NERO CLAUD. CÆS. AUG. IMPER. OCTAVIA AUG.—ΟΚΤΑΟΥΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ.



OCTAVIANUS (*Hist.*) or *Octavius Cæsar*, the family name of Augustus, which he exchanged for the latter title, conferred upon him by the senate after the battle of Actium. *Suet. in Aug.*

OCTAVIUS, *Cn.* (*Hist.*) a Roman, and governor of Sardinia, was successfully employed in the first Punic war, and afterwards engaged in several important embassies. *Liv.* l. 28.

OCTAVIUS, *Cn.*, a prætor, and commander of the Roman fleet against Perseus, to whom the king of Macedonia surrendered himself with his son Philip in Samothrace. Octavius conducted his royal prisoner to Rome, where he obtained a naval triumph; but he was afterwards assassinated at Laodicea when sent on an embassy into Asia.

OCTAVIUS, *C.* a lieutenant of Crassus, in Parthia, who was killed in the expedition which proved fatal to the Roman general and his army.

OCTAVIUS, *Cneus*, the father of Augustus, who, as governor of Macedonia, displayed great spirit and abilities. After destroying the remains of Spartacus' and Cataline's conspiracy at Thurii, and defeating the Thracians and Bessi, he received the title of Imperator. He died suddenly on his return from Macedonia to Rome, just as he meditated to offer himself a candidate for the consulship. *Cic. ad Q. Frat.* l. 1, ep. 1; *Paterc.* l. 2, c. 59; *Suet. in Aug.*

Octavius, a Roman, who boasted of being among the number of Cæsar's murderers, and was punished accordingly.

OCTODURUS (*Geog.*) now *Martigny,* a village in the modern country of Switzerland. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 3.

OCTOGESA (*Geog.*) now *Marquinensa,* a town of Spain, a little above the mouth of the Iberus. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1.

ODATIS (*Myth.*) a daughter of Hormates, king of part of Asia Minor, who was so beautiful in person that she was considered as the daughter of Venus and Adonis. She became enamoured of Zariadres, a prince who reigned on the borders of the Tanais, and chose him for her husband against the wishes of her father. *Athen.* l. 13.

ODENATUS (*Hist.*) a warlike prince of Palmyra, who, for his successes over the Persians, was chosen by Gallienus, the Roman emperor, as his colleague, but perished soon after by the hand of an assassin. His wife, the celebrated Zenobia, succeeded to all his honours and titles.

ODED (*Bibl.*) עודד, father of the prophet Azariah. 2 *Chron.* xv.

Oded, a prophet of the Lord. 2 *Chron.* xxviii.

ODERZO (*Geog.*) a town of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian district of Trevizo, on the Montejano, 25 m. N. N. E. Venice. It was the ancient *Opitergium,* and had formerly a small fort on the Adriatic.

ODILBERT (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Milan in the ninth century, was the author of a treatise on the Ceremonies of Baptism, which was in MS. in the library of M. Colbert.

ODILA (*Ecc.*) or *Othila, St.* daughter of Athic, duke of Alsace, who, being born blind, was abandoned by her father, and ordered to be put to death, but was saved by her mother, and bred up in the monastery of Baume. Her father being afterwards struck with remorse of conscience built the convent of Hodenburg, of which his daughter, who had devoted herself to a life of piety, became the first abbess.

ODILON (*Hist.*) the name of two dukes of Bavaria.

Odilon I, succeeded his father Theodore, and died in 565, after having been engaged for a long time in a war in Italy.

Odilon II, succeeded Hugibert in 739, and distinguished himself in the crusades against the Saracens. He also invited S. Boniface into his dominion, in order to put the church in order, which was much troubled with divisions.

ODIN (*Hist.*) a German hero, who was afterwards honoured as a god, particularly by the Danes.

ODINGTON, *Walter* (*Biog.*) or *Walter of Evesham,* a monk of that monastery in Worcestershire, in the 13th century, during the reign of Henry III, was the author of a Treatise on Music, which is preserved in the library of Benet College, Cambridge.

ODO (*Hist.*) vide *Eudes.*

Odo, *St.* (*Ecc.*) second abbot of Clugni, was born at Tours in 879, and died in 943, after having distinguished himself by his sanctity, to which kings and popes paid homage. He abridged the Morals of St. Gregory, and the Hymns in honour of St. Martin, and composed three books on the Priesthood; besides other things, which are in the Bibliotheque de Clugni.

Odo *of Kent,* a Benedictine, and abbot of his order in the 12th century, was the friend of Thomas à Becket, of whose miracles he wrote an account. He wrote, among other things, 'A Letter to a Broken Novitiate,' printed by Mabillon in the first volume of his 'Analecta,' and another Letter to Philip, earl of Flanders, about 1171, on the Miracles of St. Thomas, which is in the 'Collectio Amplissima Veterum Monumentorum,' of the Fathers Martenne and Durand.

ODOACER (*Hist.*) a king of the Heruli, who destroyed the western empire of Rome, and called himself king of Italy, A. D. 476.

ŒAGRUS (*Myth.*) Οἴαγρος, the father of Orpheus by Calliope, who was king of Thrace, and gave his name to mount Hæmus, and also to the Hebrus, one of the rivers of the country, which were called Œagrius. *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1.

ŒAX (*Myth.*) a son of Nauplius and Clymene, who accompanied his brother to the Trojan war, and resented his death by raising disturbances in the families of some of the Grecian princes. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 117; *Schol. Eurip. in Orest.*

ŒBALIA (*Geog.*) the ancient name of Laconia, received from king Œbalus. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Stat. Theb.* l. 9.

ŒBARES (*Hist.*) Οἰβάρης, the groom to Darius Hystaspes, by whose management his master obtained the kingdom. *Herodot.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 1.

ŒCHALIA (*Geog.*) a country of Peloponnesus, with a small town belonging to it.

ŒCOLAMPADIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a German divine and reformer, was born in 1482, and died in 1531, leaving a Catechism, an Exposition of Daniel, and some other theological pieces. The Exposition was translated into English in the 16th century.

ŒCUMENIUS (*Ecc.*) an ancient Greek commentator on the Scriptures, who was bishop of Trica, in Thessaly, in the 10th century, wrote 'Commentaries upon the Acts of the Apostles,' &c. which were published in Greek at Verona in 1532; and in 2 vols. fol. Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1631.

ŒDER, *George Christian* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born at Anspach in 1728, and died in 1791, leaving, 1. 'Flora Danica,' of which he completed three volumes. 2. 'Elementa Botanica,' Hafn. 1764, and 1766. 3. 'Nomenclator Botanicus,' 1769. 4. 'Enumeratio Plantarum Floræ Danicæ,' 1770. The Œdera of Linnæus was so called in honour of him.

ŒDIPUS (*Myth.*) Οἰδίπους, a son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta, so called ἀπὸ οἰδήματος τῶν ποδῶν; i. e. *a tumore pedum,* the swelling of his feet, because his father having ordered him to be killed as soon as he was born, he was exposed by his mother's desire on the mountain Cithæron; where he was suspended by his feet to a tree, and in that situation was found by one of the shepherds of Polybius, king of Corinth, whose wife Peribœa having no children, educated him as her own child. He afterwards, according to the oracle, unknowingly killed his father, and married his mother Jocasta, and having rid the country of Thebes of the Sphynx by resolving the enigma which was proposed to him, as a reward he obtained the Theban throne; but as soon as the fatal discovery was made which unveiled to him his crime and his misfortunes, he put out his own eyes; and retiring to Attica, led by his daughter Antigone, he was swallowed up, according to an oracle, by the earth opening, near Colonos, where there was a grove sacred to the Furies. The story of Œdipus has been made the subject of more than one tragedy by Sophocles, Euripides, and Seneca. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 2; *Hesiod. Theog.*; *Pind. Olymp.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 66, &c.; *Schol. in Soph., Eurip., Pindar, &c.*

ŒNEUS (*Myth.*) Οἰνεὺς, a king of Calydon, in Œtolia, son of Parthaon, or *Portheus,* and Euryte, who, having neglected to offer a sacrifice to Diana, the goddess in revenge sent a wild boar to lay waste the country, which was at length killed by Meleager. *Hom. Il.* l. 9; *Apollon.* l. 3, *et Schol. Apollod.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 129; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Serv. ad Virg.* l. 4; *Georg.* l. 1; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.* v. 493.

ŒNOMAUS (*Myth.*) Οἰνόμαος, a son of Mars by Sterope, the daughter of Atlas, was king of Pisa, in Elis, and father of Hippodamia, who, being informed by an oracle that he should perish by the hands of his son-in-law, he proposed to marry his daughter to whoever should excel him in a chariot race, on condition that all who entered the lists with him

should suffer death if he were conquered. After several had perished, Pelops, the son of Tantalus, offered himself, who bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, to give his master a chariot the axletree of which broke in the course, and killed him on the spot. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 84; *Lucian. in Carid.*; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 2; *Tzetz. Lycoph.* v. 156; *Serv. in Æn.* 8.

ŒNONE (*Myth.*) Οἰνώνη, a nymph of mount Ida, who was married to Paris before his voyage into Greece, and stabbed herself when she saw his dead body. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Ovid. de Rem. Amor.*; *Propert.* l. 2.

ŒNOBRIA (*Geog.*) a part of Italy which was afterwards called *Lucania*. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

OESER, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) a painter of Leipzig, was born at Presburgh, in Hungary, in 1717, and died in 1799, leaving several works in St. Nicholas' church at Dresden, which are esteemed his best performances.

ŒTA (*Geog.*) Οἴτη, now *Banina*, a mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, the streights or passes of which are called the Streights of Thermopylæ.

Catull. Carm. 67.

Lymphaque in Œtæis Malia Thermopylis.

From its height the poets have feigned that the sun, moon, and stars, rose and set behind it.

Virg. Eclog. 8, v. 30.

—— tibi deserit Hesperus Œtam.

Senec. in Hercul. Oct.

Hæc, hæc renatum prima quæ videt diem
Œta, eligatur.

Idem. in Hercul. Fur.

Jam cæruleis evectus equis
Titan summum prospicit Œtan.

Stat. Sylv. l. 5.

Septima jam rediens Phœbe mihi respicit ægras
Stare genas, totidem Œtææ, Paphiæque revisunt
Lampades.

Virg. in Culic.

Et piger aurato procedit vesper ab Œtâ.

It was also celebrated as the place where Hercules burnt himself.

Sil. Ital. l. 3.

Inter quæ fulget sacratis ignibus Œte,
Ingentemque animam rapiunt ad sidera flammæ.

Ibid. l. 6.

Vix dum clara dies summâ lustrabat in Œtâ
Herculei monumenta rogi——

Propert. l. 1, el. 13, v. 23.

Nec sic cælestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben
Sensit in Œtæis gaudia prima jugis.

Sophoc. in Phil.; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4; *Serv. ad Virg.*; *Aug. de Civ. D.* l. 18.

OFFA (*Hist.*) the first king of East Anglia, who founded that kingdom in the sixth century.

OFFA, king of Mercia, murdered Ethelbert, the last king of East Anglia, in 755, and united that kingdom to his own.

OFIHELY, *Maurice* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Tuam, likewise called *Maurice de Portu*, a native of Baltimore, or, according to some, of Cork, died in 1513, just before he could take possession of his archbishopric, at the age of about fifty. Among his works are 'Expositio in Quæstiones Dialecticas Divi Joan. Scoti in Isagogen Porphyrii,' fol. Ferrar. 1499, Venet. 1512. 2. 'Commentaria Doct. subtilis Joan. Scoti in XII Lib. Metaphysicæ Aristotelis,' &c. fol. Venet. 1507. 3. 'Epithemeta in insigne Formalitatum Opus de Mente Doctoris Subtilis,' &c. fol. Venet. 1514. 4. 'Dictionarium Sacræ Scripturæ,' &c. of which a complete MS. is said to be in the Bodleian. 5. 'Enchiridion Fidei,' 4to. &c.

OG (*Bibl.*) עוג, a giant, and king of Bashan, who was conquered by Moses, and slain in battle; his country was given to the tribes of Gad, Reuben, and half the tribe of Manasseh.

OGDEN, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Manchester in 1716, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1778, leaving two volumes of 'Sermons,' which were at one time much esteemed. They were published by his friend bishop Halifax, with a Vindication of his Writings against some late objections.

OGILBY, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Scotland, was born in 1600, and died in 1677, leaving a translation of Æsop's Fables in verse; as also of the works of Virgil, published in 8vo. 1649-50, and of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. He likewise drew up 'The Relation of his Majesty's Entertainment, passing through the City of London to his Coronation,' &c.; and published a finer edition of the 'English Bible,' than had been extant before; besides several other literary undertakings in which he was engaged.

OGILVIE (*Her.*) or *Grant-Ogilvie*, the present family name of the earl of Seafield, which title was first conferred in 1701 on James Ogilvie, the fourth earl of Findlater. The latter earldom became extinct in 1811, at the death of James, the seventh earl; but the earldom of Seafield, and the other titles created by the patent of 1701, devolved on his lordship's cousin Lewis Alexander Grant.

OGLANDER, *John* (*Hist.*) deputy-governor of the Isle of Wight, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, and a distinguished loyalist, fought and suffered much in the royal cause.

OGLANDER (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from Richard de Okelandre, who came over with the Conqueror, and settled at Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, which he and his successors, in an uninterrupted male line, have made their place of residence from that time to the present, some of whom in early deeds are styled lords of Nunwell. Sir William Oglander, knt. son of sir John Oglander above-mentioned, was in consideration of his own loyalty and his father's sufferings, created a baronet in 1665. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a stork between three cross crosslets fitchy *or*.

Crest. A bear's head couped *or*, his mouth embrued and mantled *gules*, doubled *argent*.

Motto. "Servare munia vitæ."

OGLE, *Sir Chaloner* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, and descendant of a very ancient Northumbrian family, was promoted in 1708 to the rank of post-captain, and after rising to that of admiral of the fleet in 1749, he died the next year.

OGLE (*Her.*) the name of a family in Hampshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1816 on admiral sir Chaloner Ogle; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, *argent*, a fess between three crescents *gules*, on the fess a crescent for difference, for Ogle; second and third *or*, an orle *azure*, for Bertram.

Crest. An heraldic antelope's head *argent*, maned and horned *or*, with the same difference as in the arms.

OGLETHORPE, *James Edward* (*Hist.*) an English general, was born in London in 1698, educated at Oxford, and entering into the army he served for some time in Germany, under prince Eugene, after which he was employed by his own government in founding and defending the colony of Georgia against the Spaniards, and although not so successful as might be expected, yet he was honourably acquitted by a court-martial. In 1745 he was employed against the insurgents who rose in favour of the chevalier St. George, when his conduct again became the subject of inquiry, which terminated honourably for him. In 1765 he was advanced to the rank of general, and died in 1785, being the oldest officer in his majesty's service. His name has been celebrated by Thomson and Pope.

OILEUS (*Myth.*) vide *Ajax.*

OISEL (*Biog.*) or *Ouzel, James,* a civilian, was born at Dantzig in 1631, and died in 1686, leaving 'Thesaurus Selectorum Numismatum Antiquorum Ære Expressorum,' 4to. Amst. 1677; besides an edition of Aulus Gellius, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1666.

Oisel, or *Ousel, Philip,* a divine, and native of Dantzic, was born in 1671, and died in 1724, leaving 'Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum Metricam et Prosaicam,' 4to. &c. &c.

OKELY, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a dissenting preacher, who, after having been educated at the Charter-house, and at Cambridge, turned Moravian, and died in 1794, in the 76th year of his age, leaving a number of works, written after the manner of that sect.

OKOLSKI, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, and native of Russia in the 17th century, published a work entitled 'Orbis Polonus,' 3 vols. fol. Cracov. 1641; and another entitled 'Preco Divini Verbi Albertus Episcopus Ratisponensis,' Cracov. 1649.

OLAF (*Hist.*) or *Olaus,* a king of Norway in the 10th century, who sent missionaries to Greenland to convert the inhabitants.

OLAFSEN, *Eggert* (*Biog.*) a traveller, and native of Iceland, who was drowned with his wife in crossing the Breidafiord in 1776, left an account of his travels, which he made several times over his native island, printed in 2 vols. 4to. at Copenhagen in 1772.

OLAHUS, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, was born at Hermanstadt in 1493, and after various preferments was nominated by Ferdinand, king of Hungary, bishop of Zagrat, and chancellor of the kingdom. He was afterwards elevated to the see of Agria, where he assisted the inhabitants, in 1552, in making a spirited and successful resistance to the Turks who besieged the place. In 1553 he was appointed archbishop of Strigona; in 1562 was created Palatine of the kingdom, when he crowned Maximilian as king of Hungary, and died in 1568. He held two national councils at Tyrnau; was instrumental in founding in that city the first Jesuits' college in Hungary, and left behind him, among his works as an author, a Chronicle of his own Times; a History of Attila; a Description of Hungary, &c. His life is given in Father Muzka's History of the Palatines of Hungary, fol. printed in 1752.

OLAUS (*Hist.*) a name common to several kings of Denmark and Sweden. [Vide *Denmark* and *Sweden*]

Olaus, *Magnus* (*Biog.*) vide *Magnus.*

OLDCASTLE, *Sir John* (*Ecc.*) otherwise styled *Lord Cobham,* in consequence of his marrying the heiress of lord Cobham, was one of the leaders of the reforming party, called Lollards, or Wickliffites, who for his activity and zeal in opposing the see of Rome was condemned as a heretic, and committed to the Tower, from which he contrived to make his escape; but being retaken after he had been four years in Wales, he was hung up in chains alive, upon a gallows, and fire being put under him he was burnt to death in 1417. [Vide Plate XIX] He wrote 'Twelve Conclusions to the Parliament of England.' Bale published 'A briefe Chronicle concerning the Examynacyon and Death of the blessed Martyr of Christ Syr Johan Oldcastell, the Lord Cobham,' which was reprinted under the care of Mr. Lewis, of Margate, in 1729. His life has since been written by Mr. Gilpin.

OLDENBURG, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a German, who was born in 1626, and died in 1678, is principally known as the secretary to the Royal Society, and the publisher of the 'Philosophical Transactions;' besides which he translated into English 'The Prodromus to a Dissertation by Nich. Steno, concerning Solids naturally contained within Solids,' 8vo. 1670; 'A genuine Explication of the Book of Revelations,' &c. 8vo. 1671; 'Life of the Duchess of Mazarine,' 8vo. translated from the French.

Oldenburg (*Geog.*) a grand duchy of Germany, in the north part of the empire, which is bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the other sides by Hanover. The chief towns are Oldenburg, the capital, Elsfleth, and Varel. The chief rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, and the Delme, besides the lake Dummersee. The House of Oldenburg is one of the oldest and most illustrious in Europe, from which are descended the kings of Denmark, the emperors of Russia, and the late royal family of Sweden. The county of Oldenburg is the ancient family property, to which were added the duchies of Holstein and Sleswick. These came to Theodoric the Fortunate by his marriage with Hedwiga, widow of Balthasar, duke of Mecklenberg, &c. His son Christian became king of Denmark, whence Holstein and Oldenburg became the appanages of younger sons; but the latter fell to the crown of Denmark in 1667, by the extinction of the family of its counts. After the House of Holstein succeeded to the throne of Russia, Denmark exchanged Oldenburg for that duchy, and the czar, Peter III, ceded Oldenburg to his cousin Frederic Augustus, bishop of Lubec; after which, Oldenburg and Delmenhorst were erected into a duchy in 1777, and in 1803 the reigning duke received a considerable accession of territory; but was expelled from all his possessions in 1810, and restored after the battle of Leipzig in 1813, when he obtained the title of grand duke.

OLDENBURGER, *Philip Andrew* (*Biog.*) a professor of law and history at Geneva, who died in 1678, was the author of, 1. 'Thesaurus Rerum Publicarum totius Orbis,' 4 vols. 8vo. Genev. 1675. 2. 'Limnæus Enucleatus,' fol. 3. 'Notitia Imperii,' &c. 4. 'Tractatus de Rebus Publicis Turbidis in Tranquillum Statum reducendis,' &c. 5. 'Tractatus de quatuor Elementis juridicè consideratis, et Notis illustratus.' 6. 'Manuale Principum Christianorum de vera eorum Felicitate,' &c.

OLDFIELD (*Her.*) the name of a family of Lincolnshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1660 on sir Anthony Oldfield, for his loyalty during the rebellion. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Or, on a pile *vert,* three garbs *or.*

Crest. Upon a garb *or,* a dove *azure,* close holding in its mouth a wheat ear.

Oldfield, *Anne* (*Biog.*) the descendant of a respectable family, whose father was an officer in the Guards, was well known in her day as a distinguished actress, and died in 1730, at the age of 47.

OLDHAM, *Hugh* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and a native of Oldham, near Manchester, was educated at Oxford, and after various preferments advanced to the see of Exeter, which he held till his death in 1519. He assisted Fox, bishop of Winchester, in the foundation of Corpus Christi College, to which he contributed 6000 marks besides lands; and also founded the Grammar School of Manchester, connected with the three Colleges of Corpus and Brazen-nose in Oxford, and St. John's in Cambridge.

Oldham, *John* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1653, at Shipton, in Gloucestershire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1683, leaving several pieces, which have been frequently printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1722, and also in the collections of British Poets.

OLDISWORTH, *William* (*Biog.*) a writer in the reigns of queen Anne and George I, published 'A Vindication of the Bishop of Exeter;' a volume called 'State Tracts,' and another called 'State and Miscellany Poems,' &c. 8vo. 1715; besides which he translated 'The Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace,' and wrote 'The Life of Edmund Smith,' prefixed to his works, 1719; 'Timothy and Philatheus,' &c. by a Layman, 3 vols. 8vo. 1709, &c.

OLDMIXON, *John* (*Biog.*) a violent party writer, and a malevolent critic, ridiculed in the Tatler by the name of Mr. Omicron. "The Unborn Poet" was descended from a family originally seated at Oldmixon, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, born in 1673, and died in 1742, leaving 'Prose Essays on Criticism;' and 'Art of Logic and Rhetoric;' 'History of the Stuarts,' fol.; 'Critical History of England;' 'Reflections on Dr. Swift's Letter to the Earl of Oxford about the English Language,' 8vo. 1712; 'A Volume of Poems;' 'The Life of Queen Anne;' 'A Review of Dr. Grey's Defence of our Ancient and Modern Historians;' a Tragedy, Opera, and two Pastorals; besides other miscellaneous pieces, which procured him a distinguished place in the Dunciad, among the devotees of dulness.

OLDYS, *William* (*Biog.*) a bibliographer, was born in 1696, and died in 1761, leaving, 1. 'A Copy of Langbaine's Lives,' &c. and filled with notes, which is now in the British Museum. 2. A folio volume of titles of books and pamphlets mentioned by Mr. Gough in his 'British Typography.' 3. 'The British Librarian,' &c. 8vo. 1737. 4. 'A Life of Sir Walter Raleigh,' prefixed to his 'History of the World,' in folio. 5. 'Introduction to Hayward's British Muse;' besides various lives in the 'Biographia Britannica,' &c.

OLEARIUS, *Adam* (*Biog.*) a traveller, whose German name was *Oelschlager*, was born in 1599 at Aschersleben, in Anhalt, and died in 1671, leaving 'Reisebeschreibung nach Moscau und Persien,' fol. 1647, 1656, 1669; translated into English by Davis, and also into Dutch and Italian. The most complete translation is that in French by Wicquefort, in 2 vols. fol. 1727; who also translated Olearius' edition of Mandelso's 'Voyages to Persia,' &c. He also published an Abridgement of the Chronicles of Holstein.

Olearius, *Godfrey*, the most considerable of a family of learned men in Saxony, was born at Leipzig in 1672, and died in 1715, leaving, 1. 'Dissertatio de Miraculo Piscinæ Bethesdæ,' 4to. Lips. 1706. 2. 'Dissertatio de Adoratione Dei Patris per Jesum Christum,' 4to. 1709. 3. A Latin translation of sir Peter King's 'History of the Apostles' Creed,' 8vo. 1708. 4. An edition of Philostratus, Gr. and Lat. fol. Lips. 1709. 5. A translation of Stanley's 'History of Philosophy,' 4to. ibid. 1712; with notes and corrections, which were consulted in the reprint of the original at London in 1743. 7. 'Observationes Sacræ in Evangelium Matthæi,' 4to. Lips. 1713, &c.

O'LEARY, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) a Roman Catholic divine, and a native of Ireland, who was educated at St. Omers, and died in 1802, was the author of some political tracts, which were highly useful in diminishing the excesses of the Irish populace, and assuaging their violence. Among his works are, 1. 'Several Addresses to the Catholics of Ireland.' 2. 'Remarks on Mr. Wesley's Defence of the Protestant Association.' 3. 'Defence of his Conduct in the Affair of the Insurrection at Munster,' 1787. 4. 'Review of the important Controversy between Dr. Carrol and the Rev. Messrs. Wharton and Hopkins.' 5. 'A Defence of the Conduct and Writings of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary,' &c.

OLEASTER, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese Dominican, and native of Azambuja, who died in 1563, was the author of some Commentaries on the Pentateuch, fol. 1556, &c.

OLEN (*Biog.*) Ὠλὴν, a poet of Lycia, who was older than Orpheus. *Herodot.* l. 4; *Callimach.* l. 4; *Pausan.* l. 1.

OLENA (*Myth.*) the name given to the goat Amalthea, who nursed Jupiter, because she resided at Olenus, a town of Peloponnesus. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Senec. in Med.*; *Plin.* l. 4.

OLERON (*Geog.*) a town in the south-west of France, in the former province of Bearn, and modern department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the river called the Gave d'Oleron, 14 m. S. W. Pau, 43 S. E. Bayonne.

History of Oleron.

This town, which was named in the Latin of the middle ages *Illuro*, *Illurona*, *Loronensium*, and *Ellorensium Civitas*, *Elarona*, and *Glore*, was almost destroyed by the Normans in the ninth century, and was rebuilt in 1080, by Centullus, viscount of Bearn and Oleron. It is an episcopal city, and suffered much from the Calvinists in the 16th century. *De Marc. Hist. de Bearne; St. Marthe Gall. Christ.*

Oleron, an island on the S. W. coast of France, opposite to the mouth of the Charente, separated from the continent by a narrow channel, called the Pertuis d'Antioche. This island is called in Latin *Ularius*, and by Sidonius *Olarion*, as is generally supposed.

OLESNIKI, *Sbignée* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, and bishop of Cracow, in the 15th century, was one of the greatest men that Poland ever produced. He was secretary to king Ladislaus Jagellon, whom he served faithfully in the most important concerns of state; and at the death of the latter in 1434 he caused an assembly of the states to be convoked, in which he declared the eldest son of his late royal master to be king; and at the death of this prince in 1444 he procured the succession for his brother Casimir. Olesniki died in 1455, after having performed the marriage ceremony of Casimir with Elizabeth of Austria.

Olesniki, *Nicholas*, of the same family as the preceding, turned Protestant, and shamelessly broke up the religious houses which had been founded by his illustrious predecessor.

OLEY, *Barnabas* (*Hist.*) president of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was very active in collecting the university plate at the breaking out of the rebellion, and was entrusted with the conveyance of it to the king at Nottingham in 1642; for which, and other acts of loyalty, he was turned out of his fellowship by the earl of Manchester, and after having suffered many privations during the usurpation, he was in 1660 restored to his fellowship and living, and died in 1686. He published Dr. Jackson's Works, and Mr. Herbert's 'Country Parson,' to each of which he prefixed a preface.

OLIBRIUS (*Hist.*) governor of the Gauls in the reign of the emperor Decius, rendered himself odious by the cruelty with which he persecuted the Christians.

Olibrius, vide *Olybrius*.

OLISIPO (*Geog.*) a town of Lusitania, now *Lisbon*, called by some Olyssippo, and said to be founded by Ulysses. It was made a municipal town by Augustus, and was named Felicitas Julia, as may be learnt from inscriptions—FELICITAS JULIA OLISIPO. *Mela*, l. 3; *Plin.* l. 4; *Solin.* c. 23, &c.

OLIVA, *Alexander* (*Ecc.*) general of the Augustin monks, and a celebrated cardinal, was born at Sassoferrato in 1408, obtained the honour of the purple from Pius II in 1460, and died in 1463, after having displayed his abilities in different commissions that were entrusted to him.

Oliva, *John*, an Italian antiquary, was born at Rovigo, in the Venetian State, in 1689, and died in 1757, leaving a translation of the Abbe Fleury's 'Traité des Etudes,' besides several antiquarian pieces, which were published under the title of 'Œuvres diverses de M. l'Abbé Oliva,' &c.

OLIVAREZ, *Gaspar de Guzman, Count de* (*Hist.*) a Spanish minister to Philip IV, succeeded the duke of Uzeda in 1620, and died in disgrace in 1643, in consequence of his arrogance and misguided policy.

Olivarez (*Geog.*) a town of Castille, 18 miles E. Valladolid, and 90 N. Madrid, which gave its name to the minister above-mentioned.

OLIVER, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) one of the first English miniature painters, was born in 1556, and died in 1617, leaving several specimens of his skill in the closet of queen Charlotte, at Kensington, and also at Strawberry Hill. A drawing of

his, representing the Placing of Christ in the Sepulchre, and a drawing after Raphael's design, of the Murder of the Innocents, have been greatly admired. He wrote a 'Treatise on Limning,' partly printed in Sanderson's 'Graphice.'

OLIVER, *Peter*, son and disciple of the preceding, was born in 1601, and died about 1654, leaving a number of works, which were in the collection of Charles I and James II.

OLIVET, *Joseph Thoulier d'* (*Biog.*) a French writer, and classical editor, was born at Salins in 1682, and died in 1768. His first publications were translations from Cicero and Demosthenes, of all which he published an edition in 6 vols. in 1765 and 1766, besides which, he was employed in continuing the History of the French Academy, from 1652, where Pelisson left off, to 1700, published in 4to. 1720, and in 2 vols. 12mo. 1730, but his edition of Cicero in 9 vols. 4to. 1740, has endeared his name to all classical scholars. This valuable edition was reprinted at Geneva in 9 vols. 4to. 1758, and at Oxford, by Hearne, in 10 vols. 4to. 1783.

OLIVETAN, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a relation of Calvin, who died in 1538, was the first who translated the Bible into French, which he printed at Neufchatel, in folio, in 1535. It formed the foundation of what is called the Geneva translation.

OLIVEYRA, *Francis Xavier de* (*Biog.*) a gentleman of the king of Portugal's household, was born at Lisbon in 1702, and died in 1783 in England, where he had taken refuge on account of his turning Protestant. He published Memoirs of his Travels, at Amsterdam in 1741; Letters, Familiar, Historical, Political, and Critical, printed at the Hague in 1741 and 1742, in the Portuguese language; 'Memoires concernant le Portugal,' 2 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1741—1743; 'Amusemens Periodiques,' 1751; 'Discours Pathetique,' 1756; 'Le Chevalier d'Oliveyra brulé en Effigie comme Heretique, comment et pourquoi,' Lond. 1762, besides numerous MSS.

OLIVIER, *Claude Matthew* (*Biog.*) a French writer and antiquary, of Marseilles, was born in 1701, and died in 1736, leaving a number of Dissertations on the History and Antiquities of Marseilles, which were published in the Memoires of the Academy of Marseilles, and also Histoire de Philippe, Roi de Macedoiné, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1740.

OLIVIERI, *Hannibal* (*Biog.*) an Italian antiquary, was born in 1708 at Ancona, and died in 1789, leaving 'Marmoria Pesauriensia Notis illustrata,' 2 vols. fol. 1729; and other pieces, among which were 'Spiegazione di Alcuni Monumenti degli Antichi Pelasgi,' 4to. Pesaro, 1735; and 'Dissertazione della Fundazione di Pesaro,' 4to. Pesaro. 1757.

OLMUTZ (*Geog.*) a town of Moravia, in the Austrian States, situated on the river March, by which it is almost surrounded, 130 miles E. by S. Prague, and 100 N. N. E. Vienna. Lon. 17° 9′ E. lat. 49° 33′ N.

History of Olmutz.

This town is generally supposed to be the ancient *Eburum*, a town of the Quadi. It surrendered to the Swedes in the 16th century, and was so fortified that the Imperialists could not recover it until the peace of Munster. It was besieged by Frederic II in 1758, but the vigorous resistance of the garrison, aided by the manœuvres of an Austrian army, under general Daun, defeated the king's attempts. It was formerly a capital of the province, but it is now only the chief town of a circle. The bishop's residence has been transferred to Brinn.

OLONNOIS, *John David* (*Hist.*) a native of Olonne, near Poitou, rendered himself famous in the 17th century by his bold adventures as one of the buccaneers on the coast of St. Domingo, and after spreading devastation and terror among the Spanish settlements, he was at last attacked and killed by the native Indians, who cut his body in pieces and devoured it.

OLYBRIUS, *Flavius Anicius* (*Hist.*) a descendant of one of the most illustrious families at Constantinople, was married to Placidia, the daughter of Valentinian III, and succeeded Anthemius in 472, but did not enjoy this dignity more than three months and twelve days.

OLYBRIUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this emperor, bearing the inscriptions, D. N. ANICIUS OLYBRIUS; on the reverse, SALUS MUNDI.

OLYMPIA (*Geog.*) Ὀλύμπια, a town of Elis, in Peloponnesus, where Jupiter had a temple, with a statue 50 cubits high. The Olympic games were celebrated in the neighbourhood. This town, which is now known by the same name in the Morea, has but few remains left to point out the ancient site near the river. The plain on which the games were celebrated is at present a large and fertile corn-field.

OLYMPIAS (*Bibl.*) Ὀλυμπίας, or *Olympas*, a disciple whom St. Paul salutes in his Epistle to the Romans. *Rom.* xvi. The Greeks honour him Nov. 10, and say he was beheaded at Rome the same day that St. Peter was crucified there.

OLYMPIAS (*Hist.*) daughter of a king of Epirus, wife of Philip, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great, was divorced by her husband, but much respected by her son, whom she declared not to be the son of Philip, but of a huge serpent, by whom she supernaturally conceived. At the death of Alexander, she seized the government, and committed many acts of cruelty, but being obliged to surrender to Cassander, she was put to death by a body of soldiers, who were sent for that purpose.

OLYMPIAS (*Numis.*) the queen above-mentioned is distinguished by her effigy on many medals and gems, &c. particularly as in the annexed figure; where her head is represented, with that of her son Alexander, and a small head of Jupiter Ammon between. Some medals are inscribed, OLYMPIAS REGINA, or in Greek, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ.



OLYMPIODORUS (*Hist.*) an Athenian captain, who distinguished himself at the battle of Platæa.

OLYMPIODORUS, an Athenian commander, who defeated the Macedonians under Demetrius, and in two other battles afterwards, on which account his countrymen erected a statue in honour of him.

OLYMPIODORUS (*Biog.*) a Peripatetic philosopher of Alexandria, in the fifth century, in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, which were published by Aldus, in fol. 1551; and a Life of Plato, if it were not written by another person of the same name. *Suidas.*

OLYMPIODORUS, an historian, originally of Thebes, in Egypt, in the fifth century, wrote a history which commenced in the seventh consulship of Honorius and Theodosius the Younger, and extended to the first year of the reign of Valentinian III. *Phot. Cod.* 80.

OLYMPIODORUS, a Greek monk, and a Commentator on Job.

OLYMPIUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Jupiter, so called from his temple and statue at Olympia.

OLYMPUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Oena, in Thrace, in the fourth century, was one of the great adversaries of the Arians. He assisted at the council of Sardica in 347, but was afterwards condemned to death by the emperor Constantius, at the instigation of his heretical enemies.

OLYMPUS, an Arian bishop, who, while blaspheming against

the Holy Trinity, was struck dead with lightning as is said. *Sabellic.* l. 2; *Enead.* 8.

OLYMPUS (*Biog.*) a poet and musician of Mysia, son of Mæon, and disciple to Marsyas, who lived before the Trojan war. *Plut. de Leg.* l. 3; *Aristoph. in Equit.; Aristot. Pol.* l. 8; *Hygin. Fab.*

OLYMPUS, a physician to Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, who wrote some historical treatises.

OLYMPUS (*Geog.*) Ὄλυμπος, now called *Lacha* by the Turks, a mountain of Macedonia and Thessaly, the top of which was supposed to reach the heavens, and was therefore fabled to be the residence of Jupiter.

Tibull. l. 4, el. 1, v. 30.

Jupiter ipse levi vectus per inania curru
Adfuit, et cælo vicinum liquit Olympum.

It is taken by Virgil for Jupiter himself.

Virg. Æn. l. 10, v. 1.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi.

On the top of the mountain there was supposed to be neither wind, nor rain, nor clouds.

Hom. Odyss. l. 6, v. 42.

Οὐλυμπόνδ' ὅθι φασὶ θεῶν ἕδος ἀσφαλὲς αἰεὶ
Ἔμμεναι, οὔτ' ἀνέμοισι τινάσσεται οὔτε ποτ' ὄμβρῳ
Δεύεται, οὔτε χιὼν ἐπιπίλναται, ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἴθρη
Πέπταται ἀννέφελος, λευκὴ δ' ἐπιδέδρομεν αἴγλη.

Lucan. l. 2, v. 266.

Melius tranquilla sine armis
Otia solus ages, sicut cœlestia semper
Inconcussa suo volvuntur sidera lapsu.
Fulminibus propior terræ succenditur aër,
Imaque telluris ventos, tractusque coruscos
Flammarum accipiunt: nubes excedit Olympus
Lege Deûm, minimas rerum discordia turbat:
Pacem summa tenent.

Claudian. de Mall. Theodos. Cons. v. 206.

—— Nec te tot limina rerum
Aut tantum turbavit onus. Sed ut altus Olympi
Vertex, qui spatio ventos, hyemesque relinquit,
Perpetuum nulla temeratus nube serenum,
Celsior exsurgit pluviis, auditque ruentes
Sub pedibus nimbos, et rauca tonitrua calcat.

Strab. l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2.

OLYMPUS, the name of other mountains, particularly of one in the island of Cyprus.

OLYMPUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 10 miles to the S. E. Burza, 20 N. Larissa; which, from its celebrity in antiquity, is now better known by its ancient name. Though accounted formerly the highest mountain in the world, yet its actual elevation is found not to exceed 6000 feet.

OLZOFFSKI, *Andrew* (*Hist.*) a Polish prelate and statesman, descended from an ancient family in Prussia, was born about 1618, and being made Latin secretary to Ladislaus IV, king of Poland, he was sent by him as ambassador to the court of Vienna, at the election of Leopold to the imperial crown of Germany, and again some time after, to solicit the withdrawing of the Imperial troops from the borders of the Polish territory. On his return he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Culm, and on the election of John Sobieski to the throne of Poland, to which he had principally contributed, he was made archbishop of Guiesne, and died in 1678, after having refused the dignity of a cardinal. He wrote, 1. 'Vindiciæ Poloniæ.' 2. 'Censura,' &c. written on the occasion of a vacancy in the Polish throne.

O'MALLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity in Ireland, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir Samuel O'Malley. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a boar passant *gules,* crined *or,* between three long bows charged with arrows, and bent pointing in centre, one in centre chief, one in dexter base, and one in sinister base points *or,* in centre base point, a skiff with oars *sable.*

Crest. A horse in full speed *argent.*

Motto. "Terrâ marique potens."

OMAR (*Hist.*) the name of two caliphs of Bagdad.

OMAR I, successor of Abubeker, began to reign in the year of the Hegira 13, A. D. 623, and was stabbed at Jerusalem by Firous, a Persian slave, after a reign of little more than 10 years, in the 63d year of his age. During his reign the Mahometans conquered 36,000 towns or villages, destroyed 4000 Christian temples, and built 1400 mosques. He also laid the foundation of Grand Cairo, but destroyed Alexandria and its celebrated library.

OMAR II, eighth caliph of the race of the Ommiades, succeeded his cousin Soliman Ebn Abdalmalec, in the 99th year of the Hegira, A. D. 709, and was assassinated at Edessa, after a reign of two years and five months, by his own family, who dreaded lest his partiality for the house of Ali should deprive them of the succession.

OMAR, *Ebn Phared* (*Biog.*) a celebrated Mahometan poet, who wrote several poems on the love of God, and other subjects. All his poems are in the Library of Leyden, together with the notes of his scholiasts.

OMER, *St.* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Audomarus,* bishop of Terouenne, in the seventh century, descended from a noble and rich family, was born at Goldenthur, near Constance, on the Rhine, nominated by king Dagobert in 636, to the bishopric of Terouenne, and died in 668, after having laboured strenuously for the re-establishment of discipline in his diocese, which had been for some time abandoned.

OMER, *St.* (*Geog.*) in the Latin *Audomaropolis,* or *S. Audomari Fanum;* a town in the N. E. of France, in the modern department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, 8 miles N. W. Aire, and 135 N. Paris. Lon. 2° 15′ E. lat. 50° 44′ N. This town owes its name to the St. Omer above-mentioned, who built a monastery here, of which Mommolin was the first abbot, afterwards S. Bertin, who called the monastery after the name of the founder. The church dedicated to this S. Bertin is a magnificent Gothic structure.

OMPHALE (*Myth.*) Ὀμφάλη, a queen of Lydia, and favourite mistress of Hercules, who exercised such a dominion over him that she compelled him to put on the female habit, and work at the distaff among her women, whilst she put on the lion's skin, and armed herself with his club.

Terent. in Eunuch.

Qui minus quàm Hercules servivit Omphalæ.

Propert. l. 3, el. 9.

Omphale in tantum formæ processit honorem,
Lydia Gygæo tincta puella lacu,
Ut qui pacato statuisset in orbe columnas,
Tam durâ traheret mollia pensa manu.

Apollod. l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 3; *Lucian. de Mod. Scrib. Hist.* &c.

OMRI (*Bibl.*) עמרי, a general of the army of Elah, king of Israel, who, on the assassination of his master by Zimri, marched against him, attacked him at Tirzah, and compelled him to burn himself and his whole family. He was afterwards chosen king, and died at Samaria, after a reign of 12 years, A. M. 3075, A. C. 929. 1 *Kings* xvi. 9; *Usser. Annal.*

OMRI, a son of Becher, of the tribe of Issachar, 1 *Chron.* vii. 8; also son of Michael. 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 18.

ON (*Bibl.*) און, a city of Egypt, *Numb.* xvi.; also a valley of Damascus. *Amos* i. 5.

ONAN (*Bibl.*) אונן, son of Judah, and grandson of the patriarch Jacob. *Gen.* xxxviii.

ONASIMUS (*Biog.*) or *Onesimus,* an historian, who wrote the life of the emperor Probus and others. *Vopisc. in Car.*

ONASIMUS, a sophist of Cyprus, or, according to others, of Sparta, in the reign of Constantine the Great, wrote several works, which are all lost. *Suidas.*

ONATAS (*Biog.*) a famous statuary of *Ægina*, son of Micon, of whom Pliny makes mention. *Plin.* l. 34; *Paus.* l. 8.

O'NEALE, *Hugh* (*Hist.*) vide Tyrone.

O'NEALE, *Shan*, or the *Great O'Neale*, as the Irish call him, because he was the head of that potent clan which raised a rebellion in Ulster; was, after some skirmishes, received into favour upon his submission and promise of a more dutiful behaviour for the future; notwithstanding which he undertook a new insurrection in 1567, but being driven into a strait by sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, he put himself into the hands of some Scottish Highlanders, rather than submit to the English, and was put to death by them.

O'NEALE, *Sir Phelim*, engaged in Roger More's conspiracy in 1641 to expel the English from Ireland; and, after committing many enormities against the defenceless enemy, he was taken and put to death by Ireton in 1651.

O'NEIL, *Sir Bryan* (*Hist.*) of the same family as the preceding, distinguished himself by his valour and loyalty at the battle of Edgehill.

O'NEIL (*Her.*) or, as it was formerly written *O'Neale*, an Irish family of princes, whose representative was created earl of Tyrone in 1542 by Henry VIII on his disclaiming the title of prince, and submitting to the English crown. His descendant, John O'Neil, was advanced to the dignity of baron O'Neil, of Shanes Castle; and in 1795 viscount O'Neil. Charles Henry St. O'Neil, the second viscount, was further advanced in 1800 to the dignities of earl of O'Neil and viscount Raymond. Another branch of this family also enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1643 on the loyal sir Bryan O'Neil above-mentioned.

ONESECRITUS (*Biog.*) a Cynic philosopher, who went with Alexander into Asia, and wrote a history of that king's life. *Plut. in Alex.*; *Q. Curt.* l. 9.

ONESIMUS (*Bibl.*) Ὀνήσιμος, a Phrygian by nation, and slave to Philemon, who, having run away from his master, and robbed him, was afterwards brought to a sense of his crime, and sent back to Philemon, with a letter inserted among St. Paul's Epistles. *Phil.* v. 18. The Apostolical Constitutions report that St. Paul made him bishop of Beræa, in Macedonia; the martyrologies say that he ended his life by martyrdom. *Constit. Apostol.* l. 7, c. 46; *Chrysost. Prolog.*; *Tillemont. Mem.*

ONESIMUS (*Hist.*) vide *Onasimus.*

ONESIMUS, a Macedonian nobleman, who was disgraced by king Perseus for dissuading him from going to war with the Romans, to whom he fled, and was by them honourably received. *Liv.* l. 44.

ONESIPHORUS (*Bibl.*) Ὀνησίφορος, a disciple of whom St. Paul makes honourable mention. 2 *Tim.* i. The Greeks observe his festival on April 29 and December 8; the Roman Martyrology on December 16; according to the latter he suffered martyrdom on the Hellespont.

ONIAS (*Hist.*) Ὀνίας, high-priest of the Jews, son and successor of Jeddoa, or Jaddas, was raised to the priesthood, A. M. 3682, A. C. 320, and governed for 20 years. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 11.

ONIAS, son of Simon the Just, succeeded his father in the priesthood, A. M. 3711, A. C. 293, and died after governing 30 years. *Joseph.*

ONIAS, nephew of the preceding, succeeded Manasseh as high-priest, A. M. 3771, and died in 3785.

ONIAS, son of Simon II, was established in the priesthood, A. M. 3805, A. C. 199, and was put to death A. M. 3834, A. C. 170. 1 *Macc.* xii. 1.

ONIAS, son of the preceding, being deprived of the high-priesthood by his uncles, and afterwards by Antiochus Eupator, who chose a successor of another family, took refuge in Egypt, where he obtained permission of Ptolemy Philometor to build a temple to the true God in the prefecture of Heliopolis. 2 *Macc.* xiii.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 15.

ONIAS IV, otherwise called *Menelaus*, uncle to the preceding, was created high-priest, A. M. 3832, and put to death, A. M. 3842, A. C. 162, by being thrown down from a tower into a heap of ashes.

ONION (*Hist.*) the name of the temple built by Onias above-mentioned, A. M. 3854, A. C. 150, which was demolished by order of Vespasian, A. D. 73.

ONKELOS (*Biog.*) surnamed the *Proselyte*, a famous Rabbi of the first century, and author of the Chaldee Targum on the Pentateuch, flourished in the time of Jesus Christ, according to the Jewish writers, who all agree that he was at least, in some part of his life, cotemporary with Jonathan Ben Uzziel, author of the second Targum upon the prophets. The first Latin version of the Targum of Onkelos was made by Zamora, and published in the Complutensian Polygot, whence it was copied into others, and is in Walton's Bible.

ONOMACRITUS (*Biog.*) Ὀνομάκριτος, a soothsayer of Athens, who is generally supposed to have written the poem on the Argonautic expedition, which bears the name of Orpheus. The poems of Musæus are also ascribed to him. He flourished about 516 years before the Christian æra, and was driven from Athens by Hipparchus, one of the sons of Pisistratus. *Herodot.* l. 7.

ONOMARCHUS (*Hist.*) Ὀνόμαρχος, a Phocian, son of Euthicrates, succeeded his brother Philomelus as general in the sacred war; and, after performing exploits of valour, he was defeated and slain in Thessaly by Philip of Macedon, who ordered his body to be hung up for the sacrilege which he had committed in the temple of Delphi, A. C. 353. *Arist. Pol.* 5, c. 4; *Diod.* l. 16.

ONOMASTORIDES (*Hist.*) a Lacedæmonian ambassador sent to Darius, &c. *Q. Curt.* l. 3.

ONOPHAS (*Hist.*) one of the seven Persian noblemen, according to Ctesias, who conspired against Smerdis.

ONOSANDER (*Biog.*) a Platonic philosopher, who lived under the Roman emperors, and, as is conjectured, in the time of Claudius and Nero. His book, entitled 'Strategicus, seu de Imperatoris Institutione,' was first published in the Greek, with a Latin translation by Nicolaus Rigault, 4to. Paris. 1599; but the reprint by Æmilius Portus in 1600 is preferred. An edition by Schwebelius, fol. Norimb. 1762, is also esteemed. This work has been translated into Italian, French, and Spanish.

ONGLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Ireland which enjoys the peerage, conferred in 1776 on Robert Henley Ongley, who was created a baron by the title of lord baron Ongley, of Oldwarden, in Ireland. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a fess *gules*; second and third *argent*, three piles *gules*, in base a mount *vert*, on a canton *azure*, a sun in his glory *or*.

Crest. On a wreath a phœnix *or*, in flames *proper*.

Supporters. Two griffins rampant *azure*, collared *gules*, chained *proper*.

Motto. "Mihi cura futura."

ONSLOW, *Richard* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was appointed autumn reader in the Inner Temple in 1562, and, after passing through different offices under queen Elizabeth, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and died in 1571.

ONSLOW, *Sir Richard*, sided for some time with the faction that overturned the state and murdered the king, and, although he did not join in all the violent measures of the rebels, yet he sat in the parliament which was summoned during the usurpation, and afterwards in the convention which voted the return of king Charles II, and died in

1664. His son, sir Arthur, also pursued the same course as himself.

ONSLOW, *Richard, first Lord*, son of sir Arthur Onslow, and grandson of the preceding, was one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the reign of king William; unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1708; and sworn of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, which last office he held with [illegible] under George I until his death in 1717.

ONSLOW, *Arthur*, son of Foot Onslow, and nephew to the preceding, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons five several times, and died in 1768, in the 77th year of his age.

ONSLOW (*Her.*) the name of a family anciently seated in Shropshire, where they had large possessions, and so called from their lordship of Ondeslow, styled *Andeslow* in Doomsday Book, which was afterwards contracted into Onslow. The first of this family that was ennobled was sir Richard Onslow, bart. who was created in 1717 a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of lord Onslow, baron of Onslow, co. Salop. George, the fourth lord Onslow, who was the son of speaker Onslow above-mentioned, and cousin of the third lord Onslow, was created in 1776 baron Cranley, of Imber Court, co. Surrey, succeeded to the title of baron Onslow the same year, and was advanced to the dignities of viscount Cranley and earl of Onslow in 1801. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Onslow, earl of Onslow, viscount Cranley, lord Onslow, baron of Onslow and Clandon; also baron Cranley, of Imber Court, and baronet. The title borne by the eldest son is viscount Cranley.

Arms. *Argent*, a fess *gules*, between six Cornish choughs *proper*.

Crest. On a wreath a falcon *proper*, legged and belled *or*, feeding on a partridge *proper*.

Supporters. Two falcons with wings disclosed *proper*, legged and belled *or*.

Motto "Semper fidelis."

ONSLOW, another branch of the same family, enjoys likewise the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1797, for his distinguished naval services, on admiral sir Richard Onslow, nephew of the speaker Onslow above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth for Onslow; second and third *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three martlets *or*, with a double crescent for difference.

Crest. The same as for Onslow.

Motto. "Festina lente."

ONUPHRIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Panvinus*.

OPHIODES (*Geog.*) 'Οφιώδες, an island on the coast of Arabia, so called from the number of serpents found there. *Diod.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 16.

OPHIUSA (*Geog.*) 'Οφιῦσα, now *Formentera*, an island near the Baleares, so called from the number of serpents which it produced.

OPIE, *John* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born in 1761 at St. Agnes, in Cornwall, and died in 1807, after having obtained a high reputation in his art. He was honoured by an interment in St. Paul's Cathedral.

OPILIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Macrinus*.

OPILIUS (*Biog.*) a grammarian, who flourished about 94 years before Christ, was the author of a book called 'Libri Musarum.'

OPIMIUS, *L.* (*Hist.*) a Roman, who obtained the consulship against all the interest and efforts of the Gracchi, to whom he was an inveterate enemy. He suffered himself to be bribed by the gold of Jugurtha, for which he was condemned to be banished. *Cic. pro Sext. &c.; Sallust. Jug.* c. 16; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 14; *Mart.* l. 9.

OPIS (*Myth.*) a nymph and companion of Diana. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2.

OPITERGIUM (*Geog.*) now *Oderso*, a town of the Carni, between Ceneta and the Adriatic. The inhabitants were called Opitergini.

Lucan. l. 4, v. 416.

Hic Opiterginis moles onerata colonis
Constitit.

Strab. l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 28; *Paul. Diacon. de Reb. Longob.* l. 5, &c.

OPITIUS, *Martin* (*Biog.*) vide *Opits*.

OPITIUS, *Henry*, a Lutheran divine, was born in 1642 at Altenburg, in Misnia, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'Atrium Linguæ Sanctæ,' 4to. Hamb. 1671. 2. 'Disputatio de Davidis et Salomonis Satellitio,' &c. 4to. Jen. 1672. 3. 'Synopsis Linguæ Chaldaicæ,' 4to. ibid. 1674. 4. 'Atrium Accentuationis S. Scripturæ Veteris Test. Hebraicæ,' 4to. ibid. 1674. 5. 'Græcismus Facilitati suæ restitutus,' &c. 8vo. Chilon. 6. 'Disputatio de Usu Accentuationis geminæ, in gemina Divisione Decalogi,' 4to. Chilon. 1677. 7. 'Syriasmus Facilitati et Integritati suæ Restitutus,' &c. 4to. Lips. 1678. 8. 'Chaldaismus Targumico-Rabbinicus,' &c. 4to. Chilon. 1682. 9. 'Novum Lexicon Hebræo-Chaldæo-Biblicum,' 4to. Lips. 1692. 10. 'Biblia parva Hebræo-Latina,' 12mo. Hamb. 1673. 11. 'Biblia Hebraica,' Chilon. 4to. 1709.

OPITS, *Martin* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Opitius*, who was reckoned the father of German poetry, was born in 1597 at Bunzlau, in Silesia, and died in 1639, leaving among his works 'Vesuvius, Poema Germanicum;' a translation of Barclay's 'Argenis' into German verse; 'De Veritate,' &c.; besides 'Opera Poetica;' also a German translation of Grotius's 'Prosodia Germanica;' the Psalms of David, translated into German verse, &c.

OPORINUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a German printer and scholar, was born at Basle in 1507, and died in 1568, leaving among his works as an author, 'Notæ in Plutarchum;' 'Polyhistoris Scholia in priora aliqua Capita Solini;' 'Darii Tiberti Epitome Vitarum Plutarchi ab innumeris Mendis repurgata;' 'Scholia in Ciceronis Tusculanas Quæstiones;' 'Annotationes ex diversis Doctorum Lucubrationibus collectæ in Demosthenis Orationes;' 'Propriorum Nominum Onomasticum;' besides notes or tables of contents to Plato, Aristotle, Pliny, &c.

OPORTO (*Geog.*) a large city in the north of Portugal, situated on the north bank of the great river Douro, about two miles from its mouth, 172 m. N. by E. Lisbon, and 49 N. Coimbra. Lon. 8° 39′ W. lat. 41° N. This town, which in the Latin of the middle ages was called *Portus Calæ*, or *Portus Calensis*, is said to have been destroyed by the Saracens in the tenth century, after which the present town was built, and took from its commodious situation the title of O Porto; i. e. *The Port*. Though so much inferior in size to Lisbon, the capital, it is the central point for the exchange of British and Portuguese merchandize. It was in the occupation of the French during part of 1808, and the spring of 1809, when lord Wellington dislodged them from their position.

OPPIANUS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet and grammarian, who flourished in the reign of Caracalla, and died of the plague at the age of 30, was the author of a book on fishing, entitled 'Halieutica,' and other pieces, which are lost. The best editions of Oppian are, that of Rittershusius, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1597, and that of Schneider, 8vo. Argentorat. 1776. An English translation into heroic verse, by Jones and others, of St. John's College, Oxford, was printed there in 8vo. 1722.

OPPIUS, *Marcus* (*Hist.*) one of the leaders of the Roman populace when they retired to Mount Aventine. *Liv.* l. 3.

OPPIUS, *Cornicen*, one of the decemvirs and colleagues of Appius Claudius, who, being sent to prison, destroyed himself. *Liv.* l. 3.

OPPIUS, *C.* (*Biog.*) a friend of Julius Cæsar, who wrote the life of Scipio Africanus, and of Pompey. To him was ascribed the history of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish wars, which is now more commonly ascribed to Julius Cæsar, or Hirtius. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 5, ep. 1; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12.

OPS (*Myth.*) or *Opis*, Ὦπις, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, the same as the Rhea of the Greeks, who married Saturn, and became mother of Jupiter. She was known among the ancients by the names of Cybele, Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Thya, Tellus, &c. Her festivals were called *Opalia*. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2, &c.; *Plin.* l. 19; *Lactant. de Fal. Rel.* l. 1, &c.

OPSOPÆUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a German critic and physician, who died in 1596, at the age of 40, edited some of the works of Hippocrates, but is best known by his edition of the Sibylline Oracles, published at Paris in 1607.

OPSTRAET, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine, and native of Beringhen, in the county of Liege, was born in 1651, and died in 1720, leaving numerous works in favour of Jansenism.

OPTATUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Milesia, a town of Numidia, in Africa, in the reign of Valentinian and Valens, who died in 380, was the author of a work against the Donatists; besides several others, which have been all published at different times. The edition of Du Pin, fol. Par. 1679, 1700, and Antv. 1702, is reckoned the best.

ORANGE, *William, Prince of* (*Hist.*) of the house of Nassau, was born in 1533, and, being elected governor of the United Provinces, was one of the principal leaders of the party that revolted against the power of Spain, and, after having rendered himself formidable by his military prowess and valour, he was cut off by the hand of an assassin named Balthazar Gerard, who shot him in his own house in 1584.

ORANGE, *Maurice, Prince of*, younger son of the preceding, was elected stadtholder, and captain-general by sea and land, at the death of his father, and died in 1625, after having been at the head of the Dutch for the space of forty years. He mingled in the party broils of the Protestants, whose cause he had espoused against the Roman Catholics.

ORANGE, *Frederick, Prince of*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in the stadtholdership, and also as commander of the army, in which capacity he obtained many victories, and took many places, without much loss of men, whence he acquired the appellation of *Father of the Soldiers*. He died in 1647, at the age of 63.

ORANGE, *William Henry, Prince of*, afterwards king of England. [Vide *William*]

ORANGE (*Geog.*) a town of Provence, in the S. E. of France, and capital of a principality of the same name, in the modern department of Vaucluse, situated in a fertile plain, at a short distance from the Rhone, 15 m. N. Avignon, 130 S. Lyons. Lon. 4° 48′ E. lat. 44° 8′ N.

History of Orange.

Orange, called by the Latins *Arausio Cavarum*, or *Secundanorum*, *Arausica Civitas*, or *Arausionensis Urbs*, suffered much from the inroads of the Goths, Saracens, and other barbarians, but was afterwards formed into a principality under the counts of Provence, from whom it passed to the house of Baux, and by marriage into that of Nassau; but, on the failure of the direct line in 1702, by the death of William III of England, several pretenders laid claim to the succession of Orange, of which the principal was the king of Prussia, who, in 1713, ceded his rights to France, when the principality was annexed, first to Dauphiny, afterwards to Burgundy, and now forms part of the department of Vaucluse. The title, however, is still held by the present sovereigns of the Netherlands, the collateral descendants of the house of Nassau. Orange, though now much smaller than formerly, is worth the attention of the traveller from its numerous remains of antiquity, among which the most striking object is a beautiful triumphal arch, situated near the great road, about 200 paces north of the town, which is said to have been raised by Caius Marius and Luctatius Catulus, after the victory which they gained over the Cimbri. Its fortifications, which were repaired by Prince Maurice of Nassau in 1622, so as to make it equal in strength to any fortified place in Europe, were demolished by Louis XIV in 1682. Its university, which was founded in 1365 by Raymond V, is now fallen to decay, but it is still the see of a bishop, suffragan of Arles, and had councils assembled within its walls, namely, in 441, 529, for regulating the discipline of the churches; and in 1228 against the Albigenses. *Du Chesne, Hist. des Ant. &c.*; *Nostradam. &c. Hist. de Prov. &c.*

ORBILIUS, *Pupillus* (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Beneventum, who was the first instructor of the poet Horace, afterwards went to Rome, and became a public teacher there. *Horat.* l. 2, ep. 1; *Suet. de Illustr. Gram.* 9.

ORBONA (*Myth.*) a mischievous goddess at Rome, who, as was supposed, made children die. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 2.

ORCADES (*Geog.*) islands on the northern coasts of Britain, now the *Orkneys*. They were unknown until the conquest of Britain by Agricola.

Juv. Sat. 2.

—— Arma quidem ultra
Litora Juvernæ promovimus, et modo captas
Orcadas, ac minima contentos nocte Brit.

Claudian. de IV. Cons. Hon.

—— Maduerunt Saxone fuso
Orcades, incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule.

ORCHOMENUS (*Geog.*) or *Orchomenum*, Ὀρχομενόν, a town of Bœotia, at the west of the lake Copais. The inhabitants founded Teos in conjunction with the Ionians under Codrus.

Hom. Il. l. 2, v. 511.

—— Οἱ δὲ
Ἀσπλήδονα ναῖον, ἠδ' Ὀρχομενὸν Μινύειον.

Ovid. Met. l. 6.

Orchomenosque ferax, et nobilis ære Corinthus.

Stat. Theb. l. 4.

Dives et Orchomenos pecorum, et Cynosura ferarum.

Herod. l. 1; *Pind. Olymp.* 14; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 9; *Schol. Apollon.* l. 1.

ORCUS (*Myth.*) one of the names of the god of hell, the same as Pluto, who had a temple at Rome under the name of *Orcus Quietalis*.

Virg. Georg. l. 1, v. 277.

—— Quintam fuge, pallidus Orcus,
Eumenides satæ.

Ovid. Met. l. 14, v. 116.

—— et formidabilis Orci
Vidit opes.

ORDE, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) an admiral, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Morpeth in 1752, entered the navy in 1766, was made a lieutenant in 1773, and rose to the rank of admiral of the Red just before his death, which happened in 1824. He had served with distinction in America, as also during the late revolutionary war, and had been entrusted with the command of a fleet on more than one occasion.

ORDE (*Her.*) the name of a family of some antiquity, which has long been possessed of considerable landed estates in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, especially at and

in the neighbourhood of Orde, near Berwick-upon-Tweed. Of this family was admiral sir John Orde above-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1790. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* three salmons hauriant in fesse *argent.*

Crest. An elk's head *or,* holding a fleur-de-lis *gules.*

ORDOGNO (*Hist.*) the name of several kings of Leo and the Asturias.

ORDOGNO I, succeeded his father, Ramirez I, in 850, and died after a reign of nearly 16 years, in which he was very successful against the Moors. He was succeeded by Alphonso the Great. The effigies of this and the following princes are given in the subjoined cuts.

Ordogno I.



Ordogno II.



Ordogno III.



ORDOGNO II, second son of Alphonso III, succeeded his brother Garcias in 914, and died in 923, when he was succeeded by Alphonso IV.

ORDOGNO III, succeeded his father Ramirez II in 950, and died in 955, when the crown was seized by his brother Froila.

ORDOGNO, surnamed the *Bad*, son of Alphonso IV, despoiled Sancho the Fat of the throne, but the latter recovering it by the help of the Moors, Ordogno, who was hated for his cruelties, took to flight, and died soon after.

OREADES (*Myth.*) nymphs who presided over mountains; they were the daughters of Phoroneus and Hecate.

Virg. (speaking of Diana,) *Æn.* l. 1, v. 500.

—— quam mille secutæ
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades.——

Ovid. Met. l. 8, v. 787.

Talibus agrestem compellat Oreada dictis.

Strab. l. 10; *Serv. ad Virg. Ec.*

OREGIUS, *Augustine* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, and a native of Florence, was born in 1577, created cardinal by Urban VIII in 1634, and died in 1635, leaving 'Aristotelis vera de rationalis Animæ Immortalitate Sententia,' 4to. 1631; besides several tracts on theological subjects, which were published in fol. 1637 and 1642.

ORESINE, *Nicolas* (*Ecc.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, and preceptor to Charles V, was made by him bishop of Lisieux in 1377, and died in 1382, leaving, among other things, 'De Communicatione Idiomatum;' 'De Antichristo,' &c.; besides which he translated into French Aristotle's treatises 'De Cœlo,' and 'De Mundo,' &c.; and also Petrarch's 'Dei Rimedi dell' una et l'altera Fortuna.'

ORESTES (*Myth.*) Ὀρέστης, a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who revenged the death of his father by killing his mother, and her paramour Ægistheus. After which he was tormented by the Furies until he was purified at Delphi or, according to Pausanias, at Troezene, and, as was fabled by Apollo himself. He then retired to the kingdom of Argos, and died in the 90th year of his age, leaving his throne to his son Tisamenes. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 3; *Pind. Pyth.* 2; *Herodot.* l. 1; *Euripid. in Orest.*; *Æschyl. in Eum. Agam. &c.*; *Sophocl. in Elect.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 120; *Plin.* l. 33; *Solin.* l. 5; *Schol. in Euripid. &c.*

ORFORD, *Edward, Earl of* (*Hist.*) second son of Edward Russell, fourth earl of Bedford, having been bred to the sea, arrived at the rank of admiral in 1692, when as commander of the fleet he totally defeated the French at La Hogue. In 1697 he was raised to the peerage, which became extinct at his death in 1727. [Vide Plate XV]

ORFORD, *Robert, Earl of,* the celebrated minister, better known by his family name of Walpole. [Vide *Walpole*]

ORFORD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Walpole [vide *Walpole*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Walpole, earl of Orford, lord Walpole of Walpole, and lord Walpole of Wolterton. The title borne by the eldest son is lord Walpole.

Arms. *Or,* on a fess between two chevrons *sable,* three cross crosslets of the first.

Crest. On a wreath, the bust of a man side-faced, couped *proper,* ducally crowned *or,* with a long cap turning forwards *gules,* and thereon a Catharine wheel *or.*

Supporters. On the dexter side an antelope *argent,* attired *proper,* unguled *or,* and gorged with a collar, checky *or* and *azure,* with a golden chain affixed thereto, passing through his fore-legs, and reflexed over his back; on the sinister, an hart *argent,* attired *proper,* unguled and collared with the like collar and chain.

Motto. "Fari quæ sentiat."

ORFORD, *Horatio, Earl of* (*Biog.*) an author, better known by his family name of Walpole. [Vide *Walpole*]

ORGANA, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter and sculptor, architect and poet, of Florence, died in 1389 aged 60, leaving several works, which are preserved at Pisa.

ORGETORIX (*Hist.*) one of the chief men of the Helvetii while Cæsar was in Gaul. He formed a conspiracy against the Romans, and when accused destroyed himself. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1.

ORIBASIUS (*Biog.*) physician to the apostate Julian, and native of Pergamus, or Sardes, wrote 70 books of Collections, chiefly compiled from the works of Galen, of which only 15 are now remaining. His 'Collectanea Medicinalia,' were published in Greek, 8vo. Par. 1556; also in the 'Medici Scriptores Antiqui,' fol. Bas. 1528. A good edition of his 'Anatomica' was published by Dundas, 4to. Gr. and Lat. Lugd. Bat. 1745.

ORIEL, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred in 1821 on the right hon. John Foster of Ferrard, whose lady, Margaret Amelia Burgh, was created in 1790 baroness Oriel, and in 1797 viscountess Ferrard of Oriel in her own right, remainder to the male issue of her husband.

ORIGEN, (*Ecc.*) an illustrious father of the church, was born at Alexandria, in Egypt, about the year 185, and died at the age of 69, after having laboured and suffered in the cause of Christianity. Although the works of Origen, which are still extant, amount to several volumes, yet they are said to have formed a small part of what he wrote. They were collected in the Latin by Merlinus, and afterwards by Erasmus, and printed at Paris in 2 vols. fol. 1574, 1604, and 1619. All the Greek fragments of Origen upon the Scriptures were published with a Latin translation by Huetius, and printed in 2 vols. fol. 1668, 1679, and 1685. The eight books 'Contra Celsum' were published in the Greek, with the version of Gelenius, and the notes of Hoeschelius, in 4to. 1605, and afterwards at Cambridge in 1658; to this edition are subjoined the 'Philocalia, sive de obscuris Sacræ Scripturæ Locis' of Origen. An edition of all Origen's works was undertaken by Charles Delarue, a Benedictine monk, who began to publish it at Paris in folio, in 1733, of which he completed four volumes, comprising the most valuable of Origen's works; this was reprinted by Oberthur in 15 vols. 8vo. 1780. Montfaucon published some remains and fragments in 2 vols. fol.; and Bahrdt published at Leipzic the 'Hexapla,' in 2 vols. 8vo. 1769. Notwithstanding the acknowledged learning, zeal, and indefatigable industry of this father, he has advanced doctrines which are generally held to be highly exceptionable; but which his admirers have endeavoured to set in a fairer light than they will admit of. [Vide Plate XXI]

ORION (*Myth.*) a celebrated giant, sprung from the urine of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, who was produced at the request of Hyriæus, a peasant of the country, who had hospitably entertained these three gods as they were travelling over Bœotia. He first called the child Urion, which was changed into that of Orion. He was a celebrated hunter, and after his death was placed among the constellations. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 5; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, &c.; *Horat.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 125; *Lucan.* l. 1; *Schol. Eurip. in Hec. &c.*

ORKAN (*Hist.*) son of Othman, made himself emperor of Turkey in 1326, by the destruction of his elder brother, and after extending his dominions by the conquest of Gallipoli, and other provinces, he died in 1360. He married the daughter of the emperor Cantacuzenus.

ORKNEY, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred on Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, three days before his marriage with queen Mary, which was forfeited in 1567.

ORKNEY, *Earl of*, a title conferred in 1584 on Robert Stewart, natural son of king James V, which was forfeited by his son Patrick, the second earl, who was beheaded for high treason in 1614. This title was revived in the person of lord George Hamilton, fifth son of the duke of Hamilton, who was created in 1696, and by marriage it passed into the family of O'Brien. The arms, &c. of this last family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first *azure*, a ship at anchor within a double tressure, charged with fleurs-de-lis *or*, for Orkney; second and third quarterly; first and fourth three cinquefoils pierced *ermine* for Hamilton; second and third *argent*, a ship with its sails furled up *sable* for Arran; fourth *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown *or*, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first for Douglas.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or*, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame saw *proper*, the frame *or*.

Supporters. Dexter, an antelope *argent*, his horns, ducal collar, chains, and hoofs *or*; sinister, a stag *proper*, attired, collared, chained, and hoofed, as the dexter.

Motto. "Through."

ORLANDINI, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an Italian Jesuit, was born at Florence in 1554, and died in 1606, leaving 'Historiæ Societatis Jesu: Pars prima, sive Ignatius,' &c. which has been continued by Fathers Francis Sacchini, Everard, Jouvency, and Cordara, making in all 7 vols. usually bound in six. He also wrote 'Annuæ Litteræ Societatis Jesu,' for the years 1583, 1584, and 1586; and also of 'Vita Petri Fabri Soc. Jes.' &c.

ORLEANS, *Duke of* (*Hist.*) a royal title of France, deduced from the kingdom of Orleans, which was held by Clodomir, son of Clovis, who was killed at the battle of Voiron in 524. Sometime after, under the third race of the French kings, Philip of France, fifth son of Philip of Valois, was duke of Orleans, and died in 1375; since which period the dukes of Orleans have formed a distinct branch of the royal family of France.

ORLEANS, *Louis, Duke of*, second son of Charles V, was born in 1371, and was murdered by his uncle, John, duke of Burgundy, in 1407; which murder gave rise to a long and fatal quarrel between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy.

ORLEANS, *Charles, Duke of*, son of Louis of France, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and after a captivity of 25 years returned to France, and undertook the conquest of Milan, which he claimed in right of his mother; but he succeeded only in conquering the county of Ast, and died in 1465.

ORLEANS, *Louis, Duke of*, afterwards king of France. [Vide *Louis XII.*]

ORLEANS, *Philip, Duke of*, was born in 1674, made regent of the kingdom during the minority of Louis XIII, and afterwards acted in the capacity of prime minister to the king until his death in 1723, in the 50th year of his age.

ORLEANS, *Philip Louis, Duke of*, son of the preceding, after having filled the offices of governor and lieutenant-general of the province of Dauphiny, abandoned the world, and retired to the abbey of St. Genevieve, where he died in 1752, at the age of 49, leaving many works, principally translations and commentaries, in MS.

ORLEANS, *Philip Louis Joseph, Duke of*, grandson of the preceding, who is too well known in the revolutionary annals by the name of Egalité, was born in 1747, and after having joined heartily in the public commotions, which ended in the overthrow of the French monarchy, and given his vote for the death of the royal victim Louis XVI, he paid the penalty of his crimes by being dragged to the same scaffold in 1793.

ORLEANS, *Peter Joseph d'* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, and historian, was born at Bourges in 1644, and died in 1698, leaving, 1. 'Histoire des deux Conquerans Tartares, Chimchi et Camhi,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1688. 2. 'L'Histoire de M. Constance, Premier Ministre du Roi de Siam, et de la dernière Revolution de cet Etat,' 12mo. Paris, 1692. 3. 'Histoire des Revolutions d'Angleterre depuis le Commencement de la Monarchie,' 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1692, &c. Francis Turpin published a Continuation in 2 vols. 8vo. 1786. 4. 'Histoire des Revolutions d'Espagne,' 3 vols. 4to. 1734; besides lives published separately of P. Cotton, of Ricci, of Mary of Savoy, &c.

ORLEANS (*Geog.*) a town of France, capital of a small country of the same name, and also of the modern department of the Loiret, situated at the foot of a declivity, on the right bank of the Loire, 70 m. N. W. Tours, and 80 S. by W. Paris. Lon. 1° 54′ E. lat. 47° 50′ N.

History of Orleans.

Orleans, called by the Latins *Aureliana Civitas*, *Aurelianum*, or *Genabum* [vide *Aureliana*], is one of the most ancient places in France, the origin of which is unknown. It is supposed to have received the name of Aureliana from the emperor Aurelian, by whom it was possibly enlarged. Attila, king of the Huns, besieged it in 451, and the English also in 1428, when it was delivered by the celebrated Joan of Arc, so well known by the name of the *Maid of Orleans*, whose statue is to be seen on the bridge. It suffered much in the 16th century, during the religious wars, when it was taken by the Protestants, who pillaged the churches. Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, besieged it the year following, and was assassinated there; after which it submitted to the king. The University of Orleans was founded by Philip the Fair. This city was the see of a bishop, and is also celebrated for several councils assembled within its walls. The first, under the auspices of Clovis, was attended by thirty-two prelates, having Cyprian, bishop of Bourdeaux, at their head. This was followed by other councils in 533, 538, 541, 549, 766, 1017, 1411, &c.

ORME, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an historian, and son of Dr. Alexander Orme, a physician and surgeon in the service of the East India Company, was born at Anjego, in the Travencore country in 1728, and died in 1801, leaving 'The History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan,' &c. in two volumes, the first published in 1763, and the second in 1778; also 'Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Marattoes,' &c. 1782; and reprinted after his death, with an account of his life and writings.

ORMEROD, *Oliver* (*Biog.*) an English divine, of a good family, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1626, published 'The Picture of a Puritan,' &c. printed in 1605; and another part the next year, in which he disavows his

being the author of 'The Double P. P.; or, the Picture of a traiterous Jesuit;' and some other things fathered upon him by the Roman Catholics. His two works were reprinted together some time after.

ORMOND, *James, second Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, is usually called the *Noble Earl*, on account of his descent from the royal family, and by the Irish *James the Chaste*. He was early engaged in the service of Edward III, by whom he was appointed Lord Justice of the Kingdom, and in that character he employed his utmost endeavours to keep the rebellious Irish in check, and continued to serve Richard II in the same capacity, and with the same fidelity, until his death in 1383.

Ormond, *James, third Earl of*, commonly called the *Earl of Gowran*, from his usual residence at his castle of Gowran, which he built, was, on account of his being a mighty warrior, styled in some annals 'the head of the chivalry of Ireland,' which he governed to the content of the king and his good subjects until his death in 1405.

Ormond, *James, the fourth Earl of*, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1419, soon after he came of age, when he was in great favour with Henry V, whom he served with distinguished zeal and success against the rebels, and continued in the same favour with his successor Henry VI until his death in 1452.

Ormond, *fifth Earl of*, was born in 1420, knighted when very young by Henry VI, with whom he was in great esteem, and in consequence of his adherence to the Lancastrian interest, was appointed in 1465 Lord High Treasurer of England, and attended the king at the battle of St. Alban's, from which he made his escape, and afterwards commanded one wing of the army at Wakefield, which enclosed and slew the duke of York, father of king Edward IV; but being taken prisoner at the bloody battle of Towton Field in 1461, he was beheaded and attainted in the Parliament.

Ormond, *John, sixth Earl of*, who was restored in blood by Edward IV, was so perfect a master of languages that there was scarcely a court in Europe to which that prince did not send him as ambassador. He afterwards, in a fit of devotion, made a journey to Jerusalem, and died in the Holy Land in 1478.

Ormond, *Thomas, seventh Earl of*, and brother of the preceding, was restored in blood in 1485 by Henry VII's first Parliament; sworn of his Privy Council soon after; accompanied the king in 1491 in aid of Maximilian, the emperor, against the French; was sent in 1492 on an embassy to Charles VIII of France to make a treaty between the two crowns; and, after serving the king in Ireland against the rebels, he died in 1515.

Ormond, *Pierce, eighth Earl of*, acted in the capacity of Lord Deputy with great vigour and success against the rebel chiefs in Ireland, and governed the kingdom with great wisdom until his death in 1539.

Ormond, *James, ninth Earl of*, a most honourable and worthy nobleman, who was in great esteem with Henry VIII, was in 1532 made Lord High Treasurer of Ireland for life; in 1535 Admiral of the kingdom, with the custody of all the ports thereof; and bore himself with extraordinary fidelity towards his sovereign until his death in 1546, which happened by poison.

Ormond, *Thomas, tenth Earl of*, the favourite and early companion of Edward VI, with whom he was brought up, began early to distinguish himself in arms as a volunteer under the duke of Somerset in his Scotch expedition, and in 1554 gave extraordinary proofs of his fidelity and courage, as lieutenant of the horsemen, in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion, after which he entered on the theatre of glory for his ancestors in Ireland, where he trod in their steps, and earned for himself fresh laurels in the wars that raged at that time until his death in 1614.

Ormond, *James, twelfth Earl of, first Marquis of, and Duke of*, was born in 1607, appointed in 1638 Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in Ireland in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant Strafford, constituted by the king in 1643 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued, with unremitting zeal and unswerving fidelity to the crown, to oppose the torrent of rebellion which was breaking in on every side; and, when his endeavours ceased to be of avail, he withdrew to his sovereign Charles II, whom he served as his Privy Counsellor until the Restoration, when he was advanced in honour and in office, and died in 1688 universally beloved and esteemed. He had lived to see four kings, three of whom he had served with an unshaken zeal and untainted loyalty as all his ancestors had done before him. During his administration of affairs in Ireland, he procured many favours from the crown for the public benefit of that kingdom. In 1660 he prevailed with the king to fill the four archiepiscopal and twelve episcopal sees with the most eminent men to be found among the Irish clergy, whom he protected in a period when they were threatened with the most violent opposition. He had a body of statutes drawn up for the government of the University of Dublin, to whom he was an eminent benefactor in other respects, and also procured the king's letter for incorporating a college of physicians in Dublin, &c. This great nobleman escaped two desperate attempts which were made on his life by the ruffian Blood. [Vide Plate IX]

Ormond, *James, second Duke of*, entered early into the service of king James, and assisted in the defeat of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, but he afterwards joined in the revolution of 1688; was constituted High Constable of England in 1689; Commander-in-Chief of the land forces sent against France and Spain in 1702, when he destroyed the French fleet, sunk the Spanish galleons in the harbour of Vigo, and took the fort of Redondella. In 1711 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the land forces in Great Britain, but falling afterwards under the suspicion of favouring the claims of prince Charles, he was impeached for high treason by a vote of the House of Commons; and, with drawing from the kingdom in 1715, he was attainted, his estate forfeited, and his honours extinguished. He died at Avignon in 1745, and his body being brought to England, was interred in the family vault in king Henry VII's chapel, Westminster Abbey.

Ormond, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Butler. [Vide *Butler*]

ORMSBY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Dublin which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1812 on sir Charles Montague Ormsby; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a bend between six cross crosslets *or*.

Crest. An armed arm, the hand grasping a leg in armour couped above the knee all *proper*.

Motto. "Fortis qui prudens."

OROBIO, *Balthazar* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jew, who died in 1687, was the author of 'Tractatus Theologico-Politicus,' against Spinosa and other atheistical writers; and of 'Amica Collatio cum Judæo,' a tract against Christianity.

ORODES (*Hist.*) a prince of Parthia, who ascended the throne after the murder of his brother Mithridates, and was strangled by his own son Phraates, about 37 years A. C. He followed the interests of Brutus and Cassius at the battle of Philippi. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 15, ep. 1; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Liv. in Epit.* 106; *Dio.* l. 40; *Flor.* l. 3; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 2.

ORONTES (*Geog.*) a river of Syria, now *Farfáro*, rising in Cœlosyria, and falling after a rapid course into the Mediterranean below Antioch.

Dionys. Pereg. v. 919.

Τῆς δ' ἄπρὸς ἀντολίην κατασύρεται ὑγρὸς Ὀρόντης,
Ἀσπετος, Ἀντιόχοιο μέσην διὰ γαῖαν ὁρίζων.

Prop. l. 2, c. 23.

Et quas Euphrates et quas mihi misit Orontes.

Ovid. Met. l. 2.

Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes.

Juven. Sat. 3.

Jampridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes.

Lucan. l. 3, v. 214.

Accedunt Syriæ populi, desertus Orontes
Et felix, sic fama, Ninos——

The epithet *Oronteus* is often taken for *Syrius*, or *Arabicus*. *Propert.* l. 1, el. 2.

Aut quid Orontea crinem perfundere myrrhâ.

Strab. l. 16; *Plin.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 8;

ORONTIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Finæus*.

OROPUS (*Geog.*) a town of Greece lying on the frontiers of Attica and Bœotia, which was the frequent cause of quarrels between the Bœotians and the Athenians, but was at length confirmed to the latter by Philip, king of Macedonia. This place is at present a village called by the inhabitants *Zucamini*, or *Susamino*. *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 1.

OROSIUS, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a Spanish ecclesiastic of the fourth century, and a disciple of St. Augustin, wrote a history in seven books, which has been several times reprinted, as in fol. Paris. 1506, 1524, and 1526; 8vo. Colonn. 1536, 1542, 1561, and 1572; and, lastly, by Haverkamp, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1738 and 1767. We have an Anglo-Saxon version by Alfred, which was published with an English translation by the honourable Daines Barrington, 8vo. 1773. He also wrote 'Apologia de Arbitrii Libertate, which was added to the Cologne editions of his history.

Orosius, *Jerom*, is only known as the author of a history, 'De Rebus Gestis Emmanuelis Lusitaniæ Lib. XI.' fol. Olisip. 1571. *Prosper. in Chron.*; *Cassiador. Divin. Lect.* c. 17; *Gennad. Catal.*; *Scalig. Animad. Euseb.*

ORPHEUS (*Myth.*) Ὀρφεὺς, one of the most celebrated Greeks in the fabulous age, who is said to have been the son of Apollo, and to have flourished before the Trojan war. He received a lyre from Apollo, or from Mercury, with which he could command all nature, animate and inanimate, making rivers to cease flowing, trees and stones to move, lions and tigers to lose their ferocity, and men to lay aside their savage habits.

Horat. ad Pison. v. 391.

Sylvestres homines, sacer, interpresque Deorum,
Cædibus et victu fœdo deterruit Orpheus,
Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres, rabidosque leones.

Ibid. l. 1, od. 12.

Unde vocalem temerè insecutæ
Orphea sylvæ,
Arte materna rapidos morantem
Fluminum lapsus, celeresque ventos
Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
Ducere quercus.

Propert. l. 3.

Orphea detenuisse feras, et concita dicunt
Flumina Threiciâ sustinuisse lyrâ.

Senec. in Her. Fur.

Arte quæ præbuerat fluminibus moras.

Flacc. l. 1.

Nec vero Odrysius transtris impenditur Orpheus,
Haud pontum remo subigit, sed carmine tonsas
Ire docet, summo passim ne gurgite pugnent.

Stat. Theb. l. 5.

——*Œagrius ille*
declivis malo mediis intersonat Orpheus
Remigiis, tantosque jubet nescire labores.

Sil. Ital. l. 11, v. 471.

Quin etiam Pegasæa ratis, cum cærula nondum
Cognita terrigenis, pontoque intrare negaret,
Ad puppim sacræ citharâ elicientis carinæ
Adductum cantu sensit mare.

Claud. de Laud. Stil. l. 2.

—— *Orpheus migrantes pectine sylvas.*

Senec. in Hercul. Fur.

Cui suo cantu volucris relicto
Adfuit tota comitante sylvâ.

Ovid. Met. l. 10.

—— *Attonitas etiamnum voce canentis*
Innumeras volucres.

Such was the power of his lyre, that by it he gained admittance into the infernal regions, whither he went to recover his beloved wife Eurydice, and produced effects no less wonderful on the inhabitants of this dark region below. *Virg. Georg.* l. 4, v. 457.

Quin ipsæ stupuere domus, atque intima lethi
Tartara, cæruleosque implexæ crinibus angues
Eumenides, tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,
Atque Ixionei vento rota constitit orbis.

Ovid. Art. Am. l. 3.

Saxa ferasque lyra movit Rhodopeius Orpheus,
Tartareosque lacus, tergeminumque canem.

Ibid. Metam. l. 2.

Talia dicentem, nervosque ad verba moventem,
Exangues flebant animæ.

Senec. in Her. Eurip.

Immites potuit flectere cantibus
Umbrarum dominos.

Sil. Ital. l. 11, v. 475.

—— *Pallida regna*
Bistonius vates flammisque Acheronta sonantem
Placavit plectro, et fixit revolubile saxum.

The king of hell was so charmed with his strains, that he consented to restore his wife, on condition that he did not look behind him until he reached the extreme borders of hell, which he promised to observe, but, forgetting his promise, he turned his head and saw Eurydice vanish from his sight.

Horat. l. 1, od. 24.

Quod si Threicio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem
Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini.

Ovid. Trist. l. 4, el. 1.

Cum traheret silvas Orpheus et dura canendo
Saxa, bis amissa conjuge mœstus erat.

Orpheus was one of the Argonauts, of which celebrated expedition he is said to have written a poetical account. But it was doubted by Aristotle and others, whether there ever existed an Orpheus, and the poems which go under his name are ascribed to Onomacritus, a poet who lived in the age of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. The best edition of Orpheus is that of Gesner, 8vo. Lips. 1764. *Pind. Pyth.* 4; *Aristoph. in Ran.*; *Euripid. in Alc.*; *Plat. Polit.* l. 10; *Aristot. apud. Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Apollon.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1.

ORRERY, *Charles, fourth Earl of* (*Hist.*) vide *Boyle*.

ORSATO, *Sertorio* (*Biog.*) vide *Ursatus*.

ORSI, *Francis Joseph Augustine* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and native of Tuscany, was born in 1692, honoured with the purple by Clement XIII in 1759, and died in 1761, leaving 'Infallibilitas Act. Rom. Pont.' 3 vols. 4to. 1741, besides an Ecclesiastical History, in 20 vols. 4to.

Orsi, *John Joseph* (*Biog.*) an Italian grammarian and poet, was born in 1652 at Bologna, and died in 1733, leaving a number of sonnets, and other poetical pieces, some of which may be found in Muratori's 'Della Perfetta Poesia,' Crescembini's, and other collections. His Thoughts on Bouhour's

'Manière de penser,' were published at Modena, in 2 vols. 4to. 1735.

ORSINI (*Biog.*) vide *Ursinus*.

ORTELIUS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a geographer, descended from a family originally seated at Augsburg, was born in 1527, and died in 1598, leaving 'Theatrum Orbis Terræ;' 'Thesaurus Geographicus;' 'Deorum, Dearumque Capita ex veteribus Numismatibus;' 'Aurei Seculi Imago,' &c.; 'Itinerarium per nonnullas Belgiæ Partes.'

ORTHOSIA (*Geog.*) now *Tortosa*, a town of Syria, built about the fifth or sixth century, of which frequent mention is made in the time of the crusades.

ORTON, *Job* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born in 1717 at Shrewsbury, and died in 1783, leaving Discourses, and other religious works.

ORVILLE, *James Philip d'* (*Biog.*) a critic and scholar of Amsterdam, was born in 1696, and died in 1751, leaving an edition of 'Chereas et Calirrhoe,' 4to. 1750, and a new edition of the Greek Anthology; besides which he published, with Burmann, 'Observationes Miscellaneæ,' as far as 10 vols. 8vo. to which he afterwards added four other volumes, under the title of 'Observationes Miscellaneæ Novæ;' and also wrote 'Sicula, quibus Siciliæ veteris Rudera, additis Antiquitatum Tabulis illustrantur,' &c. fol. 1764. He is, however, particularly known in this country by his collection of MSS. &c. which has been purchased by the University of Oxford.

ORVILLE, *Peter d'*, brother of the preceding, who died at Amsterdam in 1740, wrote some Latin poems, a collection of which was published in the same year as he died.

ORUS (*Myth.*) one of the gods of the Egyptians, son of Osiris and Isis, who was skilled in medicine. *Herod.* l. 2; *Plut. de Isid. &c.*

OSBORN, *Henry* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was appointed to the Squirrel frigate in 1727, and rising gradually to the rank of admiral, he had, in 1758, the command of the fleet off Carthagena, which defeated the French squadron under M. de la Clue, and captured two of the vessels. This was his last public service, which was followed by his death in 1771.

OSBORN (*Her.*) the name of a family which is supposed to have come originally out of the north, and enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir John Osborn in 1660. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a bend between two lions rampant *sable*.

Crest. A lion's head *proper*, ducally crowned *or*.

Supporters. Two griffins *argent*, gutte de sang, winged *gules*, each charged on the breast with a portcullis *sable*, the chain round their necks; behind the arms two swords in saltire, the hilts in chief *or*, scabbards of the second.

Motto. "Quantum in rebus inane."

OSBORNE, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was made vice-president of the council to Charles I, for the north, under the earl of Strafford, and on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, he stood forth in defence of his royal master, being appointed lieutenant-general of the forces raised in that part of the country.

OSBORNE (*Her.*) the name of a family for some time seated at Ashford, in the county of Kent, which enjoys the peerage that was first conferred on sir Thomas Osborne, son of sir Edward above-mentioned, who was created in 1673 baron Osborne, of Kiveton, co. York, and viscount Latimer; in 1675, viscount Dumblaine, in Scotland; in 1674 earl of Danby, co. York; and in 1694, duke of Leeds, co. York.

OSBORNE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born about 1589, and died in 1659, leaving 'A seasonable Expostulation with the Netherlands,' &c. 4to. 1652; 'Advice to a Son,' and other things, a collection of which was published in 8vo. 1689, and 2 vols. 12mo. 1722.

OSCI (*Geog.*) a people of Italy, supposed to be the same as the Opi.

OSIANDER, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a divine of Bavaria, was born in 1498, and died in 1552, after having disturbed the Christian church with his heterodox opinions, alike opposed to those of the Romanists and the Protestants. He wrote 'Harmonica Evangelica,' &c. His son Luke, who was a Lutheran minister, and died in 1604, also left several works on theology.

OSIANDER, *Andrew*, grandson of the preceding, and a Lutheran minister, was born at Blaubeuren in 1562, and died in 1617, leaving an edition of the 'Biblia Sacra,' &c. which passed through five editions in a few years.

OSIRIS (*Myth.*) Ὄσιρις, the son of Jupiter, by Niobe, supposed by some authors to have been the same as Sol, Apollo, or Serapis, and by others, as Bacchus, was particularly honoured by the Egyptians as their king, and inventor of agriculture and other arts. *Tibull.* l. 1, el. 7.

Primus aratra manu solerti fecit Osiris,
Et teneram ferro solicitavit humum.

He was a warlike prince, and went on an expedition into Asia, leaving his kingdom to his wife Isis, and her faithful minister Hermes; but on his return he is said to have been murdered by his brother Typhon. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 144; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Plut. de Isid. et Osir.; Lucian. de Deâ Syriâ, &c.*

OSIUS (*Biog.*) or *Osio, Felix*, an orator, was born in 1587 at Milan, and died in 1631, leaving 'Romano-Græcia;' 'Tractatus de Sepulchris et Epitaphiis Ethnicorum et Christianorum,' &c.

OSMAN I (*Hist.*) son of Achmet I, succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1618 on the Turkish throne, and was strangled by his rebellious soldiery in 1622.

OSMAN II, succeeded Mahomet V as sultan in 1754, and died in 1757, at the age of 59, after having renewed, under severe penalties, the Mahometan law against drinking of wine.

OSMUND, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Salisbury in the 11th century, was born of a noble family in Normandy, and followed William the Conqueror into England in 1066, by whom he was raised to the see of Salisbury, and died in 1099. For the regulation of divine service in his church, he compiled the breviary, missal, and ritual, since called 'The Use of Sarum.'

OSORIO, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) a Portuguese prelate, was born at Lisbon in 1506, promoted to the see of Sylva by the queen regent, and died in 1580, of a broken heart, as is said, in consequence of the disasters which befel the kingdom by the death of king Sebastian, in the field of battle. Among his works, which were published in 4 vols. fol. by his nephew, was his history, entitled 'De Rebus Emanuelis Regis Invictissimi,' &c. of which a new edition was published at Coimbra, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1791, and an English translation in 2 vols. 8vo. 1752. His nephew, of the same name, wrote some theological pieces, besides a Life of his uncle.

OSRHOENE (*Geog.*) a country of Mesopotamia, which received this name from one of its kings called Osrhoes. It had several kings of the name of Abgarus.

OSSA (*Geog.*) a lofty mountain of Thessaly, now called *Monte Cassovo*, which was formerly joined to Olympus, but was separated, according to the fables of the ancients, by Hercules, who made between them the valley of Tempe. Ossa was one of the mountains which the giants, in their wars with the gods, heaped one upon the other in order to scale the heavens. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, v. 314.

Ὄσσαν ἐπ' Οὐλύμπῳ μέμασαν θέμεν, αὐτὰρ ἐπ' Ὄσσῃ
Πήλιον εἰνοσίφυλλον, ἵν' οὐρανὸς ἄμβατος εἴη.

Ovid. Fast. l. 1, v. 307.

Sic petitur cœlum, non ut ferat Ossam Olympus,
Summaque Peliacus sidera tangat apex.

Senec. in Her. Fur.

Videat sub Ossâ Pelion Chiron suum,
In cœlum Olympus tertio positus gradu
Perveniet, aut mittetur.

Virg. Georg. l. 1, v. 281.

Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam
Silicit atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum.

It so abounded in firs, that the rustling of the branches resembled thunder.

Lucan. l. 1, v. 389.

Quantus pinifera Boreas cùm Thracius Ossæ
Rupibus incubuit, curvato robore pressæ
Fit sonus, aut rursum redeuntis ad æthera sylvæ.

Herodot. l. 1; *Strab.* l. 9; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4.

OSSAT, *Arnaud d'* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, was born at a small village in the county of Armagnac, of indigent parents, in 1626, created cardinal at the recommendation of king Henry IV, and died in 1604, after having distinguished himself as an able negociator. His 'Lettres' have been frequently published, of which the edition of Amsterdam in 5 vols. 12mo. 1708, is reckoned the best.

OSSIAN (*Biog.*) the son of Fingal, a Scotch bard, who flourished about the beginning of the third century. In 1758 some poems appeared as the translation from the original Gaelic of Ossian, by the hand of Mr. Macpherson, but the authenticity of these poems has been, and probably will ever remain, a subject of dispute among the learned.

OSSULSTON, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Tankerville.

OSTADE, *Adrian van* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, who was born at Lubeck in 1610, and died in 1685, excelled in the representation of low scenes.

OSTADE, *Isaac van*, younger brother of the preceding, was also a painter, but died young, before his reputation was established.

OSTEND (*Geog.*) or *Ostende*, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 14 miles W. Bruges, 35 W. by N. Ghent, and 66 W. by N. Brussels. Lon. 2° 55′ E. lat. 51° 13′ N. This town is celebrated in history for having sustained one of the longest and most obstinate sieges ever recorded, having been defended for upwards of three years, from 1601 to 1604, against the utmost efforts of the Spaniards, and at last capitulated on honourable terms. In 1798 a detachment of English troops landed here, and destroyed the works of the Bruges canal, but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, their retreat was cut off, and a part of them were obliged to surrender to the French.

OSTERVALD, *John Frederic* (*Biog.*) a divine of Switzerland, was born at Neufchatel in 1663, and died in 1747, leaving among other things 'Traité des Sources de la Corruption,' which was translated into English, and inserted among bishop Watson's tracts; 'Traité contre l'Impurité,' which was translated into English under the title of 'A Discourse against Uncleanness,' and went through many editions in English, French, and German.

OSTIA (*Geog.*) a town built at the mouth of the Tiber, which still bears the same name, and is situated near the influx of the Tiber into the Mediterranean, 14 miles S. W. Rome. It was built by Ancus Martius, and was the first harbour formed by the Romans.

Ennius.

Ostia munita est idem loca navibus pulchris
Munda facit, nautisque mari præsentibus vitam.

Ovid. Fast. l. 4.

Ostia contigerat, quà se Tiberinus in altum
Dividit, et campo liberiore natat.

Ostia was destroyed by the Saracens, and its harbour, called *Ostiensis Portus*, became at length separated. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 12, &c.; *Varr. de Re. Rust.* l. 3; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 2; *Senec. Quæst. Nat.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 13; *Flor.* l. 1, &c.; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1; *Sueton. in Claud.*; *Ptol.* l. 5.

OSTIA (*Numis.*) this town and harbour is distinguished on medals by the inscriptions PORT. OST. AUGUSTI, i. e. *Portus Ostiensis Augusti*, and also by the representation of the harbour.

OSTORIUS, *Scapula* (*Hist.*) a governor of Britain, in the reign of Claudius, who defeated, and took prisoner, the famous Caractacus. He died A. D. 55. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12.

OSWALD (*Hist.*) a king of Northumberland, who was killed in 643 in battle with Penda, king of Mercia. He was converted to Christianity, and built many churches.

OSWALD, *Erasmus* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, and native of Austria, was born in 1511, and died in 1579, leaving 'Commentaria in Theorias Planetarum;' 'De Primo Mobili,' &c.



OTACILIA, *Severa Marcia* (*Numis.*) the wife of the emperor Philip sen. is principally known by the medals bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions—MARCIA OTACILIA SEVERA AUG.—M. OT. CEOYHPA CEII. CEB.; i. e. *Marcia Otacilia Severa Septimia Augusta*; on the reverse, IMP. PHILIPPUS AUG.—IMP. M. JUL. PHILIPPUS JUNO CONSERVAT.—CONCORDIA AUGG.—SAECULUM NOVUM.—PUDICITIA AUG.—TEMPORUM FELICITAS.—M. ΩT. CEOYHPA CE. M. CTP.; i. e. *Marcia Otacilia Augusta Mater Castrorum.*

OTANES (*Hist.*) Ὀτάνης, one of the seven Persian noblemen who conspired against the impostor Smerdis. It was through him that the imposture was detected. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 70, &c.

OTHMAN, *Ebn Offan* (*Hist.*) third caliph of the Musselmen, succeeded Omar in the year of the Hegira 23, A. D. 633, and died after a reign of twelve years, during which he added many countries to his dominions, which were conquered by his generals.

OTHMAN, or *Ozman*, first khan or sultan of the Turks, assumed the government and title in the year of the Hegira 699, A. D. 1309, which is properly the æra of the Ottoman empire, and died at the age of 69, after a reign of 26 years.

OTHMAN II, eldest son of Achmet I, succeeded on the deposition of his uncle Mostafa as sixteenth emperor of the Turks, in the year of the Hegira 1027, A. D. 1637, and was strangled by the partisans of the deposed emperor, after a reign of five years.

OTHNIEL (*Bibl.*) עתניאל, son of Kenaz, of Judah. *Josh.* xv. 17.

OTHO (*Hist.*) the name of four emperors.

OTHO, *M. Salvius*, a Roman emperor, descended from the ancient kings of Etruria, was one of Nero's favourites, and at his death set himself up against Galba, whom he caused to be assassinated; but, being successfully opposed by his rival Vitellius, he stabbed himself, after a reign of three months, A. D. 69. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Suet. in Oth.*



OTHO I, surnamed the *Great*, succeeded his father, Henry I, of the house of Saxony, in 936, and died in the 37th year of his reign, after having been very successful against his enemies, particularly the Saracens. The effigy of this emperor is given as in the annexed figure.

OTHO II, son and successor of the great Otho, was surnamed the *Bloody*, or the *Pale Death* of the Saracens, over whom he obtained a signal victory just before his death, which happened in 983, in the eleventh year of his reign, as is said, from the wound of a poisoned arrow.



OTHO III, succeeded his father, Otho II, when only three years of age, and died at the castle of Paterno, in the Campagna, at the age of 22. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

OTHO, surnamed the *Proud*, son of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, was elected emperor in 1197, but, being successfully opposed by his rival Frederick, king of Sicily, he retired to the castle of Hentzburg, where he died in 1218.

OTHO, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Bamberg, in Franconia, styled the *Apostle of Pomerania*, was born about 1069, promoted to the see of Bamberg in 1100, and died in 1139, after having governed his church with great wisdom and zeal.

OTHO *of Frisingen*, so called because he was bishop of that city in Germany, died in 1158, leaving a Chronicle in seven books, and a Life of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, both of which may be found in the collections of Pistorius, Muratori, &c.

OTHO, *Venius* (*Biog.*) vide *Venius*.

OTRANTO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Hydruntum*, a town of Naples, in the S. E. extremity of Italy, which gave its name to the province of Otranto. It is situated on the Adriatic, 33 m. E. by N. Gallipoli, 80 E. by S. Taranto. Lon. 18° 20′ E. lat. 40° 30′ N. The promontory called Capo di Otranto, by the ancients *Hydrus*, is a few miles S. of the town.

OTT, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a Swiss divine, who died in 1682, was the author of 'Franco-Gallia,' &c., and other things.

OTTO (*Biog.*) vide *Guericke*.

OTWAY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English dramatic writer, was born in 1652 at Trottin, in Sussex, educated at Winchester School and at Oxford, and died in 1685, leaving ten dramatic pieces, among which his tragedies of the Orphan, and Venice Preserved, are the most distinguished. He likewise wrote some miscellaneous poems and translations. His works appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. 1757, and subsequently in 2 vols. 8vo. [Vide Plate XXXI]

OUDENARDE, *Robert van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Ghent, who learnt his art under Carlo Maratti, died in 1743, at the age of 80, leaving many pieces which adorn the churches and public edifices of his native place.

OUDIN, *Casimir* (*Biog.*) a French monk, originally of a family of Rheims, was born at Mezieres in 1638, and died in 1717, after having left the Romish church to embrace Protestantism. He wrote, 1. 'Veterum aliquot Galliæ et Belgii Scriptorum opuscula Sacra nunquam edita,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1692. 2. 'Trias Dissertationum Criticarum,' 8vo. Lugd. 1717. 3. 'Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Lips. 1722.

OUDIN, *Francis*, a Jesuit, was born in 1673 at Vignory, in Champagne, and died in 1752, leaving 'Somnia,' a poem, 8vo. Div. 1697; 12mo. Lingon. 1698; besides other poems and dissertations on different subjects.

OVERALL, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English bishop, was born in 1559, educated at Cambridge, made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1614, and translated to Norwich in 1618, where he died in 1619, leaving a high reputation for learning and abilities. His principal work as an author was his 'Convocation Book.'

OVERBURY, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) an English gentleman, the descendant of an ancient family of Gloucestershire, was born about 1581, educated at Oxford, and, after becoming the confidential friend of Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, he was, by his intrigues, and those of the infamous countess of Essex, committed to the Tower on a charge of disloyalty, where they caused him to be poisoned in 1613. He left several works in prose and verse, which were printed separately and collectively several times. An edition was printed in 12mo. in 1632, called the fifteenth, although one printed in 1753 was called the tenth.

OVIDIUS, *Naso* (*Hist.*) a Roman poet, and native of Sulmo, was born about 43 years before the Christian æra, became a favourite at the court of Augustus, but was afterwards banished in his 56th year to Tomos, on the Euxine Sea, and died in the seventh or eighth year of his banishment. [Vide Plate XXVII] The greatest part of Ovid's works are extant, of which the best edition is that of Burmann, in 4 vols. 4to.

OVIEDO, *John Gonzales d'* (*Biog.*) in Spanish *Gonçalo Hernandes de Oviedo y Valdes*, an historian, and native of Madrid, in the 15th century, wrote 'La Historia General y Natural de las Indias Occidentales,' fol. Toledo, 1526, and Salamanca, 1535.

OVIEDO (*Geog.*) in the Latin of the middle ages *Ovetum*, the chief town in the province of the Asturias, situated on the confluence of two small rivers, called the Ovia and the Nora, 60 m. N. Leon, 130 W. N. W. Burgos. Lon. 5° 50′ W. lat. 43° 20′ N.

History of Oviedo.

Oviedo was built on the ruins of another still more ancient town, named *Lucus Asturum*, and, from the time of the Moors, was the capital of the small kingdom of Oviedo, which in the end produced the kingdom of Leon. [Vide *Leon*]

OUGHTRED, *William* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Eton about 1573, and died in 1660, after having suffered for his loyalty. His death is said to have been immediately occasioned by an extasy of joy on hearing that the parliament had voted the return of the king. He published, 1. 'Circles of Proportion,' &c. 1632 and 1660. 2. 'The Solution of all Spherical Triangles,' 12mo. Oxon. 1651. 3. 'Clavis Mathematicæ,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1652. 4. 'Trigonometrie,' Lond. 1657. 5. 'Canones Sinuum,' &c. Oxon. 1657 His posthumous works on mathematical subjects were printed at Oxford in 1676, under the title of 'Opuscula Mathematica hactenus inedita.'

OUSEL (*Biog.*) or *Ouscel, Philip*, a German divine, was born at Dantzig in 1671, and died in 1724, leaving 'Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum Metricam et Prosaicam,' 4to. 1714, 1715; besides some other tracts, &c.

OUSELEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity, written formerly *Owesly*, or *Ously*, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1808 on sir Gore Ouseley, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of his majesty the king of Persia. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a chevron *sable*, between three holly leaves *vert*, a chief *sable*.

Crest. A wolf's head erased *sable*, out of a ducal coronet, holding in his mouth a bleeding hand *gules*.

Motto. "Mors lupi agni vita."

OUVRARD, *René* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, and native of Chiron, in Touraine, in the 17th century, was the author of 'Secret pour composer en Musique,' &c.; 'Studiosis Sanctarum Scripturarum Biblia Sacra in Lectiones ad Singulos Dies;' 'Motifs de Reunion à l'Eglise Catholique,' &c.

OWEN (*Hist.*) vide *Glendour*.

OWEN, *Thomas*, a judge in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who died in 1598, was the author of 'Reports in the King's Bench and Common Pleas in the Reign of Queen Elisabeth,' &c. fol. 1685.

OWEN (*Her.*) the name of an ancient Welch family, which

enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet in two of its branches, conferred in 1641 on sir Hugh Owen, of Orielton; and in 1813 on sir John Owen, of Lanstinan; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a chevron between three lions rampant *or*.
Crest. A lion rampant *or*.
Motto. "Honestas optima politia."

OWEN, *John* (*Biog.*) called in Latin *Audoenus*, a Latin epigrammatist, and native of Armon, in Caernarvonshire, who died in 1662, left several books of Epigrams, which were published together in 8vo. and in 12mo., both in England and in foreign countries.

OWEN, *John*, a nonconformist, was born in 1616, educated at Oxford, and becoming the favourite of Oliver Cromwell, he was by him intruded into the deanery of Christ Church, after Dr. Reynolds had been thrust out. He was ejected at the restoration among the number of the disaffected clergy, and died in 1683, leaving some religious works.

OWEN, *Henry*, an English divine, and native of Merionethshire, was born in 1716, and died in 1795, leaving, 1. 'Harmonia Trigonometrica,' &c. 8vo. 1748. 2. 'The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles considered and explained,' 8vo. 1755; also, a series of Sermons at Boyle's Lecture on the same subject. 3. 'An Inquiry into the present State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament,' 8vo. 1769. 4. 'Critica Sacra,' &c. 8vo. 1774, &c.; besides an edition of Xenophon's 'Memorabilia.'

OWTRAM (*Biog.*) or *Outram*, *William*, an English divine, was born in Derbyshire in 1625, educated at Oxford, and died in 1679, leaving 'De Sacrificiis,' Lond. 1677.

OXENDEN (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been resident in Kent since the reign of Edward III, and has enjoyed the dignity and title of a baronet since 1678, when it was conferred on sir Henry Oxenden. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three oxen *sable*.
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *gules*, a lion's head *or*.

OXENSTIERN, *Axel* (*Hist.*) a Swedish statesman, was born in 1583, and being high in favour with Gustavus Adolphus, he acted as his prime minister until the death of the latter in 1632; after which he enjoyed the confidence of the nation, and continued in the administration of public affairs until his own death in 1654. The second volume of the History of Sweden is attributed to him. His son John was plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster; Gabriel, another son, was marshal of Sweden; Benedict, a third son, was grand chancellor and prime minister. A descendant of his, who died in 1707 at an advanced age, was a man of letters, and published Thoughts on different Subjects, which were printed in 2 vols. 12mo.

OXFORD, *Robert, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a statesman, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1661; took an active part with his father, sir Edward Harley, in the revolution of 1688; was sworn of the Privy Council of queen Anne in 1704; and appointed one of her principal Secretaries of State, being at that time Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1710 an attempt was made upon his life by the marquis of Guiscard, a French papist, who, while under examination of a committee of the Privy Council at Whitehall, stabbed him with a pen-knife. The next year, having been previously ennobled, he was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain; and in 1715 his lordship was impeached by the House of Commons of high treason, and high crimes and misdemeanours; but acquitted in 1717, and died in 1724. He was a great encourager of learning, and a collector of all curious books in print and manuscript, which were preserved and augmented by his son. The collection of MSS. well known by the name of the Harleian Miscellanies, was purchased by the British Museum. He also wrote 'An Essay upon Public Credit,' 1710, inserted in Somers' Tracts; 'An Essay on Loans,' &c.

OXFORD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1137 on Aubrey de Vere, by the empress Maud, which became extinct in 1702, at the death of Aubrey, the twentieth and last earl; but was revived in the family of Harley [Vide *Harley*]; the titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Titles. Harley, earl of Oxford, and earl Mortimer, baron of Wigmore.
Arms. *Or*, a bend cottised *sable*.
Supporters. Two angels *proper*, habited in long robes, their hair and wings *or*.
Motto. "Virtute et fide."

OXFORD (*Geog.*) in Latin *Oxonia*, one of the celebrated seats of learning in England, and the chief town in Oxfordshire, is situated on a gentle eminence at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, 54 or 58 m. W. by N. London. Lon. 1° W. lat. 51° 45' N. The University, which gives the peculiar distinction to this town, was founded, as is generally admitted, by king Alfred, and consists of nineteen colleges and four halls, of which the following is a list, in the order of their foundation:

Colleges or Halls.	*Founded or restored by*	
University	King Alfred	872
	William of Durham	1232
Baliol	John Balliol	1263
Merton	Walter de Merton	1264
Exeter	Walter Stapleton	1314
Oriel	Edward II	1326
Queen's	Robert Egglesfield	1340
New College	William of Wykeham	1386
Lincoln	Richard Fleming	1427
All Souls	Henry Chicheley	1437
Magdalen	William of Waynfleet	1456
Brazen-nose	William Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton	1509
Corpus Christi	Richard Fox	1516
Christ Church	Wolsey	1525
Trinity	Sir Thomas Pope	1554
St. John's	Sir Thomas White	1557
Jesus	Queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham	Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham	1613
Pembroke	Thomas Tesdale	1620
Worcester	Sir Thomas Cooke, Bart.	1714
Alban Hall	Robert de St. Alban	1230
St. Edmund Hall	St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury	1269
St. Mary Hall	Edward II	1325
St. Mary Magdalen Hall	William of Waynfleet	1480

To this University belongs the Bodleian Library, so called from its illustrious restorer sir Thomas Bodley, which owes its foundation to Humphry, duke of Gloucester, but was very materially augmented by the exertions and munificence of the former, as also by subsequent benefactions, and is now become one of the most valuable collections in Europe. King John, compelled by his barons, summoned a Parliament to meet here in 1228, the proceedings of which were so disorderly that it was known afterwards by the name of the Mad Parliament. Charles I assembled a Parliament in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging; and afterwards, when the pestilence of rebellion broke out, he summoned the loyal members of both houses to this city, which remained faithful to him in the last extremity.

OXFORDSHIRE (*Geog.*) an English county, rendered illustrious by its chief town Oxford.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire,

W. by Gloucestershire, S. by Berkshire, and N. by Northamptonshire.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Isis, Cherwell, Evenlodes, Glym, Ray, and Windrush.

History. Oxfordshire, called in Latin *Oxoniensis Comitatus*, was originally inhabited by the *Dobuni*, and on its occupation by the Romans, it had several military stations, and was intersected by one of the four principal roads. After the Conquest king William ordered a number of castles to be erected, the principal of which were those of Oxford, Banbury, Bampton, Deddington, Ardley, and Middleton, which still retain marks of their former extent and consequence.

OXMANTOWN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the eldest son of the earl of Rosse.

OZANAM, *James* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, descended from a family of Jewish extraction, was born in 1640 at Bolyneux, in Brescia, and died in 1717, leaving among his works, 1. 'La Geometrie Pratique,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1684. 2. 'Dictionnaire Mathematique,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1690. 3. 'Cours de Mathematiques,' &c. 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1693. 4. 'Recreations Mathematiques,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1694, and 4 vols. 8vo. 1724; and again by Dr. Hutton, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1803. 5. 'Nouveaux Elemens d'Algebre,' &c. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1702. 6. 'La Perspective Theorique,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1711.

OZELL, *John* (*Biog.*) an English writer who died in 1743, published a number of translations from foreign languages, which are now forgotten. He obtained, however, a certain degree of celebrity by being introduced into Mr. Pope's Dunciad.

OZEM (*Bibl.*) אצם, sixth son of Jesse, the Bethlemite, and brother of David. 1 *Chron.* ii. 25.

OZIAS (*Hist.*) Ὀζίας, son of Micha, of Simeon, and chief of Bethulia, who defended this place against Holofernes until the death of the latter, which was effected by means of Judith. *Judith.* vii. &c.

OZOLÆ (*Geog.*) Ὀζόλαι, a district of Ætolia, north of the bay of Corinth. *Herod.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 10.

P.

PAARAI (*Bibl.*) פערי, a valiant man in David's army. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 35.

PAAS (*Biog.*) vide *Passe.*

PAAW, *Peter* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Pavius*, a physician and anatomist, was born at Amsterdam in 1564, and died in 1617, leaving, 1. 'Tractatus de Exercitiis, Lacticiniis,' &c. 2. 'Hortus publicus Academiæ-Lugduno-Batavæ, ejus Ichnographia, Descriptio,' &c. Lugd. Bat. 1603. 3. 'Primitiæ Anatomicæ de Humani Corporis Ossibus,' ibid. 1615. 4. 'Succenturiatus Anatomicus,' &c.

PACATIANUS, *Titus Julius Marius* (*Numis.*) an usurper in the time of Decius, who is only known by his medals, bearing the inscription—IMP. T. JUL. PACATIANUS P. F. AUG.

PACATUS, *Latinus Drepanius* (*Biog.*) a poet and orator of Drepanum in the fourth century, of whose works nothing is extant except his panegyric on Theodosius, the best edition of which is that by Arntzenius, 4to. Amst. 1753.

PACE, *Richard* (*Hist.*) an English divine, who died in 1532, at the age of 50, was employed by Henry VIII and cardinal Wolsey on different missions to Rome, Venice, and Germany. He wrote, 1. 'De Fructu qui ex Doctrina percipitur Liber,' Basil, 1517. 2. 'Oratio nuperrime Composita de Fœdere Percusso inter Henricum Angliæ Regem, &c. 1518. 3. 'Epistolæ ad Erasmum,' &c.

PACHECHO, *John de* (*Hist.*) marquis de Villena, favourite and prime minister to Henry IV of Spain, died in 1473, after having caused the deposition of his royal master in favour of Alphonsus his brother, and afterwards his re-establishment on the death of the latter.

PACHECO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter, and writer of Seville in the 16th century, left many monuments of his skill as an artist in his native place. Of his writings, the only one known is his 'Arte de la Pintura, su Antiguedad y Grandesas,' 4to. Seville, 1649.

PACHOMIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) an abbot of Tabenna, was born of heathen parents, but became a convert to Christianity about 292, and died in 348, after having distinguished himself by his piety. He was the author of some pieces in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.'

PACHYMERUS, *Georgius* (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, who flourished in the reign of Palæologus and Andronicus his successor, was the author of a History of these two Emperors, which was published by Poussines, a Jesuit, Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. fol. Rome, 1666-69. He also wrote a Paraphrase on the Epistles of Dionysius the Areopagite.

PACHYNUS (*Geog.*) now *Capo Passaro*, a promontory of Sicily, of which mention is made by the poets.

Virg. Æn. l. 3.

Præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni.

Ovid. Met. l. 13, v. 725.

E quibus imbriferos obversa Pachynus in Austros.

Strab. l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 5.

PACIAUDI, *Paul Maria* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born in 1710, at Turin, and died in 1785, leaving among other things, his 'Monumenta Peloponnesia,' 2 vols. 4to. 1761.

PACIFICUS, *Maximus* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Ascoli in the 15th century, the best edition of whose works is said to be that of Parma, in 4to. 1691.

PACIUS, *Julius* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and philosopher, called *Pacius de Beriga*, who died in 1635, at the age of 85, was the author of 'Corpus Juris Civilis,' fol. Genev. 1580. 2. 'Consuetudines Feudorum,' &c.; besides translations of Aristotle's works.

PACK, *Sir Denis* (*Hist.*) a distinguished military officer, who during the Peninsular war, and afterwards at the renowned battle of Waterloo, displayed such conduct and valour as drew forth the highest commendations from the illustrious commander of the British army. For his gallant services he was created a Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and died in 1823.

PACK, *Richardson* (*Biog.*) an English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born about 1680 at Stoke-Ash, in Suffolk, educated at Oxford, and died in 1728, leaving a number of pieces, which were collected and published in 8vo. 1729.

PACONIUS, *Agrippinus* (*Hist.*) vide *Agrippinus.*

PACORUS (*Hist.*) the name of some kings of Parthia.

PACORUS I, son of Orodes, who defeated Crassus, and took him prisoner. He was killed in battle by Ventidius Bassus, A. C. 39, after having supported the party of Pompey. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 42, &c.

PACORUS II, was an ally of Decebalus, king of the Dacians, in the war which he maintained against the Romans in the reign of Domitian. *Plin. Epist.* l. 10; *Dio.* l. 68.

PACORUS, son of Vonones, king of Parthia, obtained the country of Media for his share, on condition of his surrendering Parthia to his brother Vologeses.

PACTOLUS (*Geog.*) Πακτωλὸς, a celebrated river of Lydia, otherwise called Chrysorrhoa, now *Sarabat*, rising in mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus, after it had watered the city of Sardis. Midas having washed himself in this stream after he had the power of turning into gold whatever he touched, its waters were fabled from that circumstance to roll through golden sands.

Ovid. Met. l. 11, v. 86.

Pactolumque petit, quamvis non aureus illo
Tempore.

Virg. Æn. l. 10, v. 142.

—— *Pactolusque irrigat auro.*

Lucan. l. 3, v. 209.

Passaque ab auriferis tellus exire metallis
Pactolon; qua culta secat non vilior Hermus.

Juv. Sat. 14, v. 298.

Sed cujus votis modo non suffecerat aurum,
Quod Tagus, et rutilâ volvit Pactolus arenâ.

Claudian in Prob. et Olyb. Cons.

Dives Pactolus rutilas despumat arenas.

Tibull. l. 3, el. 3.

—— *Lydius aurifer amnis.*

Prop. l. 1, eleg. 6.

Lydia Pactoli tingit aratra liquor.

Horat. epod. 15.

Sis pecore, et multâ dives tellure licebit
Tibique Pactolus fluat.

Herodot. l. 5, c. 110; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 4; *Varr. apud Non.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 191; *Dionys. Perieg.*; *Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 33; *Max. Tyr. Disser.* 34.

PACTYAS (*Hist.*) Πακτύης, a Lydian, who seized the treasures of Crœsus, at Sardis, and attempted to make himself independent; but was taken and delivered into the hands of Cyrus. *Herod.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 2.

PACUVIUS, *Marcus* (*Biog.*) a Latin tragic poet, native of Brundusium, nephew to Enniu , who flourished about 154 years before the Christian æra, is spoken of with commendation by the poets.

Pers. Sat. 1, v. 77.

Sunt quos Pacuviusque et verrucosa moretur
Antiopa, ærumnis cor luctificabile fulta.

Mart. l. 11, ep. 91.

Attonitusque legis terrai frugiferai
Accius et quidquid Pacuviusque vomunt.

He wrote satires and tragedies, &c.; but of his compositions a few fragments only are extant, which are preserved in the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.' *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 35; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Aul. Gell.* l. 13.

PADERBORN (*Geog.*) in the Latin *Paderborna, Paderburna*, and *Paterborna*, a small but ancient town of Westphalia, 37 m. S. by W. Minden, and 58 S. W. Hanover. It is said to have been for some time the residence of Charlemagne, by whom it was erected into a bishopric. It was also a member of the Hanseatic confederacy, but fell by degrees into subjection to the bishop of Paderborn.

PADUA (*Geog.*) a town of Italy, in the government of Venice, situated near the junction of the Brenta and the Bacchiglione, 18 m. S. E. Vicenza, 20 W. Venice. Lon. 11° 50' E. lat. 45° 20' N.

History of Padua.

Padua, called by the Latins *Patavium*, was taken from the Romans by Attila, repaired by Narses, and came under the dominion of the Lombards. On the destruction of their kingdom by Charlemagne, Padua became a flourishing city under the king of Italy, and had afterwards princes of its own, of the family of Carrario, until it was conquered by the Venetians, who caused Francis Carrario and his two sons to be strangled in 1406, and incorporated it with the Venetian territory. The emperor Maximilian took Padua, and lost it again a short time after, when he made a fruitless attempt to recover it. The University of this city was established in 1179, and re-established in 1222, after which it was so considerably augmented as to become celebrated throughout Europe. Among the illustrious persons whom it has produced in modern times may be reckoned Galileo, Petrarch, and Columbus, &c. [Vide *Patavium*]

PADUS (*Geog.*) a river of Italy, otherwise called Eridanus, and now known by the name of the *Po*, which is celebrated by the poets.

Ovid calls it *Poplifer, Amor.* l. 2, el. 17.

Frigidus Eurotas populiferque Padus.

Claudian *Olorifer*, epist. 2.

Cycnus oloriferi venit ab amne Padi.

Lucan speaks of its inundations, l. 6, v. 272.

Sic pleni Padus ore tumens super aggere tutas
Excurrit ripas et totos concutit agros.

Ibid. l. 2, v. 416.

Non minor hic Nilo, sinon per plana jacentis
Ægypti Libycas Nilus stagnaret arenas.

It was also celebrated as the place where Phaeton was drowned.

Mart. l. 10, ep. 12.

Et Phaetontæi qui petis arva Padi.

Polyb. l. 2; *Mela*, l. 2; *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 6, ep. 31; *Solin.* c. 8.

PADUSA (*Geog.*) the most southern mouth of the Po, sometimes taken for the Po itself.

PÆAN (*Myth.*) a surname of Apollo.

PÆONIA (*Geog.*) a country of Macedonia, at the west of Strymon. *Liv.* l. 42; *Plin.* l. 21; *Paus.* l. 5.

PÆSTUM (*Geog.*) a town of Lucania, otherwise called *Posidonia*, which stood on the Sinus Pæstinus, now called the *Bay of Salerno*. It was famed for producing roses, which blowed twice a-year.

Prop. l. 4, el. 5.

Vidi ego odorati victura rosaria Pæsti
Sub matutino cocta jacere Noto.

Ovid. Met. l. 15, v. 708.

Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Pæsti.

Virg. Georg. l. 4, v. 119.

Forsitan et pingues hortos quæ cura colendi
Ornaret, canerem; biferique rosaria Pæsti.

Mart. l. 12, ep. 31.

Prataque nec bifero cessura rosaria Pæsto.

This town, the ruins of which are still to be seen, was an episcopal city in the early ages of Christianity, but was destroyed by the Saracens in 930. The site is still distinguished by the name of *Pæsti* among the natives. *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3.

PÆSTUM (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscriptions—PAE. PAI. PAIS. PAIST. PAISTANO. i. e. *Pæstanorum*, bearing for their types a trident, or a dolphin, &c.

PÆTUS, *Cæcinna* (*Hist.*) the husband of Arria. [Vide *Arria*]

PAGAN, *Blaise Francis, Count de* (*Biog.*) a French mathe-

matician, was born at Arragon in 1604, and died in 1665, leaving 'Traité des Fortifications,' 1645; 'Theoremes Geometriques,' 1651; 'Relation Historique et Géographique de la grand Rivière des Amazones dans l'Amerique,' &c. 1655.

PAGET, *William, first Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in London, educated at St. Paul's School, and at Cambridge, sent on different embassies by Henry VIII and Edward VI; but after having enjoyed the favour and confidence of these two princes, he was committed to the Fleet in 1551, through the intrigues of the duke of Northumberland, but on the accession of Mary he came again into favour, was constituted Lord Privy Seal 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, and died in 1563, at the age of 57.

PAGET, *William, fifth Lord,* was at first disposed to join the faction that afterwards overturned the state; but becoming sensible of the enormity of his offence, he made all the atonement in his power by a zealous adherence to the king, Charles I, having raised a regiment in his defence, which did good service at the battle of Edgehill.

PAGET, *William, sixth Lord,* joined in the revolution of 1688; was appointed in 1692 Ambassador Extraordinary to the Grand Seignor; assisted at the conclusion of peace between the Imperialists and Turks in 1698; and died in 1712.

PAGET (*Her.*) the name of a family which first obtained the peerage in 1550, in the reign of Edward VI, when William Paget above-mentioned was created baron Paget of Beaudesert, co. Stafford. Henry, seventh lord Paget, was advanced in 1714 to the dignity of earl of Uxbridge, and baron Burton of Burton, co. Stafford, which titles became extinct at the death of the second earl; but the barony of Paget devolved upon Henry Bayly Paget, second son of sir Nicholas Bayly, who was created in 1784 earl of Uxbridge; and his son Henry William was in 1815 still farther honoured with the title of marquis of Anglesey, as a reward for his brilliant services during the late war, but particularly at the battle of Waterloo, where he lost a leg.

PAGI, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French critic, of the Order of the Cordeliers, was born at Rognes, in Provence, in 1624, and died in 1699, leaving 'Critique sur les Annales de Baronius,' 4 vols. fol. Geneva, 1705 and 1727.

PAGI, *Francis,* nephew of the preceding, was born at Lambex, in Provence, in 1654, and died in 1721, leaving 'Breviarium Historico-Chronologico-Criticum,' 4 vols. 4to. 1717.

PAGIT, *Ephraim* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1575, educated at Chrish Church, and died in 1647, leaving 'Christianographia,' &c. 4to. London, 1635, and often reprinted; and 'Hæresiographia; or, a Description of the Heresies of later Times,' 4to. 1645, &c.

PAGNINUS, *Sanctus* (*Biog.*) an orientalist of Lucca, was born in 1466, and died in 1536, leaving a translation of the Bible from the Hebrew, and a Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

PAGON, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French divine, was born in 1626, and died in 1685, leaving among other things 'Examen du Livre qui porte pour titre Prejugez Legitimes contre les Calvinistes,' 2 vols. 12mo.

PAKENHAM (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and noble family of Pakenham, in the county of Suffolk, which enjoys the Irish peerage, conferred in 1756 on sir Thomas Pakenham, who was created a baron, by the title of baron of Longford, whose wife Elizabeth, of the family of Cuffe, was advanced in 1785 to the dignity of countess of Longford.

PAKENHAM, *Lord,* the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Longford.

PAKINGTON (*Her.*) the name of a family in Worcestershire, of which mention is made as early as Henry I. It at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1620 on sir John Pakington, knight, a great favourite of queen Elizabeth. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Party per chevron, *sable* and *argent*, in chief three mullets *or*, in base as many garbs *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath, an elephant passant *or*, armed *gules*.

PALÆMON, *Quintus Rhemnius Fannius* (*Biog.*) a grammarian in the age of Tiberius, to whom are ascribed an 'Ars Grammatica,' inserted in the 'Grammatici Antiqui;' and a work 'De Ponderibus et Mensuris.'

PALÆOLOGUS (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient and illustrious family of Constantinople, which rose to the dignity of emperor, in the persons of Constantine, Michael, Andronicus, John, and Manuel. [Vide *Constantine, Michaël, &c.*]

PALÆPHATUS (*Biog.*) an ancient Greek philosopher, whose treatise 'De Incredibilibus,' has been frequently reprinted; the edition of J. Fred. Fischer, 8vo. is reckoned the best. He is supposed by some to have flourished before Homer, and by others in the reign of Alexander the Great.

PALAFOX, *John de* (*Ecc.*) son of James de Palafox, marquis de Hanza, was born in 1600, made bishop of Los Angelos, in New Spain, in 1639, and bishop of Osina, or Osna, in Old Castile in 1653, and died in 1659, leaving 'Historia Real y Sagrada,' &c.; 'La Historia del Sitio,' &c.; 'Historia de la Conquista de la China,' &c.; besides numerous theological works.

PALÆSTINA (*Geog.*) vide *Palestine.*

PALAMEDES (*Myth.*) Παλαμήδης, a Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, detected the artifices of Ulysses, by which he wished to escape going on the expedition to Troy; in consequence of which the king of Ithaca afterwards forged a charge of treachery against him, and caused him to be stoned to death. *Euripid. in Phœniss.; Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 95; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 1.

PALATINUS, *Mons* (*Topog.*) the largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and in which Romulus laid the foundation of the Capitol. It is supposed to have received the name from the Palatini, who originally inhabited this mountain. *Cic. in Catil.* 1; *Var. de Ling. Latin.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 1; *Juv. Sat.* 9; *Sueton. in Aug.; Martial,* l. 1, ep. 7, &c.

PALEARIUS, *Aonius* (*Ecc.*) an Italian writer, descended from an ancient and noble family of Veroli, in the Campagna di Roma, was sentenced by the inquisition to be burnt on a charge of heresy, which sentence was executed upon him in 1566. He was the author of several works, among others, 'De Immortalitate Libri tres,' printed with Lucretius, 8vo. 1631, &c. They were all printed together under the title of 'Aonii Palearii Opera,' 8vo. Amst. 1696.

PALEOTTI, *Gabriel* (*Ecc.*) an Italian cardinal, descended from an illustrious family at Bologna, was born in 1524, raised to the dignity of the purple by Pius IV, created bishop of Bologna by Pius V, and died in 1597, leaving among his works as an author, 'De Imaginibus Sacris et Profanis,' 4to. 1582, &c.

PALERMO (*Geog.*) called by the Latins *Panormus* [vide *Panormus*], the capital of the island of Sicily, situated on the northern coast on the western shore of a bay, 130 m. W. Messina, 200 S. by W. Naples. Lon. 13° 20′ E. lat. 38° 6′ N. When taken by the Saracens in 821 this town became the capital of the island, and, under the Normans, it was made the metropolis of their empire.

PALES (*Myth.*) the goddess or god of sheepfolds and pastures among the Romans. *Var. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Paterc.* l. 1, &c.

PALESTINE (*Geog.*) פלשת, Παλαιστίνη, *Palæstina,* the name given by the Latins and Greeks to the country of the Philistines, which was afterwards called by the Jews *Judæa* [vide *Judæa*], but retained its ancient name in the time of the crusades.

PALESTRINA, *John Peter Louis* (*Biog.*) one of the most [illegible] composers, flourished in the 16th century, and left [illegible], which have been published in [illegible].

[illegible] ancient *Præneste*, a small town in [illegible] 20 m. E. Rome, which contains a [illegible] antiquity. [Vide *Præneste*]

PA[illegible] (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 174[illegible], educated at Cambridge, and died in 1805, leaving 'Horæ P[illegible],' 'Evidences of Christianity;' and other works, which have been several times reprinted, separately and collectively. [Vide Plate XX]

PALICI (*Myth.*) or *Palisci*, two deities particularly honoured in Sicily, who were said to have been the sons of Jupiter by Thalia, and to have been brought forth in that island. *Diodor.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 9; *Ovid. Met.* l. 5; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 5.

PALINGENIUS, *Marcellus* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born at Stellada, in Ferrara, in the 16th century, and is chiefly known by his 'Zodiacus Vitæ.'

PALINURUS (*Geog.*) now *Capo di Palinuro*, a promontory of Lucania, on the coast of modern Naples, near the Gulf of Policastro. Lon. 15° 10′ E. lat. 40° 2′ N. It received its name, according to the accounts of the poets, from Palinurus, the pilot of Æneas, who was murdered there, and his body left unburied.

PALISSY, *Bernard de* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born in 1524 at Agen, and died about 1590, leaving several discoveries in the art of enamelling as applied to stoneware, &c. He also wrote several works, of which a complete edition was published with his life in 4to. Paris, 1777.

PALK (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1782 on sir Laurence Palk; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Sable, an eagle displayed *argent*, beaked and legged *or*, within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest. On a semi-terrestrial globe, of the northern hemisphere *proper*, an eagle rising, as in the arms.

PALLADINO, *James* (*Ecc.*) an Italian prelate, became successively archbishop of Tarento, Florence, and Spoleto, and died in 1417, at the age of 65, while on a mission in Poland.

PALLADIO, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an Italian architect, was born in 1518, and died in 1580, leaving 'I quatro Libri dell' Architettura,' Venice, 1570, and oftentimes since reprinted; an edition was published in London in English, Italian, and French, 6 tom. in 2 vols. fol. 1715; reprinted at the Hague in 2 vols. fol. 1726; at Venice in 5 vols. fol. 1740; which has been followed by the edition of Scamozzi in 4 vols. fol. 1776–83. A collection of his designs was published by lord Burlington, entitled 'Fabriche Antiche Disegnate da Andrea Palladio, e date in luce da Ricardo, Conte de Burlington,' fol. 1730.

PALLADIUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia, and the friend of St. John Chrysostom, wrote 'Lausiaca,' or a History of the Anchorets or Hermits, which was published in Greek by Meursius at Amsterdam in 1619, and in Latin in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' He is supposed to be distinct from Palladius, another prelate, who wrote the Life of St. John Chrysostom, published in Gr. and Lat. 4to. Paris. 1680.

Palladius (*Biog.*) a Greek physician, whose treatise 'De Febribus' was published in 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1745.

Palladius, *Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus*, a writer, who flourished in the reign of Adrian, is now known by a poem, 'De Re Rustica,' published in 4to. Paris. 1536, or 1539; also inserted in the 'Scriptores de Re Rustica,' 8vo. Lugd. 1541.

Palladius, a poet and an historian in the 15th century, who wrote 'De Bello Turcico,' &c.

PALLAS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Minerva.

Pallas, a son of Evander, who was sent to the assistance of Æneas, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8.

Pallas (*Hist.*) a freedman and favourite of Claudius, who, in concert with Agrippina, poisoned his master the emperor, but was sometime after put to death by Nero, although the latter was indebted to him for his elevation to the empire. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12; *Sueton. in Claud.* c. 5; *Dio.* l. 60.

Pallas, *Peter Simon* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born at Berlin in 1741, and died in 1811, leaving 'Elenchus Zoophytorum;' 'Miscellanea Zoologica, &c.;' 'Spicilegia Zoologica;' 'Icones Insectarum præsertim Russiæ Siberiæque peculiarium,' &c. 1782; 'Flora Russica,' 1784; besides his 'Travels in Russia and Siberia,' &c.

PALLAVICINI (*Ecc.*) or *Pallavicino, Anthony*, a cardinal, and bishop of Pampeluna, &c. was born at Geneva in 1441, and died in 1507, after having been employed on several important missions by the popes Sixtus IV, Innocent VIII, Pius III, and Julius II.

Pallavicini, *John Baptiste*, was made cardinal by Leo X in 1517, and died in 1524, after having been employed by this pope and his successors, Adrian VI and Clement VII, on affairs of the greatest importance.

Pallavicini, *Sforza*, son of the marquis Pallavicini, was born at Rome in 1607, created a cardinal by Alexander VII in 1657, and died in 1667, after having distinguished himself in the service of this pope and his predecessor, Innocent X. He wrote 'Considerazione sopra l'Arte dello Stilo,' &c.; 'Dell' Istoria del Concilio di Trento, Parte terza,' 4to. Roma, 1664; the Latin version by Giattino, 3 vols. 4to. Amst. 1670.

Pallavicini, *Ferrante*, an Italian writer, and native of Placentia, was born in 1620, and beheaded in 1643, or 1644, for the virulence with which he had attacked the person of the pope in his writings. His works were first published collectively in 4 vols. 12mo. Venice, 1655, among which is a piece called 'Il Divortio Celeste,' full of coarse abuse against the Romish church; an English translation, under the title of 'Christ Divorced from the Church of Rome because of her Lewdness,' was published in 8vo. London, 1679.

PALLIOT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) historiographer to the king, was born in 1608 at Paris, and died in 1698, leaving 'Le Parlement de Bourgogne,' &c. fol. 1660; 'La vraie et parfaite Science des Armoiries de Gelliot,' &c. fol. 1660, &c.

PALLISER, *Sir Hugh* (*Hist.*) an English admiral, is principally known for his dispute with admiral Keppel in the battle off Ushant, which prevented the total defeat of the enemy, for which both were tried by a court-martial, when Keppel was honourably acquitted, and Palliser was censured. He was nevertheless esteemed a brave officer, and died governor of Greenwich in 1786, aged 65.

Palliser (*Her.*) the name of a family of Buckinghamshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1773 on admiral sir Hugh Palliser above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Per pale *sable* and *argent*, three lions rampant counterchanged.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *gules*, a demi-eagle, with wings elevated *or*.

PALLOR (*Myth.*) the goddess of Paleness, daughter of Mars and Venus, who was one of the attendants of Fear. The sacrifices offered to her were a dog or a sheep.

PALMA, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) an artist of Bergamo, and disciple of Titian, who emulated his master's manner, and with some success, in his St. Barbara.

Palma, *Jacob*, the *Younger*, so called in distinction from the preceding, his great uncle, died in 1628, in the 84th year of his age. He is considered as the last master of the good school, and the first of the bad period of the art at Venice.

PALMER, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) of the first family mentioned under *Heraldry*, whose father, sir Henry, lost his life in the defence of Calais, in the reign of Philip and Mary, was knighted for his valour at the taking of Cadiz.

Palmer, *Sir Thomas*, son of the preceding, was a distinguished loyalist during the rebellion, when he suffered much in his person and his goods for his integrity, and died in confinement.

Palmer, *Sir Geoffrey*, of the second family, took a different course from the preceding, and, by becoming a manager in the cause against the earl of Strafford, he served the rebel party; but, not being willing to join them in all their proceedings, he was for some time imprisoned, and at the restoration was made attorney-general to Charles II.

Palmer (*Her.*) the name of three families enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet.

Palmer of Dorney Court, a very ancient family, arrived at this honour in 1621, in the person of sir Thomas Palmer above-mentioned; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, two bars *gules*, each charged with three trefoils of the field in chief, a greyhound current *sable*.

Crest. A demi-panther rampant issuing flames out of his mouth and ears, holding a palm branch, all *proper*.

Motto. "Palma virtuti."

Palmer of Carlton, co. Northampton, arrived at this honour in the person of Geoffrey above-mentioned; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a chevron *or*, between three crescents *argent*.

Crest. A wyvern *or*, armed and langued *gules*.

Motto. — — —

Palmer of Wanlip, co. Leicester, arrived at this honour in 1791, in the person of sir Charles Thomas Palmer; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per chevron embattled *erminois* and *azure*, three martlets counterchanged, each charged on the breast with a trefoil slipped, those in chief *argent*, that in base *vert*.

Crest. A tower *argent*, charged with two trefoils in pale *vert*; on the battlements a blackbird *proper*.

Palmer, *Herbert* (*Biog.*) a puritan, was born at Wingham, educated at Cambridge, took a part in the rebellion by becoming one of the assembly of divines, and died in 1647, leaving 'Memorials of Godliness,' the thirteenth edition of which was printed in 12mo. 1708.

Palmer, *John*, a dissenter, who died in 1790, at the age of 61, published several works suited to his profession.

PALMERIUS (*Biog.*) or *James C. Paulmier de Grentesmenel*, a French scholar, was born in 1587, and died in 1670, leaving 'Observationes in optimos Auctores Græcos,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1668; 'Græciæ antiquæ Descriptio,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1678; besides some poems in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian.

PALMERSTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Temple [vide *Temple*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, an eagle displayed *sable*; second and third *argent*, two bars *sable*, each charged with three martlets *or*.

Crest. On a wreath a talbot sejant *sable*, gorged with a plain golden collar.

Supporters. Dexter, a lion regardant pæan; sinister, a horse regardant *argent*, with mane, tail, and hoofs *or*.

Motto. "Flecti non frangi."

PALMIERI, *Matthew* (*Hist.*) an Italian statesman and writer, was born at Florence in 1405, and died in 1475, after having filled the highest offices of the state, and been employed in various embassies. He compiled 'Cronica,' which was published at the end of Eusebius, without date or place, supposed to be Milan, 4to. 1475; reprinted at Venice, 4to. 1482. He also wrote 'Libro della Vita Civile,' 8vo. Firenza, 1529; 'La Vita di Nicola Acciaioli,' 4to. Firenza, 1588; and 'Citta di Vita,' a poem.

PALMYRA (*Geog.*) the capital of Palmyrene, a country on the eastern boundaries of Syria, was formerly distinguished by its queen Zenobia, but at present is an object of attraction to the traveller by the grandeur of its ruins. This once splendid city is now inhabited by about thirty Arab families, who have built their huts in the court of the great temple.

PALOMINO, *Don Acislo Antonio y Velasco* (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter and writer, was born at Bujalance, and died in 1726, after having acquired a considerable reputation in his art. He wrote 'El Museo Pictorico y Escala Optica,' 2 vols. fol. 1715, and 'El Parnaso Espanol Pintoresco laureado,' &c. Madrid, 1724.

PALSGRAVE, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar, who flourished in the reign of Henry VII and VIII, wrote 'L'Eclaircissement de la Language Françoise,' fol. 1530, and a literal translation into English of a Latin comedy called 'Acolastus,' 1540.

PAMELIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a Flemish scholar, was born at Bruges in 1536, and died in 1587, leaving commentaries upon Tertullian and Cyprian, also 'Catalogus Commentariorum veterum Selectorum in Universa Biblia,' 8vo. Antv. 1566; 'Conciliorum Paralipomena;' 'De non admittendis una in Republica diversarum Religionum Exercitiis,' 8vo. 1589; 'Micrologus de Ecclesiasticis Observationibus,' &c.

PAMMACHUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Roman of noble birth, who, becoming a convert to Christianity, embraced a monastic life after the death of his wife Paulina, and died in 410, after founding an hospital at Oporto. He was the friend of St. Jerom, who speaks much in commendation of him.

PAMPELUNA (*Geog.*) a considerable town of Navarre in the north of Spain, situated on the banks of the Orga, 62 miles E. S. E. Bilboa, 200 N. E. Madrid. Lon. 40' W. lat. 42° 49' N.

History of Pampeluna.

Pampeluna, called in Latin *Pompelon* [vide *Pompelon*], was the capital of the Gascons, when Charlemagne passed into Spain, and taking it caused its walls to be levelled. When Navarre came into the possession of the Spaniards, Philip II erected a fortress there, which has since been considered one of its strong holds. Several obstinate conflicts were fought in the neighbourhood of this place, when the French were compelled to evacuate Spain. Pampeluna is a bishop's see, and is said to have been one of the first places that embraced Christianity. Its bishopric is certainly one of the oldest, having been abolished on the invasion of the Moors, and restored on their expulsion. John XXII made this see suffragan of Saragossa, but Gregory XIII attached it to the archiepiscopal see of Burgos. A council was assembled at Pampeluna in 1032 in order to re-establish the prelate in this see, who had been driven away by the barbarians; and two diocesan synods were held in 1315 and 1459. *De Marc. Hist. de Bearn.*; *Oihenart. Not. utriusque Vascon.*

PAMPHILUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a priest of Cæsarea, in Palestine, and a martyr, suffered during the persecution of Maximus, A. D. 348. Whilst he was in confinement he composed an apology for Origen, which was finished by Eusebius, who had so great a veneration for Pamphilus that he wished to bear his name. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 6, 7, &c.; *Phot. Cod.* 118; *Baron. Annal.*

Pamphilus, a Roman family, which gave birth to Innocent X.

Pamphilus, *Benedict*, a grand nephew of pope Innocent X, was honoured with the purple by Innocent XI in 1681, declared legate of Boulogne in 1690, and died in 1730.

Pamphilus (*Biog.*) a painter of Macedonia in the age of Philip, who had Apelles for one of his pupils. *Plin.* l. 35.

Pamphilus, a disciple of Plato, and preceptor to Epicurus, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius, and Athenæus; also a grammarian of Alexandria.

PAMPHYLIA (*Bibl.*) Παμφυλία, or *Pamphilia*, Παμφιλία, the country mentioned under *Geography*, where Paul and Barnabas preached. *Acts* xiii.

Pamphylia (*Geog.*) a province of Asia Minor, anciently called *Mopsopia*, was bounded on the S. by a part of the Mediterranean, on the E. by Cilicia, on the N. by Pisidia, and on the W. by Lycia. It forms at present a part of the province which the Turks call Caramania. Its principal cities were Perga, Aspendus, Termessus, and Attalia, now *Satalia*, which is the capital. Its principal rivers were Caraccas, Cestrus, Eurymedon, &c.

Stat. Silv. l. 1, carm. 4.

Hunc quoque perque novem timuit Pamphylia menses.

Lucan. l. 8, v. 249.

—— *Pamphylia puppi*
Occurrit tellus.

PAMPINIANUS (*Hist.*) vide *Papinianus*.

PAN (*Myth.*) the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and all the inhabitants of the country. He is said to have been the son of Mercury, and the inventor of the flute; but he was a monster in his form, having two small horns on his head, and a flat nose, with legs and feet like those of a goat.

Hom. in Hymn.

—— Ἑρμείαο φίλον γόνον ἔννεπε Μοῦσα,
Αἰγοπόδην, δικέρωτα, φιλόκροτον.

Bion. Idyll. 3.

Ὡς εὗρε πλαγίαυλον ὁ Πὰν, ὡς αὐλὸν Ἀθάνα.

Virg. Eclog. 2, v. 33.

Pan primus calamos cerâ conjungere plures
Instituit; Pan curat oves, oviumque magistros.

Ibid. Eclog. 8, v. 24.

Panaque qui primus calamos non passus inertes.

Propert. l. 3, el. 3.

Ergo Musarum, et Sileni patris imago
Fictilis, et calami Pan Tegeæ tui.

Theocrit. in Thalys.

Κὴν μὲν ταῦθ' ἔρδοις, ὦ Πὰν φίλε, μὴ τίτυ παῖδες
Ἀρκαδικοὶ σκίλλαισιν ὑπὸ πλευράς τε καὶ ὤμως
Τανίκα μαστίσδοιεν, ὅκα κρία τυτθὰ παρείη.

He was particularly honoured in Arcadia.

Virg. Eclog. 10.

Pan Deus Arcadiæ venit.

Ovid. Fast. l. 2.

Pana Deum pecoris veteres coluisse feruntur
Arcades, Arcadiis pluribus ille jugis.

Horat. l. 1, od. 4.

—— *Deum cui pecus, et nigri*
Colles Arcadiæ placent.

Orpheus derives his name from πὰν, everything, being the god of all nature.

Πᾶνα καλῶ κρατερόν τε θεὸν, κόσμοιο τὸ σύμπαν
Οὐρανὸν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν, ἰδὲ χθόνα παμβασίλειαν
Καὶ πῦρ ἀθάνατον· τάδε γὰρ μέλη ἐστὶ τα Πανός.

The pine was sacred to this deity.

Propert. l. 1, el. 18.

Vos eritis testes, si quos habet arbor honores,
Fagus, et Arcadio pinus amata deo.

Ovid. Fast. l. 1.

Pan videt hanc, pinuque caput præcinctus acutâ.

Lucret. l. 4.

—— *Cum Pan*
Pinea semiferi capitis velamina quassans.

Apollod. l. 1; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 16, ep. 23; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 5; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Serv. in Virg. &c.*

Pan (*Numis.*) this deity is commonly represented on medals or gems, as in the annexed figure, and sometimes sitting on a rock, or at the foot of a tree, &c.



PANACEA (*Myth.*) a goddess, daughter of Æsculapius, who presided over health. *Cels.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 35; *Lucret.* l. 4; *Lucan.* l. 9.

PANÆTIUS (*Hist.*) a stoic philosopher of Rhodes, a disciple of Antipater of Tarsus, A. C. 138, who, by his interest with Scipio Africanus, procured great immunities for his native place. He wrote a treatise on the duties of man commended by Cicero. *Cic. de Offic. &c.*; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 8; *Athen.* l. 13; *Schol. Aristoph.*; *Suidas.*

PANARD, *Charles Francis* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Couville, near Chartres in 1691, and died in 1764, leaving several works, which were published under the title of 'Theatre et Œuvres diverses,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1763.

PANCIROLLUS, *Guy* (*Biog.*) the descendant from an illustrious family at Reggio, was born in 1523, and died in 1599, leaving, 1. 'Commentarii in Notitiam utriusque Imperii et de Magistratibus,' &c. fol. Venet. 1593, often reprinted, and inserted in Grævius' Thesaurus. 2. 'De Numismatibus Antiquis.' 3. 'De quatuordecim Regionibus Urbis Romæ,' printed in the Leyden edition of the 'Notitia' in 1608. 4. 'Rerum Memorabilium jam olim Deperditorum,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1599, &c. [Vide Plate XXII.]

PANDA (*Myth.*) two deities, who presided over the opening of roads. *Varr. de Pop. Rom.* l. 1; *Arnob. adv. Gent.* l. 4, &c.

PANDARUS (*Myth.*) Πάνδαρος, a son of Lycaon, who assisted the Trojans in the war against the Greeks, and broke the truce which had been made between the two powers by wounding Menalaus. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, &c.; *Virg. Æn.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 112; *Strab.* l. 14, &c.

Pandarus, a native of Crete, who was punished with death for being accessory to the theft of Tantalus. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 20; *Hygin. Fab.* 82; *Paus.* l. 10, &c.

PANDION (*Hist.*) Πανδίων, a king of Athens, son of Erichthon and Pasithea, who succeeded to the throne, A. C. 1437, and died of grief, after a reign of 40 years, at the treatment which his daughter Philomela received from her brother-in-law Tereus.

Pandion II, son of Cecrops II, succeeded his father, A. M. 2726, A. C. 1308, and reigned 50 years. Mythologists have invented many fables respecting these two kings. *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 48; *Ovid, Met.* l. 6; *Paus.* l. 1; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Meurs. de Regn. Attic.* l. 1.

PANDORA (*Myth.*) Πανδώρη, the first woman, who was made of clay by Jupiter at the request of Vulcan, and became the wife of Epimetheus, and presented him with a box, the gift of Jupiter. On opening this box there issued forth a multitude of evils, which spread over the earth. *Hesiod. Oper. et Dies.* v. 81; *Hygin. Fab.* 142.

PANEUS (*Biog.*) a painter, who painted the battle of Marathon, and other things, which adorned the temple of Jupiter Olympius.

PANNONIA (*Geog.*) a country of Europe, bounded on the E. by Upper Mœsia, S. by Dalmatia, W. by Noricum, and N. by the Danube; comprehending the modern provinces of Croatia, Carniola, Sclavonia, Bosnia, Windisch, March, with part of Servia, and of the kingdoms of Hungary and Austria. The chief towns were Sigesta, or Sixia, now *Siseck* in Croatia; Petovia, or Petovium, now *Petau* in Stiria; Emona, or Hamona, now *Lower Laubach*; Nauportium, now *Upper Laubach* in Carniola; Vindobona, now *Vienna* in Austria; Sirmium, now *Belgrade*; and

Taurum, now *Weissemburg*. Pannonia was originally divided into Upper and Lower. Its inhabitants, who were of Celtic origin, were first attacked by Julius Cæsar, and conquered by Tiberius, having been previously conquered by Philip and Alexander some ages before. *Strab.* l. 4; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 2; *Tibull.* l. 4; *Lucan.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 3.

PANNONIA (*Numis.*) is represented on medals, as in the annexed figures, dressed after the fashion of the country; the two women, in fig. 2, standing for the two divisions of Pannonia; inscriptions PANNONIA TR. POT. COS. II. S. C. &c.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



PANOPE (*Myth.*) or *Panopæa*, one of the Nereides, whom sailors generally invoked in storms. *Virg. Æn.* l. 5; *Flacc.* l. 1.

PANORMITA (*Biog.*) vide *Beccadelli.*

PANORMUS (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, now *Palermo*, the capital built by the Phœnicians on the north-west part of the island. It derives its name from πᾶν ὅρμος, *totus portus*, from the excellence of its harbour. [Vide *Palermo*] It was the strongest hold of the Carthaginians in that island, and was not taken by the Romans without great difficulty. *Diodor.* l. 22; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Sil. Ital.* l. 14.

PANORMUS (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on some medals by the inscriptions ΠΑΝ.—ΠΑΝΟΡΜΟΣ—ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΑΝ. The inhabitants honoured Hercules, Bacchus, and Jupiter on their medals.

PANSA, *C. Vibius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, who, with A. Hirtius, pursued the murderers of Cæsar, and was killed in battle near Mutina. *Cic. Phil.* 5; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 3; *Dio.* l. 46; *Plut. et Appian.*

PANTÆNUS (*Ecc.*) a Christian philosopher of the Stoic sect, and a native of Sicily, who was sent about the year 180 to Ethiopia to preach the Gospel there. *St. Clem. Strom.* l. 1; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 5; *S. Hieron. in Catalog.*

PANTALEON, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a physician and historian, was born at Basle in 1522, and died in 1595, leaving, among other works, 'Posographia Heroum et illustrium Virorum Germaniæ,' fol. Basil. 1565; 'Historia Militaris Ordinis Johannitarum,' &c.; 'Chronographia Ecclesiæ Christi,' 1568; 'Diarium Historicum,' &c.

PANTHEA (*Hist.*) the wife of Abradates, who killed herself on the body of her husband when slain in battle. [Vide *Abradates*]

PANVINIUS, *Onuphrius* (*Biog.*) a scholar and antiquary of Verona, was born in 1529, and died in 1568, leaving 'Fasti Consulares,' published by Sigonius, Venet. 1557; 'De Antiquis Romanorum Nominibus;' 'De Principibus Romanis;' 'De Republica,' &c. many of which are to be found in Grævius' Thesaurus. He was preparing a general History of the Popes and Cardinals when he died.

PANYASIS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet said to have been the uncle or cousin of Herodotus the historian. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Athen.* l. 2.

PANZER, *George Wolfgang Francis* (*Biog.*) a bibliographer, was born in 1729 at Sulzbach, in the Upper Palatinate, and died in 1805, leaving 'Annales Typographicæ,' &c. 11 vols. 4to. 1793—1803; besides Annals of German Literature, and some other works in German.

PAOLI, *Hyacinth* (*Hist.*) a native of Corsica, and one of its chief magistrates in 1735, had considerable influence among his countrymen; but, owing to the distraction which prevailed there, he retired to Naples, where he died.

PAOLI, *Pascal*, son of the preceding, rendered himself famous by the resistance which he made to the government of the Genoese, who, by the aid of the French, reduced the Corsicans, and rendered all his services unavailing. When the island was conquered, he retired to England in 1769, and died in privacy in 1807.

PAOLUCCIO, *Paul Anafeste* (*Hist.*) a noble Venetian, elected, for his services to the state, the first doge of Venice in 697. He died in 717.

PAPHIA (*Myth.*) a surname of Venus, from *Paphos*, where she was worshipped.

PAPHLAGONIA (*Geog.*) Παφλαγονία, a country of Asia Minor, now *Penderachia*, situated at the W. of the river Halys, by which it was separated from Cappadocia. *Herod.* l. 1; *Cic. pro Rull.* 2; *Strab.* l. 4, &c.

PAPHOS (*Geog.*) a famous city of the island of Cyprus, now *Baffa*, founded, as some suppose, about 1184 years before the Christian æra by Agapenor at the head of a colony from Arcadia. It is celebrated as the favourite abode of Venus, who was honoured here by many unhallowed rites.

Virg. Æn. l. 1, v. 419.

Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos.

Horat. l. 1, od. 30.

O Venus regina Cnidi Paphique
Sperne dilectam Cypron.

Hom. Odyss. l. 8; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3; *Clem. Alexand. Strom. &c.*

PAPHOS (*Numis.*) this island struck many medals, bearing, for the most part, a figure of Venus or Cupid, or both, and frequently the figure of a temple, intended to represent the famous temple sacred there to the goddess; inscriptions ΒΑ. ΝΙΚΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΠΑΦΙΩΝ, i. e. *Regis Nicoclis Paphiorum*; sometimes also with the name of Ptolemy for the kings of Egypt, in honour of whom they struck medals, and the years of their reign, as ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Α. Λ. ΠΑ., i. e. *Ptolemæi Regis anno primo Paphiorum, &c.*

PAPIA (*Geog.*) vide *Ticinum.*

PAPIAS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Hierapolis, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, wrote five books of Expositions of the Discourses of our Lord, of which fragments only are to be found in the writings of Irenæus and Eusebius.

PAPIAS (*Biog.*) a grammarian in the eleventh century, was the author of 'Elementarium Doctrinæ Rudimentum,' a glossary, which appeared at Venice in 1496.

PAPILLON, *Philibert* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of Dijon, and a critic, was born in 1666, and died in 1738, leaving 'La Bibliotheque des Auteurs de Bourgogne,' 2 vols. fol. Dijon, 1742.

PAPILLON. the name of a family of engravers on wood, of whom John Baptist Michael Papillon, the grandson, was the most skilful. He died in 1776, leaving 'Traité Historique et Pratique de la Gravure en Bois.'

PAPIN, *Denys* (*Biog.*) a physician and chemist of Blois in the 17th century, is known by the chemical machine called Papin's Digester, of which he published an account in 4to. London, 1681; and in French, Paris, 1682, &c.

PAPIN, *Isaac*, of the same family, who left the Protestant religion to return to the Romish church, and died in 1709, was the author of several polemical works, which made a noise in his day.

PAPINIANUS, *Æmilius* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, and a prætorian prefect under Severus, was beheaded by order of Caracalla, because he refused to write an apology for the murder of Geta. He was the author of many works, which procured him the titles of the *Honour of Jurisprudence*, and the *Treasure of the Laws*. They have been published under the title of 'Papinianus seu optimi ICTI et veri Forma in Æmilio Papiniano Spectata a Bavia Voorda,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1770.

PAPIRIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) the name of a patrician family, an-

ciently called *Papirii,* which rose to great distinction in the state under the surnames of Crassus, Cursor, Pretus, Prætextatus, Maso, Carbo, &c. [Vide *Papirius*]

PAPIRIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) this family is distinguished on medals by the surnames of Maso and Carbo, C. PAPIRIUS MASO.—C. PAPIRIUS CARBO.—CN. CARBO. C. F. M. SILAN. L. F.

PAPIRIUS (*Hist.*) a patrician, chosen Rex Sacrorum, after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.

PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, *L.* a consul and colleague of L. Sempronius, U. C. 310, A. C. 444, was afterwards twice censor. *Liv.* l. 4.

PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, *M.* was created dictator U. C. 422, A. C. 332, on the threatened invasion of Italy by the Gauls.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR, *L.* a Roman dictator, and one of the greatest captains of his age, triumphed over the Samnites U. C. 429, A. C. 325. After being a consul three times he was chosen a second time dictator, when he gained another signal advantage over that people. It was this Papirius who ordered his Master of the Horse, Q. Fabius, to be put to death for fighting contrary to orders, although he had been successful. The latter saved his life by an appeal to the people. *Liv.* l. 8, 9, &c.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR, *L.* son of the preceding, was once censor and twice consul, during whose consulship the war with the Samnites was terminated, in consequence of the numerous successes obtained by himself and his father.

PAPIRIUS, a Roman, surnamed *Prætextatus,* from the wit which he displayed in his youth, was taken to the senate by his father to hear the debates, and when pressed by his mother to inform her what had been passing, he replied that it had been deliberated whether one man should have two wives, or one woman two husbands; upon which the mother assembled the matrons the next day, who in a body went to the senate to petition that it might become a law for one woman to have two husbands. On the cause of this singular petition being known, a law was made to prohibit all young people from being present for the future at the deliberations of the senate except this Papirius.

PAPIRIUS (*Biog.*) author of the collection of 'Leges Regiæ a Romulo, aliisque Romanorum Regibus latæ,' 4to. Rom. 1583, is supposed to have flourished upwards of 500 years before the Christian æra.

PAPIRIUS, *Masson,* vide *Masson.*

PAPPUS (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished in the fourth century, was the author of 'Collectio Mathematica, Libri VIII,' published with the Latin version and notes of Commandine, fol. 1588 and 1660.

PARABOSCO, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) an Italian comic writer, of Placentia in the sixteenth century, was the author of six comedies, the best edition of which is said to be that of Venice, 2 vols. 12mo. 1560; besides which he published 'Lettere Amorose,' &c. Venice. 1545; and 'Rime,' &c. 8vo. 1547; and novels after the manner of Boccace, inserted in the 'Novelliero Italiano,' 26 vols. 8vo. 1791.

PARACELSUS, *Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus* (*Biog.*) a physician of an eccentric character, and a native of Switzerland, was born in 1493, and died in 1541, leaving a number of works, which appeared in 3 vols. fol. Genev. 1658.

PARADIN, *William* (*Biog.*) a French historian of the sixteenth century, was the author of 'Historia Galliæ,' &c. 1550; 'Historia sui Temporis,' 1558; 'Annales de Bourgogne,' fol. 1566; 'L'Histoire d'Aristee touchant la Traduction de la Loi de Moyse;' 'Les Memoires de l'Histoire de Lyon,' &c.

PARCÆ (*Myth.*) three powerful goddesses, namely, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, daughters of Nox and Erebus, who presided over the destinies of men. The youngest of the sisters, Clotho, presided over the moment in which we are born; Lachesis spun out all the events of life; and Atropos cut the thread of human life with a pair of scissors; whose different functions are expressed in this ancient verse,

Clotho colum retinet, Lachesis net, et Atropos occat.

The name of Parcæ, according to Varro, is derived *a partu,* or *parturiendo,* because they presided over the birth of men; but Servius derives it with more probability, by antiphrasis, from *parcere,* to spare; *quod nemini parcant,* because they spare no one. By the Greeks they are called Μοῖραι ἀπὸ τȣ͂ μείρειν, i. e. *a dividendo vel partiendo,* from disposing events.

Hesiod. Theog. v. 219.

Καὶ Μοίρας καὶ κῆρας ἐγείνατο νηλεοποίνας.

Orph. Hymn. in Parc.

Μοῖραι ἀπειρεσίαι Νυκτὸς φίλα τέκνα μελαίνης.

They are designated by the poets by various epithets, indicative of their office, as

By Horace, *iniquæ,* l. 2, od. 6.

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ.

By Propertius, *immites,* l. 4, el. 11.

Immites habuit Cornelia Parcas.

By Tibullus, *tristes,* l. 3, el. 3.

Aut si fata negant reditus, tristesque sorores.

By Ovid, *tetricæ.*

Moverunt tetricas jam pia vota deas.

By Statius, *graves, Sylv.* l. 2.

O sævæ nimirum gravesque Parcæ.

By Martial, *inexorabiles,* l. 4, ep. 5.

Lanificas nulli tres exorare sorores
Contigit: observant quem statuere diem.

They also attributed veracity to the Parcæ.

Horat. Carm. Sicul.

Vosque veraces cecinisse Parcæ.

Catull. in Argonaut.

Talia præfantes quondam, felicia Pelei
Carmina divino cecinerunt omine Parcæ.

Tibull. l. 1, c. 7.

Hunc cecinere diem Parcæ fatalia nentes
Stamina, non ulli dissolvenda deo.

Senec. in Her. Fur.

Duræ peragunt pensa sorores.

Hom. Il. l. 20; *Pind. Olymp.* od. 10; *Euripid. in Iphig.*; *Callimach. in Dian.*; *Apollon.* l. 1; *Hygin. Præf. Fab.*; *Apul. Met.* 11; *Tertull. apud Turneb.* l. 18; *Aul. Gell.* l. 3; *Claudian. de Rap. Proserp.*

PARCÆ (*Numis.*) these deities are commonly represented with a distaff in each hand, and sometimes one has a distaff and the two others a sceptre and a sistrum, &c.

PARCIEUX (*Biog.*) or *De Parcieux, Anthony,* a mathematician, was born in 1703, and died in 1768, leaving 'Tables Astronomiques,' 4to. 1740; 'Traité de Trigonometrie Rectiligne,' &c.; 'Essai sur les Probabilités de la Durée de la Vie Humaine,' &c.

PARDIES, *Ignatius Gascon* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician and philosopher, was born in 1636 at Pau, in Gascony, and died in 1673, leaving, 1. 'Horologium Thaumaticum duplex,' 4to. 1662. 2. 'Dissertatio de Motu et Natura Cometarum,' 8vo. 1665. 3. 'Discours du Mouvement local,' 12mo. 1670. 4. 'Elemens de Geometrie,' 12mo. 1670, translated into English and other languages. 5. 'Globi Cœlestis in Tabulam planam redacti Descriptio,' fol. 1675, &c. Parts of his works were printed together at the Hague, 12mo. 1691, and Lyons, 1725.

PARE, *Ambrose* (*Biog.*) a French surgeon, was born at

Lavil in 1509, and died in 1590, leaving several works, which were published in one folio volume.

PAREJA, Juan de (Biog.) a painter and slave, who was born in the West Indies, and died in 1670, excelled in portrait painting, which procured him his liberty from his master Diego Velasquez, with whom however he remained until his death.

PARENT, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1666, and died in 1716, leaving 'Elemens de Mechanique et de Physique;' 'Recherches de Mathematique et de Physique;' 'Arithmetique Théoro-pratique,' &c.

PAREUS, *John Philip* (*Biog.*) a critic of Germany, was born at Hembach in 1576, and died about 1648, leaving 'Lexicon Plautinum;' 'Analecta Plautina,' &c.

PAREUS, *Daniel*, son of the preceding, who was killed by some robbers in 1635, wrote 'Mellificium Atticum;' 'Medulla Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ;' 'Historia Bavarico-Palatina,' 1633; 'Spicilegium Subsecivum, or Notes on Quintilian;' besides an edition of Lucretius.

PARGA (*Geog.*) a sea-port on the coast of Albania, 30 m. S. W. Joannina.

History of Parga.

This town, which excited the sympathies of a certain description of politicians in Parliament in the year 1819, was built in the decline of the Roman empire; but is hardly mentioned in history before the year 1401, when it entered into an alliance with Venice, which continued until the subversion of the latter state in 1797. Parga being then independent of the Pacha of Albania, afforded an asylum to malcontents of all descriptions, so as to render it a troublesome neighbour to the Albanian government; in consequence of which Ali Pacha marched against it in 1814 with a military force; but through the interference of Great Britain a negotiation was entered into, which terminated in the surrender of the place, on condition that Ali should pay a compensation to such as chose to evacuate the place. This evacuation took place in 1819, when the greater part of the Pargiots removed to the Ionian Islands.

PARIS (*Myth.*) Πάρις, also called *Alexander*, the son of Priam, king of Troy, was made the judge between the three goddesses Juno, Minerva, and Venus, to determine which was the most beautiful; and having given the palm to Venus, she procured for him, according to her promise, the most beautiful woman, namely, Helen, the wife of Menelaus, whom he carried from Sparta to Troy, which was the cause of the Trojan war, and the consequent destruction of the city. *Hom. Il. passim.; Euripid. in Iphig.; Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Div. &c.; Virg. Æn.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.; Horat.; Ovid. &c.*

PARIS, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an English historian, and Benedictine monk, of the congregation of Clugny, in the monastery of St. Alban's, who died in 1259, is well known by his 'Historia Major,' which was first printed at London in 1571, and several times since. To the editions of 1640 and 1684 have been added from his MSS. 'Vitæ duorum Offarum, Merciæ Regum,' &c. [Vide Plate XXV]

PARIS (*Geog.*) the capital of France, situated on the Seine, in the Isle of France, 260 m. S. by E. London, 270 S. by W. Amsterdam, 700 W. Vienna, 750 N. W. Rome, and 1400 S. W. St. Petersburg. Lon. 2° 20′ E. lat. 48° 50′ N.

History of Paris.

Paris, called in Latin *Lutetia Parisii*, and *Lutetia Parisiorum*, was taken in the fifth century by the Franks, when it was constituted the capital of their kingdom. It was improved by Charlemagne, and surrounded with walls at the end of the 12th century; these were enlarged and strengthened by Francis I and Henry IV. In the reign of Louis XIV the Boulevards were thrown down, and since that period Paris has received considerable embellishment. Paris is a bishop's see, and was the seat of some councils, as in 360, 551, 557, 573, 577, 614, 825, 829, 847, 1059, 1145, 1185, 1188, 1196, 1212, 1284, 1290, 1302, 1344, 1379, 1398, 1429, 1528, &c.

PARISII (*Geog.*) a people and city of Celtic Gaul, now *Paris* [Vide *Paris*]

PARISOT (*Biog.*) or *Norbert, Peter*, a writer against the Jesuits, was born in 1697 at Bar-le-Duc, and died in 1770, leaving his work against the Jesuits, which was printed in 6 vols. 4to.

PARIUM (*Geog.*) Πάριον, now *Kamaris*, a town of Mysia, near the Propontis, which was built by the inhabitants of the island Paros. It became a Roman colony in the reign of Adrian, and received the names of Julia Augusta and Hadriana. *Strab.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 7.

PARIUM (*Numis.*) this town is known by its medals, bearing the inscriptions—PARIO CONDITORI.—COL. JUL. AUG. PARIA.—ΠΑΡΙ. ΠΑΡΙΩΝ, or C. G. I. H. P. i. e. *Colonia Gemella Juliana Hadriana Paria. Vaillant. Col. Golz. Græc. Insul.*

PARKER, *Sir Hyde, Bart.* (*Hist.*) an English admiral, of the first baronet's family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself on many occasions in the service of his king and country; but particularly as vice-admiral, at the memorable action with the Dutch in 1781 on the Dogger Bank. In the following year he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Fleet in the West Indies, and leaving England in the Cato, he wooded and watered at Rio Janeiro, and after sailing from that place was never heard of more, whence it is concluded that he perished by fire.

PARKER, *Sir Peter, Bart.* another English admiral, of the second baronet's family, rose from the rank of lieutenant, which he held in 1743, to that of the admiral of the fleet in 1794, and died in 1811.

PARKER, *Sir Peter, Bart.* grandson of the preceding, distinguished himself as a captain in the royal navy, and was mortally wounded in 1814, while storming the American camp at Bellaise, near Baltimore.

PARKER, *Matthew* (*Ecc.*) the second Protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1504 at Norwich, educated at Cambridge, and after experiencing the favour of Henry VIII and Edward VI, and the vicissitudes which attended the Protestants in the reign of queen Mary, he was on the accession of Elizabeth raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury in 1559, and died in 1575. He had a principal hand in framing the Church of England service and establishment as it now exists. [Vide Plate XIX] To the University of Cambridge he was a most munificent benefactor, founding many fellowships and scholarships. He was also the first founder of the Society of Antiquaries.

PARKER, *Samuel*, an English prelate, of no honourable character, became from a puritan and a rebel, a violent partisan in the good cause of order and government, by which he obtained preferment in the church in the reign of Charles II, and by his servile compliances to the court of James II, procured his nomination to the see of Oxford. He died unlamented in 1687, leaving among his works, as an author, 'Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1665; 'A free and impartial Censure of the Platonic Philosophy,' 1666; 'A Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity;' 'Disputationes de Deo et Providentia Divina;' 'Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature and of the Christian Religion,' 4to. 1681. 'The Case of the Church of England briefly stated in the three first and fundamental Principles of a Christian Church,' &c.

PARKER (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy the peerage, and three which enjoy the baronetage. The first family entitled to notice is that of the earl of Macclesfield, which is said to have been anciently written Le Parker, and to have resided in Staffordshire. This family was raised to distinction by Thomas Parker, Lord High Chancellor, who was created a baron in 1715, by the title of baron of Macclesfield, co. Chester, and in 1721 was advanced to the dignities of viscount Parker of Ewelme, co. Oxford, and earl of Macclesfield, co. Chester. [Vide *Macclesfield*]

PARKER, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Macclesfield.

PARKER, an ancient family of North Molton, in Devonshire, was elevated to the peerage in the person of John Parker, who was created in 1784 a peer, by the title of baron Boringdon of Boringdon, co. Devon; and his son, the second lord, was advanced in 1815 to the dignities of viscount Boringdon and earl of Morley. [Vide *Morley*]

PARKER, a family of London, descended from a junior branch of the preceding family, attained to the honour of the baronetage in 1681, in the person of sir Hugh Parker, alderman of London, and ancestor of sir Hyde Parker, the admiral above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* a buck's head, caboshed between two flanches *argent.*

Crest. A dexter hand and arm in a slashed sleeve *gules,* with a little cuff *argent,* the shirt seen through the slashes *proper,* holding a buck's horn erect (or piece of coral) *gules.*

PARKER, another family of Essex, of naval distinction, received the honour of the baronetage in 1782, in the person of admiral sir Peter Parker, father of the admiral above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* on a chevron between three keys in pale *argent,* as many fleurs-de-lis of the field.

Crest. An elephant's head and neck, charged on the neck with a fesse *argent,* charged with three fleurs-de-lis *gules.*

PARKER, the third family of Harburn, co. Warwick, received the honour of the baronetage in 1797, in the person of admiral sir William Parker; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine,* an anchor *azure,* between three escallops *gules,* on a chief wavy of the second, a naval coronet *or.*

Crest. On a naval coronet *azure,* a stag statant *argent;* behind him issuing from the coronet in pale, a branch of laurel.

PARKER, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) son of the Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford above-mentioned, who died in 1730, was the author of an English translation of Cicero, 'De Finibus,' 5vo. 1702; an Abridgement of the Ecclesiastical Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomenes, and Theodoret, 'Bibliotheca Biblica,' 6 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1720; besides which he published a Latin MS. of his father's, containing the history of his own time, under the title of 'Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris Samuelis Parkeri Episcopi de Rebus sui Temporis Commentariorum Libri quatuor,' 8vo. 1726.

PARKHURST, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1511 at Guildford, in Surrey, educated at Oxford, left England in the reign of queen Mary, was nominated to the see of Norwich in 1560, and died in 1574. He was one of the Translators of the Bishop's Bible; but is better known to the literary world as a Latin poet, particularly as the author of 'Ludicra, sive Epigrammata Juvenilia.'

PARKHURST, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine and lexicographer, was born in 1728, educated at Rugby School and Cambridge, and died in 1797, leaving 'An Hebrew and English Lexicon, without Points,' &c. 1762; 'A Greek and English Lexicon,' 4to. 1769; which have been frequently reprinted since.

PARKINS, *John* (*Biog.*) a law-writer, who died about 1544, wrote 'Perutilis Tractatus, sive Explanatio quorundam Capitulorum valde necessaria,' Lond. 1530, 1532, 1541, 1545, 1567, 1597, 1601, and 1639; besides two English translations in 1642 and 1657.

PARKINSON, *John* (*Biog.*) an English herbalist in the 15th and 16th centuries, published 'Paradisi in Sole,' 'Paradisus Terrestris,' &c. fol. London, 1629 and 1656; and 'Theatrum Botanicum,' &c. fol. 1640.

PARKYNS (*Her.*) the name of a family originally seated at Upton, co. Berks, which received the honour of the baronetcy for its distinguished services during the rebellion. Sir Thomas Boothby Parkyns, the third baronet, was created in 1795 baron Rancliffe.

PARMA (*Geog.*) a city in the north of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, situated on the banks of the river Parma, 30 m. W. by N. Modena, 70 S. E. Milan. Lon. 10° 20′ E. lat. 44° 40′ N.

History of Parma.

Parma, which bears its ancient name, is said to have been founded by the Etrurians, from whom it passed to the Romans, and is noted for its wool.

Mart. l. 14, v. 155.

Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis
Nobilis.

It was a considerable place of Gallia Cispadana, and became a Roman colony under the auspices of Julius Cæsar, and Augustus, as we learn from an inscription PATR. COL. JUL. AUG. PARM. &c. On the decline of the Roman power it assumed a republican form, which soon yielded to the dominion of different families, who successively bore the sway, until it finally came into the hands of the pope. Paul III gave it to his son Lewis Farnese, whose descendants continued to reign as dukes of Parma till the extinction of the male branch. In 1714 Elizabeth Farnese married Philip V of Spain, and brought him this duchy as her dowry. Her son, Don Carlos, took possession of it in 1731; but he being made king of the two Sicilies, the duchies of Parma and Piacenza were ceded to the emperor, and governed by the House of Austria till 1748, when they were ceded to Don Philip, the second son of Philip V and Elizabeth Farnese. After the peace of Luneville in 1801, the duke of Parma took the title of king of Etruria; but in 1805 Parma was united to France, and on the fall of Bonaparte it was given by the treaty of Paris in 1814 to the archduchess Louisa, wife of the latter, and at her death it will devolve on Austria and Sardinia. This town is distinguished as the birth-place of the poet Cassius, and the critic Macrobius.

PARMENAS (*Bibl.*) Παρμενᾶς, one of the seven deacons chosen by the Apostles, A. D. 33, *Acts* vi. He is said to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Trajan; but nothing certain is known of his death. *Baron. Annal.*

PARMENIDES (*Biog.*) a Greek philosopher of Elia, who flourished about 505 years before the Christian æra. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Diog.* l. 9; *Plut. in Erot.*; *Gyrald de Poet. Hist.*

PARMENIANUS (*Ecc.*) a schismatical bishop in Africa, who was elected by the Donatists, after Donatus, their chief, in 350, wrote several things in defence of his heresy, which were refuted by Optatus and S. Augustin.

PARMENIO (*Hist.*) a general of the armies of Alexander, who enjoyed the confidence of his master for a long time, until the influence of his enemies prevailed, and Alexander ordered him and his son to be put death, A. C. 330.

PARMIGIANO, *Il.* (*Biog.*) a painter, whose family name was *Francis Mazzuoli,* was born in 1503, and died in 1540.

He took Correggio for his chief model, but formed a style which was peculiarly his own, and gave him a place among the Italian masters.

PARNASSUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Phocis, or the modern Livadia, called by the inhabitants at present *Liacura*. It lies to the north-west of Helicon, having on the one side the Gulf of Corinth, diminished to the size of a lake, and on the other the plains of Thessaly. It has two principal summits, Hyampea and Tythocea, whence it was called biceps, to which the poets allude.

Ovid. Met. l. 1, v. 317.

Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus
Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes.

Pers. in Prolog.

Nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnasso
Memini.

Lucan. l. 5, v. 75.

Cardine Parnassus gemino petit æthera colle
Mons Phœbo Bromioque sacer.

Stat. Theb. l. 1.

—— *Summa biverticis umbrâ*
Parnassi residens.

Virgil represents it as abounding in laurel.

Virg. Georg. l. 2.

—— *Etiam Parnassia laurus*
Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbra.

On the top of one of these summits stood the town of Delphi. *Liv.* l. 42; *Strab.* l. 8, 9; *Mela,* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 10.

PARNELL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet, descended from an ancient family of Congleton, in Cheshire, was born at Dublin in 1679, educated at Trinity College, and died in 1717. A collection of his poems was published by Pope in 1721, since which he has been placed in Dr. Johnson's and other collections of the British poets. [Vide Plate XXIX]

PAROPUS (*Geog.*) a town at the north of Sicily, now *Colisano,* on the shores of the Mediterranean. *Polyb.* l. 1.

PAROS (*Geog.*) Πάρος, one of the Cyclades, about seven miles and a half distant from Naxos, and 28 from Delos, it is now known by the name of *Paria,* and is situated about 25 E. long. and 36 or 37 N. lat. being in circumference about 40 miles. It is celebrated for the whiteness of its marble.

Horat. l. 1, od. 19.

Urit me Glyceræ nitor
Splendentis Pario marmore purius.

Virg. Æn. l. 1, v. 593.

Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum, Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.

Ovid. Amor. l. 1.

Addidit illa gemens albo, et sine sanguine vultu
Cæduntur Pariis qualia saxa jugis.

Senec. in Hippolyt.

Lucebit Pario marmore clarius.

It has borne the different names of Paetra, Minea, Hiria, Demetrias, Zacynthus, Cabarnis, and Hybassa, and is said to have received the name of Paros, from Paros, a son of Jason. This island was very flourishing while its quarries continued to be worked, but on the decline of the Eastern empire they were entirely neglected, and have never since been opened. Antiquities are scattered over the island from which the marbles were brought to England by the earl of Arundel, since called the Parian or Arundelian marbles. The well-known statuaries Phidias, and Praxiteles, were natives of Paros, as well as Archilochus, the Iambic poet. Besides Parecchia, the island contains several petty villages. *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 5; *C. Nep. in Mil.*; *Strab.* l. 9; *Mela,* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 34; *Ptol.* l. 3.

PAROS (*Numis.*) some medals of this island are extant bearing the inscriptions, ΠΑΡΙ. ΠΑΡΙΩΝ, &c. *Goltz. Græc. Insul.* &c.

PARR, *Catherine* (*Hist.*) vide *Catherine.*

PARR, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a husbandman of Shropshire, who laboured after he was 130 years old, and died in 1635, at the age of 152 years and 9 months, not from decay, of which his body, when opened by Dr. Harvey, gave no marks, but from change of air and living, having been carried, in the year that he died, by the earl of Arundel to the court of Charles I. A grandson of this Parr died at the age of 120.

PARR, *Richard,* an English divine, was born at Fermoy, in the county of Cork in 1617, and died in 1691, leaving a collection of archbishop Usher's Letters, to which he prefixed a Life of that prelate.

PARRHASIUS (*Biog.*) a painter, son of Evenor, of Ephesus, in the age of Zeuxis, flourished about 415 years before the Christian æra. He acquired great reputation by his pieces, particularly by that in which he allegorically represented the people of Athens, with all their fickleness, arrogance, and inconsistency. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, c. 2; *Plin.* l. 35; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Athen.* l. 12, &c.

PARRHASIUS, *Aulus Janus,* a grammarian of Italy, was born at Cosenza in 1470, and died in 1533, leaving 'Liber de Rebus per Epistolam quæsitis,' and other things, which were published together by Stephens in 1567.

PARRY, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) an English divine, was born in London in 1722, and died in 1780, leaving a 'Harmony of the four Gospels;' 'The Genealogy of Jesus Christ Explained;' 'A Dissertation on Daniel's Prophecy of the seventy Weeks,' &c.

PARSONS (*Hist.*) or *Persons, Robert,* an English Jesuit, who made himself very distinguished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by his endeavours to re-establish the Romish religion in England. He was born in 1546 of obscure parents, at Nether Stowey, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and died in 1610. He was the principal adviser of the Spanish invasion, and employed every art to carry his purpose against the Protestants. He also exercised his pen to the same purpose, and wrote, 1. 'A Brief Discourse concerning the Reasons why Catholics refuse to go to Church,' 1580. 2. 'Reasons for his coming into the Mission of England,' &c. 3. 'A Discovery of John Nichols. misreported a Jesuit,' &c. 4. 'De Persecutione Anglicana Epistola.' 5. 'A Christian Directory,' 1583, &c.

PARSONS (*Her.*) the name of a family in Ireland, descended from sir William Parsons, who was constituted Lord Justice in 1641, having been previously created a baronet in 1620. His great grandson, sir Richard Parsons, was created in 1681 baron Oxmantown, and viscount Rosse; and Richard, the second viscount, was raised to the dignity of earl of Rosse.

PARSONS, the name of a family of Langley, in Buckinghamshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1661 on sir William Parsons; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a chevron between three holly leaves erect *vert.*

Crest. On a chapeau *gules,* lined *ermine,* a griffin's head erased *argent.*

PARSONS, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician and scholar, of the family above-mentioned, was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1705, and died in 1770, leaving, 1. 'A mechanical and critical Enquiry into the Nature of Hermaphrodites,' 8vo. 1741. 2. 'A Description of the Urinary Human Bladder,' &c. 3. 'Philosophical Observations on the Analogy between the Propagation of Animals and that of Vegetables,' 8vo. 1752. 4. 'Remains of Japhet; being Historical Enquiries into the Affinity and Origin of the European Languages,' 4to. 1767.

PARSONS, *Philip,* an English divine and miscellaneous writer,

was born in 1729 at Dedham, in Essex, and died in 1812, leaving 'The Inefficacy of Satire, a Poem,' 4to. 1766; 'Newmarket, or an Essay on the Turf;' 'Astronomic Doubts;' 'A Volume of Essays;' 'Monuments and Painted Glass in upwards of 100 Churches, chiefly in the Eastern part of Kent,' 4to. 1794.

PARTHENIÆ (*Hist.*) Spartans who received this name because they were the offspring of the unmarried women with whom the young men of Sparta had an intercourse during the Messenian war, when the Spartans were absent for the space of ten years, and had bound themselves by a solemn oath not to return until they had subdued Messenia. The Partheniæ, finding themselves degraded in the eyes of their fellow citizens, entered into a conspiracy with the Helots to massacre all the inhabitants of Sparta, but were prevented by a discovery of the plot. The Spartans, however, intimidated by their numbers and desperation, permitted them to sail for Italy, where, with Philantus at their head, they built Tarentum, about 707 years before the Christian æra. *Strab.* l. 6; *Justin.* l. 3; *Paus. in Lacon. &c. &c.*

PARTHENON (*Topog.*) a temple of Athens, sacred to Minerva. It was destroyed by the Persians, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles, in a more magnificent manner. *Plin.* l. 34; *Paus.* l. 1; *Plut. in Per.*

PARTHENOPÆUS (*Myth.*) Παρθενοπαῖος, a son of Meleager and Atalanta, was one of the seven chiefs who accompanied Adrastus in his Theban expedition, and was killed by Amphidicus. *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*; *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 70; *Paus.* l. 3; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 4.

PARTHENOPE (*Geog.*) vide *Neapolis*.

PARTHIA (*Geog.*) a celebrated country of Asia, lying between Media, Hyrcania, Carmania, and Aria, &c., and comprehending the modern country of Khorasan. The Parthians were celebrated for their skilful use of the bow, which they could shoot with effect flying.

Virg. Georg. l. 3, v. 31.

Fidentemque fugâ Parthum, versisque sagittis.

Horat. l. 1, od. 19.

—— Et versis animosum equis
Parthum dicere.

Ibid. l. 2, od. 13.

Miles sagittas et celerem fugam
Parthi.

Catull. el. 11.

—— Sagittiferosque Parthos.

Claudian. De IIII. Cons. Honor.

—— Refugo quæ sit fiducia Partho.

Ovid. de Art. Am. l. 1.

Tergaque Parthorum, Romanaque pectora dicam
Telaque ab adverso quæ jacit hostis equo.

Propert. l. 2, el. 10.

Jam negat Euphrates equitem post terga tueri

Ibid. l. 4, el. 3.

Parthorum astutæ tela remissa fugæ.

Senec. in Œdip.

Vidit et versos [illegible] sagittas
Terga fallacis [illegible] Parthi.

Lucan. l. 1, v. 229.

—— Torto Balearii verbere fundæ
Ocyor, et missâ Parthi post terga sagittâ.

History of Parthia.

The Parthians, who are supposed to have been Scythians by origin, remained [illegible] centuries unknown, and were successively tributary to the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians. When Alexander subdued this last country, Parthia submitted in common with the other dependant states, and remained for some time under the power of Eumenes, Antigonus, Seleucus Nicanor, and Antiochus, when Arsaces, a Parthian general of obscure origin, but possessed of great military talent, put himself at the head of his countrymen, and successfully opposing the power of the Macedonians, laid the foundation of the Parthian empire, about 250 years before the Christian æra. The following is a list of the kings of Parthia from that period, as far as they can be collected from historians:

Kings.	A. M.	A. C.	Kings.	A. M.	A. C.
Arsaces I.	3785	250	Arsaces IV.		
Arsaces II	3825	210	Sintricus	3960	75
Arsaces III			Phraates III	3969	66
Phraates I.			Orodes I	3979	56
Mithridates I.	3894	141	Phraates IV.	3999	36
Phraates II.	3904	131	Tiridates	4004	31
Artabanus I.	3906	129	Phraates	4012	23
Mithridates II.	3906	129			

Kings.	A. M.	A. D.	Kings.	A. M.	A. D.
Orodes II	4036	2	Vologeses I.	4084	50
Vonones I	4040	6	Artabanus III.		
Artabanus II.	4050	16	Pachorus.		
Tiridates	4069	35	Chosroes	4140	106
Cinnamus.			Partamaspartes.	4150	116
Gotarzes.			Chosroes restored.		
Gotarzes	4082	48	Vologeses II.		
Meherdates	4083	49	— — —		
Vonones II	4084	50	Artabanus IV.		

Artabanus, the last king of Parthia, being killed by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, the kingdom of the Parthians was destroyed A. D. 226. In this period the Parthians had made a successful resistance to the Romans, although Trajan and his successors, the two Antonines and Severus, had obtained partial successes over them. *Polyb.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 2, &c.; *Mela,* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 6; *Ptol.* l. 6; *Herodian.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 41; *Dio.* l. 40, &c.

PARTHIA (*Numis.*) many medals of this country are extant bearing the effigies of their kings, and also for the most part the figure of a Parthian, with his bow and arrow, and his tiara on his head. There are likewise medals of the emperors Trajan, and his successors, which by the inscriptions commemorate their successes over the Parthians, as PARTHIA CAPTA.—PARTHICIS DIVI TRAJAN. AUG. &c.—VICTORIA PARTHICA.—SIGNIS PARTHICIS RECEPTIS.—PARTHICO MAXIMO P. M. TR. P. VIII.—TRIUMPHUS PARTHICUS, &c.

PARTULA (*Myth.*) or *Partunda,* a deity among the Romans, who presided over childbirth, the same as *Ilythia.* *Gyrald. de Syntag. Deor.* 1.

PARUTA, *Paul* (*Hist.*) a noble Venetian, was born in 1540, made historiographer of the republic in 1579, and died in 1598, after having been employed on several embassies. He wrote, among other things, 'Della Perfezione della Vita Politica;' 'Discorsi Politici,' 1599; besides 'Storia Veneta,' from 1513 to 1551, with an addition of three other books, 'Della Guerra di Cipri dal 1570 al 1572.'

PARUTA, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a noble of Palermo, who died in 1629, is well known by his 'Sicilia descritta con Medaglie,' fol. Palermo, 1612; Rome, 1649, enlarged by Agostini; Lyons, 1697; and a Latin version by Haverkamp, in 3 vols. fol. 1723; also inserted in Grævius' and Burmann's 'Antiquitates Italiæ.'

PARYSADES (*Hist.*) a king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, who flourished A. C. 284.

PARYSATIS (*Hist.*) Παρύσατις, a Persian princess, wife of Darius Ochus, and mother of Artaxerxes, Memnon, and Cyrus. She was extravagantly partial to her youngest son, and

encouraged him in his rebellion; nevertheless, she retained her influence over her eldest son until her death. *Plut. in Artax.*

PAS (*Hist.*) vide *Feuquieres.*

PASCAL, *Blaise* (*Biog.*) a French divine and mathematician, was born in 1623 at Clermont, in Auvergne, and died in 1662, leaving 'Pensées' on religion and other subjects; 'Equilibre des Liqueurs;' 'Lettres au Provincial;' and other works, which were published together in 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1779.

PASCHAHK, *Hatoun* (*Hist.*) daughter of Cothbedin III, sultan of the dynasty of the Karakotaïens, put her brother to death that she might seize his throne, and shared the same fate from the hands of her nephew in the year of the Hegira 694, A. D. 1304.

PASCHAL, *Charles* (*Hist.*) a French nobleman and statesman, was born in 1547 at Coni, in Piedmont, employed on various embassies by Henry III and IV, and died in 1625, leaving 'Legatus,' Rothom. 1598, and Paris. 1612; 'Censura Animi ingrati;' 'Coronæ, seu Res omnis Coronaria ex Priscorum Monumentis illustrata,' 4to. Paris. 1610.

PASCHAL (*Ecc.*) the name of some popes and anti-popes.

PASCHAL I, a Roman by birth, succeeded Stephen V in 817, and died in 824, after having crowned the emperor Lothaire. He was succeeded by Eugene II.

PASCHAL II, a Tuscan, named *Reignier*, was elected after Urban II in 1099, and died in 1118, when he was succeeded by Gelasius II. He pertinaciously insisted on the right of investitures against the emperor Henry IV and the king Henry I of England. The emperor took him prisoner, and refused to give him his liberty until he resigned his pretensions; but this extorted confession was cancelled by two councils, in 1112 and 1116. Some of this pope's letters are preserved in the Councils of P. Labbe.

PASCHAL, the name of two antipopes, one of whom was elected in opposition to Sergius I, and another, named *Gui de Creme*, in opposition to Alexander III.

PASCHAL, *Peter*, a Spanish priest and martyr, was made bishop of Jaen in 1295, taken prisoner by the Moors in 1297, and was put to death after four years' captivity, on account of the zeal and success with which he converted the infidels.

PASCHASIUS, *Ratbert* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of the ninth century, who died in 865, was the author of several theological works, published by P. Sirmond, fol. 1618. In his treatise, 'De Corpore Christi,' he is said to have broached the doctrine of transubstantiation.

PASIPHAE (*Myth.*) Πασιφάη, a daughter of Sol and Perseis, who married Minos, king of Crete, but, having been inspired by Neptune, according to the accounts of some mythologists, with an unnatural passion for a bull, she became the mother of the monster called Minotaurus. *Plat. de Min.; Palæph. de Incred.; Apollod.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 40; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Propert.* l. 2; *Ovid. Heroid.* l. 4; *Plut. in Thes.*

PASLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Craig, co. Dumfries, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1794, for his distinguished services, on admiral sir Thomas Sabine Pasley; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Azure, on a chevron *argent*, between two roses in chief of the last, and in base an anchor *or*, three thistles slipped *proper*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a sinister arm in armour *proper*, grasping in the hand a staff, thereon a flag *argent*, charged with a cross *gules*; and on a canton *azure*, a human leg *or*.

Motto. "Pro rege et patria pugnans."

PASOR, *George* (*Biog.*) a German divine, who died professor of theology at Franeker in 1637, wrote 'Manuale Græcarum Vocum Nov.Test.' 'Lexicon Græco-Latinum in Nov. Test.' &c.

PASQUALINO (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, who died in 1700, at the age of 59, excelled in conversation-pieces and groupes.

PASQUIER (*Biog.*) or *Paquier, Stephen*, a French scholar, was born in 1528 at Paris, and died in 1615, leaving several works, consisting of Letters, Poems, Epigrams, &c. which have been several times printed separately and collectively. The edition of 1665 is said to be the last.

PASSARO (*Geog.*) the *Pachynum Promontorium* of the Latins, a cape on the south-east coast of Sicily, off which sir George Byng, afterwards viscount Torrington, defeated and captured a Spanish fleet in 1718. Lon. 15° E. lat. 36° 30′ N.

PASSE (*Biog.*) or *Pas, Crispin*, an engraver in the 15th and 16th centuries, who acquired considerable reputation both in Holland and England. He published, among other things, a drawing book, in Italian, French, High and Low Dutch, in folio, with 48 plates. His three sons, Crispin, William, and Simon, as also his daughter Magdalen, all excelled in the same art.

PASSEMANT, *Claude Simon* (*Biog.*) a French optician, was born in 1702, and died in 1769, leaving a description of the use of Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. of his own invention.

PASSERAT, *John* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet and polite writer, was born in 1534 at Troyes, in Champagne, and died in 1602, leaving 'Recueil des Poesies Françoises et Latines,' 8vo. Paris, 1606; 'Orationes,' &c.; 'De Literarum inter se Cognatione et Permutatione;' 'Commentarii in Catullum, Tibullum, et Propertium,' &c. &c.

PASSERI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a painter and poet, of no great merit in either line, who died at Rome in 1679, at the age of about 70, is best known by his Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, who flourished at Rome in his own time.

PASSERI, *Joseph*, nephew of the preceding, and a painter, who was born at Rome in 1654, and died in 1714, left, among his best pieces, a St. Jerome meditating, and the Last Judgment.

PASSERI, *John Baptist*, an Italian antiquary, was born at Gubio, in Urbino, in 1694, and died in 1780, leaving 'Lucernæ fictiles Musei Passerii,' 3 vols. fol.; 'Lettere Roncagliesi,' 1739; 'In Thomæ Dempsteri Libros de Etruria Regali Paralipomena,' &c. fol. Luc. 1767; 'Picturæ Etruscorum in Vasculis,' 3 vols. fol. Rom. 1737, &c.

PASSEROTTI, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) an artist of Bologna, who died in 1595, left several altar-pieces, which were much admired, as his Decollation of St. Paul, alle Tre Fontane, at Rome, and Our Lady, with various Saints, at S. Giacomo, of Bologna. His sons, Tiburzio and Ventura, were also excellent painters.

PASSIONEI, *Dominick* (*Ecc.*) an Italian cardinal, was born in 1682 at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, created cardinal by Clement XII, and died in 1761, after having been employed in various negotiations by Innocent XIII, Benedict XIII, Clement XII, and Benedict XIV. He was a great patron of literature. His nephew, Benedict Passionei, published 'Inscrizioni antiche con Annotazioni,' fol. Lucca, 1763.

PATARA (*Bibl.*) Πατάρα, the place described under *Geography*, where St. Paul, as he was going from Philippi to Jerusalem, found a ship bound for Phœnicia, in which he sailed. *Acts* xxi. 1.

PATARA (*Geog.*) a maritime town of Lycia, now *Patera*, once celebrated for a temple of Apollo, who, on that account, was called *Patareus*.

Horat. l. 3, od. 14.

Delius et Patareus Apollo.

S. Dionys. Alexand. Epist. adv. Paul.; Euseb. Hist. Eccles. l. 7, c. 22; *St. Epiphan. Hær.* 65; *St. August. de Hær.* 44; *Niceph. Hist. &c.*

Paul, *S.* patriarch of Constantinople, was elected in 336 by the orthodox part of the church; but Macedonius being elected by the Arian party, and supported by the emperor Constantius, Paul was first banished, and afterwards, as is said, was strangled by order of the latter. *Athanas. Epist. ad Sol.; Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7; *Sozomenes, Theodoret, &c.*

Paul, a priest of Constantinople, was raised to the see of Antioch in 519, in the place of the heretic Severus; but was deposed for his immoralities in 521. *Evag.* l. 4; *Baronius, &c.*

Paul, patriarch of Alexandria, was raised to that see in 536, and was sent into exile the next year.

Paul, a bishop of Emesus, assisted at the Council of Ephesus in 431, and drew up the formula of faith which was to be admitted by the bishops of the East, as also by the Egyptians.

Paul, first bishop of Leon, in Brittany, was set over this see by king Childebert, and after governing it for some years, he resigned his episcopal charge in 566, and died in 579.

Paul, an heretic and Monothelite, was elected patriarch of Constantinople in 641, by favour of the emperor Constans, grandson of Heraclius, and died in his heresy in 654. His memory was condemned in the sixth Council of Constantinople, and his name struck out of the ecclesiastical dyptics. *Baron. Annal.*

Paul, the name of two other patriarchs in 686 and 780.

Paul *of Burgos*, a Spanish bishop, native of Burgos, and a Jew by birth, embraced Christianity in 1353, and is said to have died in 1435, at the age of 82, patriarch of Aquileia, after having been successively bishop of Carthagena and of Burgos. He left additions to Nicholas de Lyra's 'Postills,' and a treatise entitled 'Scrutinium Scripturarum,' fol. Mant. 1474. His three sons, whom he had by his wife previous to his entering the ecclesiastical state, were all distinguished. Alphonso was bishop of Burgos, and wrote an Abridgement of Spanish History, which is in the 'Hispania Illustrata,' 4 vols. fol.: Gonsalvo, the second son, was bishop of Placentia: and Alvarez, the third, published a History of John II, king of Castile.

Paul, *Vincent de, St.* institutor and first superior general of the Congregation of Missions, was born in 1576, in the village of Poui, near Acqs, died in 1660 and was canonized by Clement XII, on account of the extraordinary zeal with which he had laboured in the propagation of the faith.

Paul (*Her.*) the name of a family of Rodborough, in Gloucestershire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1762 on sir Onesiphorus Paul; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a fess *azure*, three cross crosslets *or*; in base three *ermine* spots.

Crest. A leopard's head *proper*, erased per fess *gules*.

Motto. "Pro rege et republica."

Paul (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the four last popes of this name, as in the subjoined figures, and in Plate X; inscriptions—for Paul II, PAULUS VENETUS PONT. MAX. or PAULO VENETO PAPAE II. —ITALIAE PACIS FUNDATORI ROMAE &c.; for Paul III, PAULUS III. PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, or FUTURA VIRUM OSTENDENT DOMINUS CUSTODIT TE. —DOMINUS PROTECTIO TUA; for Paul IV, PAULUS IV. PONT. MAX. or ROMA RESURGENS, on the occasion of the happy termination of the war with Spain; HAERESI RESTINCTA, on the occasion of Mary's accession to the throne of England, and the consequent restoration of the Romish church, &c.; of Paul V.









[Vide Plate X] PAULUS V. BURGHESIUS ROMANUS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.—UBI VULT SPIRAT. —TEMPLUM DIVI PETRI IN VATICANO, and IN HONOREM PRINCIPIS APOSTOLORUM ET PORTAE INFERI NON PRAEVALEBUNT; on the occasion of his completing St. Peter's church, VATICANI PORTA RESTITUTA, &c.

Paul (*Biog.*) deacon of Merida. [Vide *Paulus Diaconus*]

Paul, surnamed *Ægineta*, vide *Ægineta*.

Paul, *Jovius*, vide *Jovius*.

Paul, *Veronese*, a distinguished artist. [Vide *Cagliari*, and Plate XXXVI]

Paul, *Father*, called in the Italian *Fra Paolo*, a writer, whose family name was Sarpi, is now known by his History of the Council of Trent, which has been much admired by Protestants; but its authenticity and correctness have been called in question by the Roman Catholics. He also wrote other things, which together were published under the title of 'Tutte le sue Opere, con un Supplemento,' 8 vols. 4to. 1761-68; and another at Naples, in 24 vols. 8vo. 1790.

PAULA, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Roman lady of noble birth, who having embraced Christianity retired to Bethlehem, where she built a monastery, of which she became the abbess, and died in 407, at the age of 60, leaving a high reputation for learning as well as piety. She had St. Jerome for her instructor, from whom she learnt the Hebrew.

PAULET, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the commanders of the army that subdued the Cornishmen at Blackheath in 1497, for which he was knighted.

Paulet, *Sir William*, marquis of Winchester. [Vide *Winchester*]

Paulet, *Sir Hugh*, was knighted for his services in the French wars, particularly at the taking of Brey, and the siege of Boulogne, and after distinguishing himself both as a soldier and a statesman on several other occasions in the service of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and queen Elizabeth, he died Governor of the Island of Jersey, which post he held 24 years.

Paulet, *Sir Amias*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as Governor of Jersey, and died in 1588, after having been entrusted by his sovereign with the custody of queen Mary of Scotland.

Paulet, *John, Lord*, distinguished himself by his zeal and loyalty during the rebellion, and died in 1649, after having suffered materially in his property. His eldest son John, the second lord, followed his father's worthy steps, and suffered with him in his estate.

Paulet (*Her.*) *Paulett*, *Powlet*, or *Powlett*, the name of a family derived from the lordship of Pawlet, in Somersetshire, where they held property very soon after the Conquest; the first of whom on record who assumed this name was sir William de Paulet, who died in 1242. His descendant John Paulet, or Poulett, esq. was created in 1627 lord Poulet, of Hinton St. George; and John, the fourth lord, was advanced in 1706 to the dignities of viscount Hinton, St. George, and earl Poulett. [Vide *Poulet*] A junior branch of the same family attained to the peerage previously to this in the person of sir William above-mentioned, who was raised in 1538 to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord St. John of Basing, in 1549 created earl of Wiltshire, and in 1551 marquis of Winchester. [Vide *Winchester*]

PAULINA (*Hist.*) the wife of Seneca, who attempted to

kill herself when her husband was ordered to die; but being prevented by the emperor, she lived many years after in the greatest melancholy. *Tacit. Ann.* l. 15.



PAULINA (*Numis.*) the wife of Maximinus, the Thracian, and mother of Maximus, is known principally by her medals, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure, inscription—DIVA PAULINA.

PAULINUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Triers, and a bold defender of the orthodox faith, succeeded Maximinus in 349, and stood forth alone at the Council of Arles in defence of St. Athanasius, on which account he was banished to Phrygia, where he died in 358.

PAULINUS, *St.* a native of Bourdeaux, was born of an illustrious family in 353, and after having held the consular dignity he became a convert to Christianity, and was raised to the see of Nola, which he governed with distinguished prudence until his death in 431. He was the disciple and friend of Ausonius, and is said to have introduced the use of church bells. Some of his Latin poems, letters, and other works are extant, the first edition of which was that of Badius, Paris. 1516; the second by Græviius; the third by Roswedius, Antv. 1622; and the last edition was published at Paris, in 2 vols. 4to.

PAULINUS, a patriarch of Aquileia, was born near Friuli in 726, raised to the see of Aquileia by the emperor Charlemagne in 776, and died about 802 or 804, after having distinguished himself by his zeal in defence of the Holy Trinity. A complete edition of his works was published by John Francis Madrisi in 1737.

PAULLI, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a Danish physician and botanist, was born at Rostock in 1603, and died in 1680, leaving 'Quadripartitum Botanicum,' 1639; 'Flora Danica,' 1648.

PAULMIER (*Biog.*) vide *Palmerius.*

PAULO, *Mark* (*Biog.*) or *Polo,* a Venetian, and a traveller in the 13th century, wrote a history of his father's and his own voyages and travels into Tartary, China, and other eastern countries, first published under the title of 'Delli Maraviglie del Mondo,' &c. 8vo. Venice, 1496, and translated into several foreign languages, namely, into Latin, published by Andrew Muller at Cologne, and into French, to be found in Bergeron's Collection of Voyages, at the Hague in 1735.

PAULUS (*Hist.*) vide *Æmilius.*

PAULUS, *Sergius* (*Ecc.*) vide *Paul.*

PAULUS, *Æmilius* (*Biog.*) vide *Æmilius.*

PAULUS, *Diaconus,* an historian, so called because he had been a deacon of the church of Friuli, who died in 799, wrote 'De Origine et Rebus gestis Longobardorum,' fol. Paris. 1514, and also inserted in Muratori's Collection. To him is also ascribed, but on doubtful authority, 'Historiæ Miscellæ,' 8vo. Bas. 1569; and 'De Gestis Romanorum,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1531.

PAVOR (*Myth.*) the goddess of fear, to whom the Romans paid divine honours. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, built a temple and raised altars on which she was worshipped. A statue was also erected to her at Corinth. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 1; *Lactant. de Fal. Rel.* l. 1.

PAUSANIAS (*Hist.*) Παυσανίης, a Spartan general, who, after having signalized himself at the battle of Platea against the Persians, entered into a treasonable correspondence with the latter, and on being detected fled for safety to a temple of Minerva, where he was blocked in and starved to death, A. C. 471. *Herodot.* l. 9; *C. Nep. in Vit.*; *Plut. in Arist. et Themist.*

PAUSANIAS, a king of Lacedæmon, succeeded his father Plistonax in the 92d Olympiad, A. C. 411; but having been unsuccessful in an expedition against the Athenians, he retired to Tegea to avoid the indignation of his fellow citizens, and died there after a reign of 14 years.

PAUSANIAS, the name of two kings of Macedonia. *Diod.*

PAUSANIAS, a favourite at the court of Philip, king of Macedonia, who having met with an indignity from Attalus, complained of the injury to the king without meeting with redress, wherefore he revenged himself upon the latter by stabbing him as he entered the public theatre. He afterwards attempted to make his escape, but having slipped down, the friends of Philip fell upon him and dispatched him. *Diodor.* l. 16; *Justin.* l. 9; *Plut. in Apoph.*

PAUSANIAS (*Biog.*) an orator and historian of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, settled at Rome about A. D. 170, where he died at an advanced age. He wrote a History of Greece, in ten books, which was first published at Venice by Aldus, in folio, in 1516; but of the subsequent editions that of Kuhnius, fol. Lips. 1696, is the best.

PAUSANIAS, a grammarian, and author of a lexicon, is sometimes confounded with the preceding. *Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 53.

PAUSIAS (*Biog.*) a painter of Sicyon, who lived about 350 years before the Christian æra. *Plin.* l. 35.

PAUTRE, *Anthony le* (*Biog.*) a Parisian architect of the 17th century, was the author of several works, which were published under the title of 'Œuvres d'Architecture,' fol. There were other architects of the same family who also published on the same subject.

PAUW, *Cornelius de* (*Biog.*) a writer, and native of Amsterdam, who died in 1799, was the author of 'Recherches Philosophiques,' &c. 7 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1795. He was uncle to the infamous Anacharsis Cloots, who figured in the French revolution.

PAX (*Myth.*) one of the moral deities among the ancients, to whom the Athenians raised a statue, and Vespasian built a celebrated temple. *C. Nepos. in Timoth.*; *Plut. in Cim.*; *Paus.* l. 9.

PAX (*Numis.*) this deity was commonly represented on medals with an olive branch, and a caduceus in her hand, inscriptions, according to the occasion, PAX AUG. AUGG. &c. —PACE ORB. TERR AUG.—PAX. PUBLICA.—PAX. AETERNA, &c. *Vaillant. Præst.*; *Beg. Thes.*; *Med. Imp. Numis. &c.*

PAX *Augusta* (*Geog.*) now *Badajoz,* a town of Lusitania. *Strab.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 4.

PAYNE (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

PAYNE, a family of St. Christopher's, received this honour in 1737 in the person of sir Charles Payne; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* a fess between two lions passant *argent.*

Crest. A lion's gamb erased erect *argent,* grasping a broken tilting spear *gules.*

PAYNE, a family of Galway, which traces its descent down to the Conquest, attained to this honour in 1812, in the person of lieutenant-general sir William Payne; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth per fess *or* and *gules,* in chief an eagle displayed with two heads of the last; in base a bridge of three arches double-towered *argent,* for Gallway; second and third *gules,* a fess between two lions passant *argent.*

Crest of Payne. A lion's gamb erased erect *argent,* grasping a broken tilting spear *gules.* *Crest of Gallway.* On a wreath of the colours, a mountain cat passant gardant *proper,* gorged with a cross *or* pattee.

PAYS, *René de* (*Biog.*) a French poet of Nantes, who died in 1690, aged 54, wrote 'Amitiés, Amours, et Amourettes,' &c.

PEACHAM, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English writer of the 17th century, who was a native of Lincolnshire, and a graduate of Cambridge, wrote 'The Garden of Eloquence,' 4to. 1577; 'Minerva Britannica,' 1612; 'The Period of Mourning,' &c. 4to. 1613; 'The Compleat Gentleman,' 4to. 1622, 1627, 1634, 1654, 1661.

PEACHEY (*Her.*) the name of a family said to be descended from the ancient family of Peché, in Leicestershire, which enjoys the dignity of the peerage, conferred in 1794 on sir James Peachey, the fourth baronet, who was created a baron by the title of lord Selsey of Selsey, co. Sussex.

PEACOCK, *Reynold* (*Ecc.*) or *Pecock*, an English prelate in the reign of Henry VI, is supposed to have been born about 1390, educated at Oxford, promoted to the see of St. Asaph in 1444, translated to that of Chichester in 1449, but being supected of leaning to the Lollards, he was deprived of his bishopric in 1457, and died in 1460. His life was written in 1744, by the Rev. John Lewis, of Margate.

PEACOCK (*Her.*) the name of a family of Barntic, co. Clare, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1802 on sir Joseph Peacock; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, *or* and *azure*, four lozenges, conjoined in crosses, between as many annulets all counterchanged.

Crest. A cockatrice *vert*.

Motto. "Vincit veritas."

PEARCE, *Zachary* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at London in 1690, educated at Westminster and Cambridge, promoted in 1746 after various preferments to the see of Bangor, translated to that of Rochester in 1756, and died in 1774, after having solicited from his majesty, but in vain, to be allowed to resign his bishopric. He published an edition of Cicero, 'De Oratore,' and 'De Officiis;' and also of Longinus, 'De Sublimitate,' besides other works; but is more generally known by his 'Commentaries on the Four Evangelists,' &c. which were published after his death.

PEARSON, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1612 at Snoring, in Norfolk, educated at Eton and Cambridge, promoted, after various preferments, in 1684 to the see of Chester, and died in 1686, leaving, 1. 'An Exposition of the Creed,' 4to. 1659. 2. 'Vindiciæ Epistolarum S. Ignatii,' 4to. Cantab. 1672. 3. 'Annales Cyprianici,' &c. Oxon. 1684. His posthumous works were published by Dodwell, at London, under the title of 'Cl. Joannis Pearsoni, Cestriensis nuper Episcopi, Opera Posthuma,' &c. [Vide Plate XX]

PECHANTRE, *Nicholas de* (*Biog.*) a poet, and native of Toulouse, was born in 1638, and died in 1709, leaving some poems in French and Latin, besides some tragedies.

PECHELL (*Her.*) the name of a family of Pagglesham, co. Essex, which derives its descent from a family seated for many generations in Montauban, in Languedoc, and enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1797 on sir Paul Pechell, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a lion rampant *or*, on a chief of the second three laurel branches in fesse *proper*.

Crest. A lark *proper*, charged with two fleur-de-lis in fesse *or*.

PECHEUX, *Lawrence* (*Biog.*) first painter to the king of Sweden, who died in 1821, has left a fine specimen of his skill in the beautiful frescoes which he executed at the villa Borghese.

PECHMEJA, *John de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1741, at Villa Franca, in Rouergue, and died in 1785, leaving a work entitled 'Telephus.'

PECK, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a divine and antiquary, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1692, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1743, leaving, 1. 'Τὸ ὕψος ἅγιον, or an Exercise on the Creation.' 2. 'Academia tertia Anglicana, or the Antiquarian Annals of Stamford,' &c. 1727. 3. 'Desiderata Curiosa,' &c. 2 vols. 1735, &c. 4. 'Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Oliver Cromwell,' &c. 4to. 1740. 5. 'New Memoirs of the Life and Poetical works of John Milton,' &c. 4to. 1740.

PECKHAM, *John* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edward I, was born in Sussex about 1240, educated at Oxford, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury in 1278, and died in 1292. He founded a college at Wingham, in Kent, which at the dissolution had an annual revenue of 84*l*. Among his works, of which Tanner gives a list, two only were published separately, namely, his 'Collectanea Bibliorum Libri Quinque,' Colon. 1513, 1591, Paris. 1514; and his 'Perspectiva Communis,' 4to. Venet. 1504, Colon. 1592, Norimb. 1542, and Paris, 1556. Some of his Letters have been published by Warton, and his Statutes, Institutions, &c. in the Concil. Mag. Brit. et Hib. Vol. II.

PECOCK (*Ecc.*) vide *Peacock*.

PECQUET, *John* (*Biog.*) a French anatomist, and native of Dieppe, who died in 1674, was the author of 'Experimenta nova Anatomica,' &c. 1651, in which he published his discovery of the thoracic duct, and the receptacle of the chyle. which has since been called after him.

PEDAIAH (*Bibl.*) פדיה, of the city of Rumah, father of Zebudah, the mother of Jehoiakim, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xxiii.

PEDAIAH, son of Jeconiah, king of Judah, father of Zerubbabel and Shimei. 1 *Chron.* iii.

PEDEMONTIUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Piedmont.

PEDRUSI (*Biog.*) or *Pedruzzi, Paul*, an antiquary, was born of a noble family of Mantua in 1646, and died in 1721, leaving 'Museo Farnese,' 10 vols. fol.

PEEL (*Her.*) the name of a family which has for many generations held the estate of Peele's Cross, in Lancashire, and has been raised to the baronetage in the person of sir Robert Peel, whose son, the Right Hon. Robert Peel, is Member for the University of Oxford, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, and Secretary of State for the Home Department. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three sheaves of as many arrows, two and one *proper*, banded *gules*; on a chief *azure*, a bee volant *or*.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant *argent*, gorged with a collar *azure*, charged with three bezants holding between the paws a shuttle *or*.

PEELE, *George* (*Biog.*) an English poet, who flourished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, wrote some plays, as 'The Arraignment of Paris,' 4to. 1584; 'Edward the First,' 1593; 'King David and Fair Bethsabe,' 4to. 1599; 'The Turkish Mahomet and Hyren the Fair Greek;' 'The Old Wives' Tale,' besides some pastoral poems, &c.

PEGASUS (*Myth.*) Πήγασος, a winged horse, sprung from the blood of Medusa, who was given to Bellerophon to conquer the monster Chimæra. He afterwards threw his rider, and flew up to heaven. Perseus is also said to have been mounted on Pegasus when he destroyed the sea-monster which was to devour Andromeda.

PEGGE, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a divine and antiquary, was born at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, in 1704, and died in 1796, leaving, 1. 'A series of Dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon Remains,' 4to. 1756. 2. 'Memoirs of Roger de Weseham, Dean of Lincoln,' &c. 4to 1761. 3. 'An Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin,' &c. 4to. 1766. 4. 'An assemblage of Coins fabricated by authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' 4to. 1772. 5. 'Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London,' &c. 4to. 1772. 6. 'The Forme of Cury,' &c. 8vo. 1780. 7. 'Annales Eliæ de Trickenham,' &c. 4to. 1789. 8. 'The Life of Robert Grossetete,' &c. 4to. 1793. 9. 'An Historical Account of Beauchief Abby,' &c. 4to. 1801. 10. 'Anonyaniana,' &c. 8vo. 1809, besides numerous papers in the Archæologia, and Gentleman's Magazine.

PEGGE, *Samuel*, son of the preceding, and a barrister of the Middle Temple, who died in 1800, was the author of 'Curialia,' &c. Part I, 1782, Part II, 1784, and Part III, 1791; and 'Anecdotes of the English Language,' 8vo. 1803, and 1814.

PEGUILON (*Biog.*) vide *Beaucaire.*

PEIRCE, *James* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, who died in 1726 in the 53d year of his age, wrote 'Exercitatio Philosophica de Homoeomoria Anaxagorea,' Ultraj. 1692, besides a number of controversial pieces.

PEIRESC, *Nicolas Claude Fabri de* (*Biog.*) a French scholar and patron of literature, descended from an ancient and noble family of Pisa, was born in 1580, and died in 1637. His Life was written by Gassendi, and of his writings, there have been published 48 Letters in Italian to Paul and John Baptist Gualdo, in the 'Letteri d'Uomini Illustri,' besides a number of Letters among those of Camden.

PEKAH (*Bibl.*) פקח, son of Remaliah, general of the army of Pekahiah, king of Israel, who conspired against his master, slew him and seized his throne, but was slain in his turn by Hoshea, son of Elah, who reigned in his stead. 2 *Kings* xv. 25.

PEKAHIAH (*Bibl.*) son and successor of Menahem, king of Israel, reigned but two years, when he was slain by Pekah. 2 *Kings* xv. 22.

PELAGIUS (*Hist.*) the first king of Leon in the eighth century, who threw off the yoke of the Saracens, and laid the foundation of the kingdom of the Asturias. He reigned from 617 to 736. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. *Vas. Chron.*; *Marian. Hist. Hispan.*



PELAGIUS (*Ecc.*) the name of two popes.

PELAGIUS I, a native of Rome, succeeded Vigilius in 555, and died in 559, leaving 16 epistles, which testify his concern for the affairs of the church. John III was his successor.

PELAGIUS II, a Roman, succeeded Benedict I in 578, and died in 590, after having maintained the rights of the Romish church, and opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had taken the title of the œcumenical or universal bishop. St. Gregory succeeded him.

PELAGIUS, bishop of Laodicea, in the fourth century, was one of the most strenuous opponents to the Arians, for which he was sent into exile by the emperor Valens. *S. Basil. Epist.* 111; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Theodoret.* l. 4; *Philostorg.* l. 1, &c.

PELAGIUS, an heresiarch of Great Britain in the fourth century, whose real name is said to have been Morgan. He was abbot of the monastery of Bangor, but going to Rome about the year 400, he began, among other things, to deny original sin, and the efficacy of grace, in opposition to St. Augustine, who confuted his doctrines. Notwithstanding the absurdity and inconsistency of his notions, he found no difficulty in procuring followers, who have handed his heresy, under various modifications, down to the present time.

PELAIAH (*Bibl.*) פלאיה, one of the principal Levites, who returned from captivity. *Neh.* viii.

PELALIAH (*Bibl.*) פלליה, son of Amzi, father of Jehoram, of the family of Pashur, son of Malchiah, a priest. *Neh.* xi.

PELASGI (*Geog.*) Πελασγοὶ, a people of Greece, supposed to be one of the most ancient people in the world who first inhabited Argolis, in Peloponnesus, about 1883 years before the Christian æra, which was thence named Pelasgia. They are supposed to have derived their name from Pelasgus, a son of Terra, or of Jupiter and Niobe, who was their first king, and the founder of their kingdom. *Herodot.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7; *Senec. in Med.* &c.

PELATIAH (*Bibl.*) פלטיה, son of Hananiah, and father of Ishi, of Simeon; he subdued the Amalekites on Mount Seir. 1 *Chron.* iv.

PELATIAH, a prince of the people, who lived under Zedekiah, king of Judah, and opposed the advice given by Jeremiah to submit to Nebuchadnezzar. *Ezek.* xi.

PELEG (*Bibl.*) פלג, son of Eber, was born A. M. 1757, A. C. 2247, and died at the age of 239.

PELEUS (*Myth.*) Πηλεὺς, a king of Thessaly, and son of Æacus, married Thetis, by whom he had Achilles. Peleus having been obliged to leave his father's dominions on account of the murder of his brother Phocus, retired first to the court of Eurytus, king of Parthia, and afterwards to Acastus, king of Iolchos, by whose orders he was tied to a tree, on the false charges of Astydamia, the wife of Acastus, but being liberated by Vulcan, he forcibly took Iolchus, and put to death Astydamia. *Hom. Il.* l. 9; *Eurip. in Androm.*; *Apollon.* l. 4; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Catull. de Nupt. Pel. et Thet.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 54; *Schol. Hom.*; *Pind.* &c.

PELHAM, *John de* (*Hist.*) a valiant soldier, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the competitors at the taking of John, king of France, where he signalized himself under his victorious king Edward III. In memory of his noble deeds, his figure in armour, with the arms of his family on his breast, was painted in glass in the Chapter-House at Canterbury.

PELHAM, *John de*, son of the preceding, was no less famous than his father for his many great achievements under Henry, of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV, of England, to whom he steadily adhered when Henry was invited from his banishment, previous to the deposition of king Richard. He continued faithfully to serve him until his death, when he was made one of his executors, and was taken into the especial favour of his successor Henry V, by whom he was chosen one of his Privy Counsellors. He served this king both as an ambassador and a warrior in France, was made one of his executors at his death, and after acting as an ambassador in Scotland, and in other capacities under Humphrey duke of Gloucester, during the minority of Henry VI, he died in the seventh year of that prince's reign.

PELHAM, *Sir William*, third son of sir William Pelham, knt. was one of the most famous men of his time, being high in the confidence of queen Elizabeth, by whom he was employed against the French in Scotland, whom he compelled to leave the kingdom; afterwards at the siege of Caen, where he was wounded, but more particularly in Ireland, where, in the capacity of Lord Justice, he dispossessed the earl of Desmond of his castles, compelled his followers to lurk in places of secrecy, and brought the kingdom into great order. On his return from Ireland he was constituted in 1586 Field Marshal, and after signalizing himself in the Low Countries, where he took several places, and performed many gallant acts, he died in 1587.

PELHAM, *Henry*, second son of the first lord Pelham, and brother to Thomas, first duke of Newcastle, was constituted Secretary of War in 1724, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury in 1743, and in the same year Chancellor and Treasurer of the Exchequer, and after acting as one of the Lords Justices during his Majesty's absence in 1740, 1743, 1745, 1750, and 1752, he died at the age of 60, in 1754, being highly respected by the whigs, whose party he kept united by his influence.

PELHAM (*Her.*) the name of a family derived from the lordship of Pelham in Hertfordshire, of which honourable mention is made under *History*. This family enjoys the peerage in two of its branches, sir Thomas Pelham, of the elder branch, brother to sir John Pelham, knt. who was lineally descended from the John de Pelham above-mentioned, was created a baronet in 1611; sir Thomas Pelham, the third baronet, was created a peer in 1706, by the title of lord Pelham, baron Pelham, of Laughton, co. Essex; and Thomas, second lord Pelham, was created in 1715, marquis of Clare, and duke of Newcastle, which titles devolved to Henry earl of Lincoln, who assumed the name of Pelham, [vide *Newcastle*] but the barony of Pelham, of Stanmer, in Sussex, devolved to Thomas Pelham, of

Stanmer, Esq., which Thomas lord Pelham was elevated in 1801 to an earldom, by the title of earl of Chichester. From sir William Pelham above-mentioned, who was third son of sir William Pelham, ancestor to the earl of Chichester, descended in the female line Charles Anderson, who in compliance with the will of his great uncle Charles Pelham, esq. assumed the name and arms of Pelham, and was created in 1794 a baron, by the title of baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, co. Lincoln. [Vide *Yarborough*]

PELIAS (*Myth.*) Πελίας, the twin brother of Neleus, and son of Neptune, who was exposed in the woods, but, his life being spared, he usurped the throne of Iolchus, which belonged to Æson, but was obliged afterwards to restore it to Jason, son of Æson. When old and infirm his daughters, the Peliades, were induced to kill their father and cut his body in pieces, in the hope that he would be restored to the vigour of youth, but they found their expectations disappointed by the sorceress, who refused to lend her aid. *Pind. Pyth.* 4; *Apollon.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. Orat.* l. 3; *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 12, &c.

PELIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Achilles.

PELION (*Geog.*) Πήλιον, now called *Petras*, a mountain of Thessaly, whose top is covered with pine trees. The giants are said to have placed Pelion on Ossa, in order to scale the heavens with more facility in their wars with the gods. [Vide *Ossa* and *Olympus*]

PELL, *John* (*Biog.*) an English mathematician, descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, was born in 1610 at Southwyke, in Sussex, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1685, leaving 'Modus supputandi Ephemerides Astronomicas,' &c. 1630; ' 'Commentationes in Cosmographiam Alstedii;' 'Astronomical History of Observations,' &c. 1633; 'The Everlasting Tables of Heavenly Motions,' &c. 1603; 'The Manner of deducing his Astronomical Tables out of the Tables and Axioms of Philip Lansberg,' &c. &c. He also invented some of the algebraical characters now in use.

PELLA (*Geog.*) now *Janissa*, a celebrated town of Macedonia, on the shore of the Ægean Sea, near the confluence of the rivers Erigon and Axius, was once the capital of the country where Philip was educated and Alexander was born. It was made a colony by Julius Cæsar, whence it obtained the name of *Julia Augusta*. *Liv.* l. 42; *Mel.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 7; *Lucan.* l. 5, &c.

PELLA (*Numis.*) this town is known by medals which it struck as an independant state, bearing the inscription ΠΕΛΛ. ΠΕΛΛΑΙΩΣ; and as a colony by its medals of Adrian, Caracalla, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Maximinus, Maximus, Gordianus, Tranquillina, Philip, sen. and jun., bearing the inscription COL. JUL. AUG. PELLA.

PELLEGRINI, *Camillo* (*Biog.*) an Italian historian and antiquary, was born at Capua in 1598, and died in 1660, leaving, 1. 'L'Apparato alle Antichità di Capoua,' 1651. 2. 'Historia Principum Longobardorum,' published in the collections of Muratori and Burmann.

PELLERIN, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, who died in 1782, at the age of 99, was the author of 'Recueil de Medailles, de Peuples, et de Villes,' &c. 8 vols. 4to. 1762–66.

PELLETIER, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician and mathematician, was born at Mans in 1517, and died in 1582, leaving 'De Dimensione Circuli,' Basil. 1563; 'Disquisitiones Geometricæ,' 8vo. Lugd. 1567; 'Dialogue de l'Ortografe è Prononciacion Françoase,' 8vo. Lyon. 1555, &c.

PELLETIER, *Claude de*, a counsellor of the Chatelet, who was born at Paris in 1630, and died in 1711, published 'Comes Rusticus;' 'Comes Senectutis,' &c.; besides an edition of the 'Body of Canon Law,' in 2 vols. fol. &c.

PELLEW (*Her.*) the name of a family in Devonshire, which has been elevated to the peerage in the person of admiral sir Edward Pellew, who, for his distinguished services in the navy, particularly at the bombardment of Algiers, was successively raised, in 1814 and 1816, to the dignity of baron Exmouth, of Cannonteign, co. Devon, and to that of viscount Exmouth. [vide *Exmouth*]

PELLICAN, *Conrad* (*Biog.*) a German divine, who, from a monk of the order of the Cordelier, turned reformer, was born in Alsace in 1478, and died in 1556, leaving a number of works, principally commentaries on the Scriptures, which amount to seven folio volumes.

PELLISON-FONTANIER, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Beziers in 1624, and died in 1693, leaving 'Relation contenant l'Histoire de l'Academie Françoise,' Paris, 1653, and frequently reprinted since; 'Reflexions sur les Differends de la Religion,' 12mo. Paris, 1686, the first part of a work, of which a second appeared the next year under the title 'Reponse aux Objections d'Angleterre et d'Hollande;' a third in 1690, entitled 'Les Chimères de M. Jurieu,' &c.; and a fourth part, entitled 'De la Tolerance des Religions;' besides some other pieces on the same subject.

PELLONTIER, *Simon* (*Biog.*) an historical writer, was born at Leipzig in 1694, and died in 1757, leaving 'Histoire des Celtes,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1740, 1750; and 2 vols. 4to. 1770.

PELOPEA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Thyestes, the brother of Atreus, who, after having had a child by her own father, married her uncle Atreus. *Hygin. Fab.* 87; *Ælian. Var. Hist.*

PELOPIDAS (*Hist.*) Πελοπίδας, a general of Thebes, son of Hippoclus, descended from an illustrious and opulent family, conspired with Epaminondas and some other citizens to rid his country of the tyrants who bore the sway at that time; and, having succeeded in the attempt, he was placed at the head of the government. He was afterwards killed in battle, while fighting bravely against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, A. C. 364 years.

PELOPONNESIACUM BELLUM (*Hist.*) a celebrated war which lasted 27 years, between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, which terminated in the capture of Athens, and the overthrow of the state. The immediate cause of this war was a quarrel between the Corinthians and their colony, the Corcyreans, on which occasion the Lacedæmonians sided with the Corinthians, and the Athenians with the Corcyreans.

PELOPONNESUS (*Geog.*) Πελοπόννησος, a peninsula of Greece, so called from *Pelops*; i. e. Πέλοπος νῆσος, *the island of Pelops*, now known under the name of the *Morea*. It was anciently divided into six parts, namely, Achaia Proper, Arcadia, Argos, Corinth, Elis, and Messenia. [Vide *Achaia*, *Lacedæmon*, &c.]

PELOPS (*Myth.*) Πέλοψ, a son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, who is said to have been killed and set before the deities when they visited Phrygia, but was tasted by none except Ceres, who, being melancholy and inattentive, ate a part of his shoulder. Jupiter afterwards restored him to life, and supplied the shoulder that had been eaten by an ivory one. *Ovid. Met.* l. 6, v. 404.

—— Tamen hunc quoque dicitur unus
Flesse Pelops, humeroque suas ad pectora postquam
Deduxit vestes, ebur ostendisse sinistro.
Concolor hic humerus; nascendi tempore, dextro
Corporeusque fuit; manibus mox cæsa paternis
Membra ferunt junxisse Deos ——

Virg. Georg. l. 3, v. 7.

—— Humeroque Pelops insignis eburno
Acer equis.

Tibull. l. 1, el. 14.

—— Carmina ni sint
Ex humero Pelopis non nituisset ebur.

Stat. Theb. l. 4.

Truncatusque Pelops, at lævo pulvere sedens.

Pindar treats the story of the ivory shoulder as a fable. *Pind. Olymp.*

—— ἐλέφαντι φαίδιμον
ὦμον κεκαδμένον
Ἦ θαυματὰ πολλά,
καίπετι καὶ βροτῶν φρένας
ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀληθῆ λόγον
δεδαιδαλμένοι ψεύδεσι ποικίλοις
ἐξαπατῶντι μῦθοι.

Pelops having by stratagem conquered Œnomaus, the king of Elis, in the chariot race, obtained the hand of his daughter Hippodamia, together with the kingdom, and is said to have instituted the Olympic games in commemoration of his victory. He received divine honours after his death, and his descendants by Hippodamia, namely, Pitheus, Troezen, Atreus, Thyestes, &c. were called Pelopidæ. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Eurip. in Iphig.*; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mela,* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 9, &c.

PELORUS (*Geog.*) Πέλωρος, or *Peloris,* Πελωρὶς, now *Capo di Faro,* one of the great promontories of Sicily, which is said to have received its name from Pelorus, the pilot of the ship which carried away Annibal from Italy. Annibal having put him to death on a false suspicion of treachery, is reported to have given him an honourable funeral near this cape, which, from that circumstance, received the name of Pelorus; but this account is denied by others, who maintain that it was so called before the age of Annibal. The poets make frequent mention of this cape. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela,* l. 2; *Dionys. Perieg.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 15; *Stat. Sylv.* l. 1; *Cluv. Antiq. Sicil.* l. 1.

PELUSIUM (*Geog.*) now *Tineh,* a town of Egypt, situated at the entrance of the eastern mouth of the Nile, called thence *Pelusian.* It was the key of Egypt on the side of Phœnicia. *Liv.* l. 44; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mel.* l. 2; *Lucan.* l. 8; *Mart.* l. 13, ep. 9; *Plin.* l. 15.

PEMBERTON, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a physician and mathematician, was born at London in 1694, and died in 1771, leaving 'Epistola ad Amicum de Cotesii inventis;' 'Observations on Poetry;' 'On the Loci Plani,' &c. &c.

PEMBLE, *William* (*Biog.*) a divine, and native of Sussex, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1623, leaving a number of works, which were collected in one volume folio, in 1635.

PEMBROKE, *Laurence, Earl of* (*Hist.*) son of John, lord Hastings, of the family of Hastings [vide *Hastings*], distinguished himself in the famous sea-fight off Sluys, in Flanders, and on other occasions in the reign of Edward III.

PEMBROKE, *John, Earl of,* son of the preceding, was so much in favour with Edward III, that he gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. He was afterwards sent by the king with a fleet to relieve Rochelle, which was besieged, but he was totally defeated by a Spanish squadron which lay in wait for him, with the loss of all his fleet and himself taken prisoner. He died in captivity at Paris in 1375.

PEMBROKE, *William, first Earl of,* of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was a stout adherent to the house of York, and, after adventuring his life in many battles in behalf of Edward IV, he was taken prisoner in 1469, in a battle fought against the Lancastrians at Danes More, a place near Edgecote, in Northamptonshire, and beheaded by order of George, duke of Clarence, and Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, who both of them, not long before, had revolted from king Edward to the other side.

PEMBROKE, *William, first Earl of,* by a new creation, spent his life in the service of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elisabeth, and enjoyed their confidence in the different high posts which he filled until his death in 1569. [Vide Plate VII]

PEMBROKE, *William, third Earl of,* grandson of the preceding, was particularly in the confidence of James I and Charles I, to which latter he was a faithful counsellor. He died in 1630. This nobleman, of whom lord Clarendon gives a high character, was a patron of learning and addicted to poetry, specimens of which were published in one volume 8vo. 1660.

PEMBROKE, *Philip, fourth Earl of, and first Earl of Montgomery,* brother of the preceding. [Vide *Montgomery*]

PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Herbert [vide *Herbert*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, baron Herbert, of Caerdiff, Ross, Kendal, Parr, Fitz-Hugh, Marmion, St. Quintin, and baron Herbert of Shurland.

Arms. Party per pale *azure* and *gules,* three lions rampant *argent.*

Crest. On a wreath a wyvern, with wings elevated *vert,* holding in its mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist *gules.*

Supporters. On the dexter side a panther gardant *argent,* spotted of various colours, with fire issuing out of his mouth and ears, his ducal collar *azure;* on the sinister a lion *argent,* gorged with a ducal coronet *gules.*

Motto. "Ung je servirai."

PENA, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, descended from an illustrious family at Aix, was born at Moustiers, in Provence, in 1530, and died in 1560, leaving a Latin translation of Euclid's 'Catoptrica,' and an edition of the 'Spherica' of Theodosius, Gr. and Lat. 4to. Paris. 1558, &c.

PENATES (*Myth.*) certain inferior deities among the Romans, so called because they were generally placed *penitus;* i. e. in the innermost parts of the houses, over which, as also over the resident families, they were supposed to preside. The place where they stood was called the *Penetralia.* When offerings were made to them their statues were crowned with garlands, &c. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2; *Dionys.* l. 1; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 2, &c.

PENDERGAST, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a naval officer in the reign of Henry IV, who obtained great advantages over the pirates, and commanded in the Channel in 1412.

PENELOPE (*Myth.*) Πηνελόπη, a celebrated princess of Greece, was the daughter of Icarius, wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca, and mother of Telemachus. During the absence of her husband at the siege of Troy, she was beset by a number of importunate suitors, whom she amused with the promise that as soon as she had finished a piece of tapestry in which she was engaged she would make choice of one of them. In order to baffle their expectations she undid in the night what she had wrought in the day, whence arose the proverb of 'Penelope's web,' to denote an endless labour. By this artifice she protracted the time until the return of Ulysses, who, after a twenty years' absence, came to relieve her from her fears, and to rid her of her troublesome guests. *Hom. Il. et Od. passim.*; *Aristoph. in Av.*; *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 8; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 127; *Plin.* l. 37; *Paus.* l. 3; *Lucian. in Dial.*; *Schol. Pind. et Theocrit.* &c.

PENEUS (*Geog.*) Πηνειὸς, a river of Thessaly, now *Salampria,* rising from mount Pindus, and falling into the Gulf of Therma, after a winding course between Ossa and Olympus through the plains of Tempe.

Ovid. Met. l. 1, v. 450.

Est nemus Hæmoniæ, prærupta quod undique claudit
Silva; vocant Tempe, per quæ Peneus ab imo
Effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis.

Catull. Carm. 63.

Quale ferunt Graii Peneum propter amœnum.

Hom. Il. l. 2, v. 753.

Οὐδ' ὅγε Πηνειῷ συμμίσγεται ἀργυροδίνῃ.

Diodor. l. 4; *Strab.* l. 9; *Mel.* l. 2.

PENINÆ ALPES (*Geog.*) or *Pœninæ Alpes,* now *Great St. Bernard,* a certain part of the Alps between the sources of the Rhone on the north and the Lacus Verbanus. It is celebrated by the passage of Annibal with his army, when he went into Italy, whence it is supposed to derive its name; i. e. from *Pœnus,* a Carthaginian. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 21; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 15; *Cluver. Antiq. Ital.* l. 1, &c.

PENINGTON, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a writer among the sect of the Quakers, was born in 1642, and died in 1679, after having been frequently imprisoned for holding unlawful meetings. His numerous writings were collected and published in one volume folio, 1681; afterwards reprinted in 2 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 8vo.

PENN, *William* (*Hist.*) a native of Bristol, who distinguished himself as an able admiral, was commander of the fleet in the reduction of Jamaica in 1655, and afterwards contributed materially to the defeat of the Dutch in 1665. He was knighted by Charles II for his services, and died in 1670, at the age of 49.

PENN, *William,* son of the preceding, was bred to the law, but, taking up with Quakerism, contrary to the express wishes of his father, he turned preacher among that sect in 1668. Receiving, however, in consideration of his father's services, a grant of land in the province of North America, he founded a colony there, which has since been called *Pennsylvania,* a province of the United States. He died in 1718, leaving various works in support of his opinions, which were published together in 2 vols. fol. in 1728, with his life prefixed.

PENNANT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a traveller, naturalist, and antiquary, was born in 1726 at Downing, in Flintshire, the seat of his family for several generations, educated at Oxford, and died in 1798, leaving 'British Zoology,' 1761, 2 vols. 8vo. 1768, &c. fol.; 'Tour in Scotland,' 8vo. 1770; 'Second Tour in Scotland,' 1772, which was followed by other tours in different parts; 'Arctic Zoology,' 1782; 'Account of London,' 1790; 'The Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. by himself,' 1793, which he intended to be his last publication, but he afterwards published 'The History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell;' and 'View of Hindostan,' 2 vols. 4to. [Vide Plate XL]

PENNI, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter of Florence, called *Il Fattore,* or, *the Steward,* was born in 1488, and died in 1528, after having been one of the principal assistants to Raphael in the execution of the Cartoons of the Arazzi.

PENNI, *Lucas,* a brother of the preceding, came over to England, and was employed by Henry VIII in painting many designs.

PENNINGTON, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a valiant knight of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was steadily attached to the unfortunate Henry VI, and gave him an asylum at Muncaster when he fled from his enemies. He afterwards commanded the left wing of the English army in the expedition into Scotland. His grandson, sir John de Pennington, had a command at the battle of Flodden-Field in 4 Henry VIII.

PENNINGTON, *Sir John,* an admiral, probably of the same family, was sent with a squadron to the assistance of the French, but, finding that they were to be employed against the Protestants at Rochelle, he left the vessels and returned with his crew to England. He afterwards successfully opposed the encroachments of the Dutch, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he employed his arms and his counsel in behalf of the royal cause.

PENNINGTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of some consideration before, and at, the conquest, which enjoys the peerage, conferred in 1783 on sir John Pennington, fifth baronet, who was created a baron by the title of lord Muncaster.

PENNYMAN, *Sir William, Bart.* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was a distinguished loyalist during the grand rebellion, as was also his brother and nephew, who were all engaged in active service in behalf of king Charles I. Sir William maintained two troops of horse and one company of foot at his own expence, and after his death, which happened in 1643, his family both acted and suffered in the royal cause.

PENNYMAN (*Her.*) the name of a family of Saxon origin, the pedigree of which was lost during the rebellion. Sir William Pennyman above-mentioned was the first baronet of the family, having been created by Charles I, but at his death the title became extinct, and was revived in 1663 in the person of his nephew, who had been previously knighted for his valour. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Gules, a chevron *ermine,* between three half spears broken, the staff or head *argent.*

Crest. In a mural crown *gules,* a lion's head erased *or,* pierced through with the neck of a broken spear, as in the arms.

Motto. "Fortiter et fideliter."

PENROSE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1743, educated at Oxford, and died in 1779, leaving a number of poems, of which a collection was published after his death in 1781.

PENRUDDICK, *John* (*Hist.*) son of sir John Penruddick, of Wiltshire, was zealous in the cause of his sovereign during the rebellion, but, being defeated by colonel Croke, he was beheaded in 1655, in violation of an express promise of safety which had been given him.

PENRY, *John* (*Ecc.*) a coarse libeller against the hierarchy, who gave himself the name of *Martin Mar-Prelate,* was born in Wales in 1559, and, being condemned for felony, was executed in 1593, leaving a number of scurrilous pieces, which found many readers in that day.

PENTHESILEA (*Myth.*) Πενθεσίλεια, a queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars by Otrera or Orithyra, came to assist Priam in the last years of the Trojan war, and was killed by Achilles. *Dictys. Cret.*; *Dares. Phryg.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 112; *Senec. in Troad.* 243; *Justin.* l. 2; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*; *Eustath. ad Hom. Odyss.*

PENTHEUS (*Myth.*) Πενθεύς, son of Echion and Agave, and king of Thebes, in Bœotia, having offered an insult to the orgies of Bacchus, was fallen upon by the Bacchanalians and torn to pieces. *Euripid. in Bacch.*; *Theocrit. Id.* 26; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Senec. in Phœnis.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 3.

PENTHILUS (*Myth.*) a son of Orestes by Erigone, the daughter of Ægystheus, reigned conjointly with his brother Tisamenus at Argos, but was driven from his throne some time after by the Heraclidæ. *Strab.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 5; *Paterc.* l. 1.

PEPAGOMENUS (*Biog.*) vide *Demetrius.*



PEPIN (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Short,* or *Little,* first of the second race of French kings, son of Charles Martel, and brother of Carloman, was elected at Soissons in 752, and died in 768, at the age of 54, after having been very successful as a warrior. He divided his possessions between his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman.

PEPIN, surnamed the *Fat,* mayor of the palace, governed Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy, and died in 714, after having acted more as a king than a minister for 27 years.

PEPIN, the son of Charlemagne, was crowned king of Italy in 781, and died in 810, after having been very successful against the Huns.

PEPIN, the name of two kings of Aquitania.

PEPIN I, son of Louis le Debonnaire, was made king in 817, headed the conspiracy against his father in 830, and died in 838.

PEPIN II, succeeded his brother, and assisted Lothaire, his uncle, but, being taken prisoner by Sancho, count of Gascony, he was finally delivered to the French, by whom he was shut up in prison in 864.

PEPUSCH, *John Christopher* (*Biog.*) a musician, and native of Berlin, was born about 1667, and died in 1752, after having acquired a high reputation as a theorist in music, and also as a performer on the harpsichord and organ.

PEPYS, *Samuel* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II and James II, to whose systematic arrangements the navy of Great Britain is greatly indebted for the superiority which it has since acquired. He died in 1703, leaving 'Memoirs,' &c. relating to the state of the navy.

PEPYS (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

PEPYS *of Box-Hill*, co. Surrey, attained to this honour in the person of sir Lucas Pepys, physician to his majesty in 1783. This family bears the same arms as that of sir William Weller Pepys, created in 1801, who is descended from Richard Pepys, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, of which family was Samuel Pepys abovementioned. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Sable, on a bend *or*, between two nags' heads erased *argent*, three fleurs-de-lis of the field.

Crest. A camel's head erased *or*, bridled, lined, ringed, and gorged with a ducal coronet *sable*.

Motto. "Mens cujusque is est quisque."

PERAU, *Gabriel Louis Calabre* (*Biog.*) a French author, who died in 1767, at the age of 67, is most known as the continuator of the 'Vies des Hommes illustres de la France,' begun by D'Auvigné, and carried on by him from the 13th vol. to the 23d.

PERCEVAL, *Ascelin de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, otherwise styled in history *Ascelin Gouel, Gouel de Beheval, Gouel de Percheval*, and *Gouel de Ivery*, also surnamed *Lupus*, or the *Wolf*, from the violence of his temper, was engaged in a desperate feud with the earl of Breteuil, from whom he took many castles, and also the earl himself a prisoner. He even withstood the power of Philip, king of France, and Robert, duke of Normandy, and made such stout resistance that they were contented to make peace with him.

PERCEVAL, *Robert de*, eldest son of the preceding, took up arms against king Henry I, in conjunction with other malcontents in Normandy; but being drawn from this association by a treaty with the king, he not only successfully supported the interests of his master against the rebels, but remained faithful to him ever after.

PERCEVAL, *William Gouel de*, surnamed *Lupellus*, second son of Ascelin, and brother to the preceding, was also at first engaged in arms against king Henry I, in Normandy; but afterwards making his peace with him, he settled mostly in England, where he acted a prominent part against Stephen, and in favour of Matilda. He is supposed to have founded or completed the castle of Kary, in the county of Somerset, the head of his barony in England.

PERCEVAL, *Sir Walter, Lord of Eastbury, &c.* signalized himself, though very young, at the battle of Crecy, and was knighted by the king in the field, but died at the age of 24.

PERCEVAL, *Ralph*, of another branch of the same family, intrigued with Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, to advance Richard, the duke of Gloucester, to the throne at the death of Edward IV, and afterwards perished at the battle of Bosworth Field.

PERCEVAL, *Richard*, a statesman of extraordinary talent, was early employed by lord Burleigh to discover the designs of the Spaniards in regard to their invasion of England, in which he succeeded so well as to rise in the favour and confidence of queen Elizabeth, whom he served until her death, and also her successor James I, and died in 1618.

PERCEVAL, *Sir Philip*, second son of the preceding, succeeded his father and brother in their several offices, and was admitted to the honour of being one of the Privy Council to Charles I. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was very active in Ireland in the royal cause, and contributed very materially to the defence of the country against the rebels, from whom he suffered much; notwithstanding which he was guilty of a defection from the cause of his sovereign, and died in 1647, in the service of the rebels, with whom he was in greater favour than with the royalists.

PERCEVAL, *Sir John, Bart.* son of the preceding, recommended himself by a politic conduct to the usurping powers, and having been mainly instrumental in recommending Richard Cromwell to resign his power, he was taken into favour at the restoration, sworn of the Privy Council to Charles II, and died in 1665.

PERCEVAL, *Sir John*, fifth baronet, and earl of Egmont. [Vide *Egmont*]

PERCEVAL, *Spencer*, second son of the second earl of Egmont by his second marriage, was born in 1762, and being bred to the law was successively Solicitor and Attorney General, from which latter post he was advanced to that of Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1807, constituted First Lord of the Treasury in 1809, and was assassinated in 1812, as he was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, when he was shot by a person of the name of Bellingham. [Vide Plate IX]

PERCEVAL (*Her.*) the name of a noble and illustrious family, distinguished no less by its antiquity than by its honours and possessions enjoyed in its different and numerous branches for many ages. They are supposed by the first earl of Egmont, in his genealogical account of his own family, to have sprung from Robert, a younger son of Eudes, sovereign duke of Britany in France. Out of which province they were transplanted into Normandy, probably before the Conquest, as at that period they were in possession of the Castle of Yvery, and invested with the hereditary office of Chief Butler in that duchy. Two of this family, namely, Roger and Robert de Yvery, came over with the conqueror, the latter of whom was the progenitor of the present earl of Egmont, whose family name of Perceval was derived from Ascelin de Percheval above-mentioned, although the name of Perceval has belonged ever since to two noble families in Britany, namely, the lords of Mezernou and Kerenmear. This Ascelin, being also called Lupus, on account of the fierceness of his temper, his son William Gouel de Perceval was called Lupellus, which being assumed also by his descendants, became softened down into Lovel, whence John Lovel, lord of Dockinge, in Norfolk, had summons by the title of lord Lovel, in the 41st of Henry III; and John, the seventh lord Lovel, obtained the title of lord Holland in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Robert, lord Holland, which titles were forfeited by the attainder of Francis, fifth lord Lovel and Holland; but from Richard, the fifth or youngest son of William Gouel de Perceval, (the first who was called Lovel,) descended sir John Perceval above-mentioned, lord of Tickenham, Rolleston, and Burton, co. Somerset, and of Dulhallow, &c. in Ireland, who was created a baronet in 1661; and sir John Perceval, the fifth baronet, was advanced in 1714 to the title of baron Perceval of Burton, in 1722 viscount Perceval, and in 1733 earl of Egmont. In the person of his son John, the second earl, was revived in 1762 the old title of Lovel and Holland. [Vide *Egmont*] Charles George Perceval, the eldest son of this second earl, by his second lady Catherine Compton, succeeded to the title of his mother, who in 1770 was created lady Arden, baroness Arden of Lohart Castle, co. Cork, in Ireland. [Vide *Arden*]

Perceval, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Egmont.

PERCIVAL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Warrington, in 1740, and died in 1804, leaving a number of works on medical subjects, which were collected and published in 4 vols. 8vo. 1807.

PERCY, *William, Lord de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was in great favour with the Conqueror, whom he attended into England; and going afterwards, with other Norman chieftains under their duke Robert, in the first crusade in 1096, he died at a place near Jerusalem called Mount Joy.

Percy, *Alan, Lord de*, son of the preceding, obtained the name of the *Great Alan* for his great exploits. He had a natural son, named Alan de Percy the Bastard, who particularly distinguished himself in the famous battle of the Standard in 1138, when he fought beneath the Scottish banners under king David, to support the title of the empress Maude against Stephen.

Percy, *Henry, Earl of Northumberland*, vide *Northumberland*.

Percy, *Sir Thomas, Knt. Earl of Worcester*, vide *Worcester*.

Percy, *Sir Henry*, son of the first earl of Northumberland, who obtained the appellation of *Hotspur*, from the furious heat of his incursions upon the Scotch borders, was born in 1364, and after having early displayed his martial prowess against the enemies of his country as one of the greatest captains of his age, joined his uncle, the earl of Worcester, in his rebellious project against Henry IV, and fell in the battle of Shrewsbury in 3 Hen. IV.

Percy, *Sir Ralph*, seventh son of Henry, second earl of Northumberland, was like the rest of his family a stout asserter of the Lancastrian cause, and was slain fighting valiantly at the battle of Hedgeley Moor, in Northumberland, against lord Montacute, king Edward's general, in 1464, for which he was attainted by Parliament 4 Edw. IV.

Percy, *Sir Richard*, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1426, and was slain at the battle of Towton Field in 1461, with his eldest brother the third earl of Northumberland.

Percy, *Sir William, Knt.* second son of Henry, fourth earl of Northumberland, was one of the commanders at Flodden Field, and contributed to the decisive victory gained there over the Scots in 1513, but was afterwards engaged in the insurrection under sir Robert Aske in 1536, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, for which his nephew, sir Thomas Percy, was executed; but what became of sir William Percy is not known.

Percy, *Sir Charles, Knt.* fourth son of Henry, eighth earl of Northumberland, distinguished himself in the Low Countries, and although concerned in the insurrection of the earl of Essex, yet he obtained the queen's pardon, and was sent by the Council in 1602 to notify to James I the death of Elizabeth.

Percy, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, and a descendant from the earls of Northumberland, was born at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, in 1728, educated at Oxford, and after various preferments was nominated in 1782 to the see of Dromore, where he died in 1811, leaving among other works, as an author, 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry;' 'Five Pieces of Runic Poetry,' &c.; 'A Key to the New Testament,' &c.

Percy (*Her.*) the name of a family which is descended from one of the Norman chieftains that came over with the Conqueror, the name being in all probability derived from one of the places, of which there are three, called Percy, in Normandy, which it may be supposed was their chief place of residence. Some have derived the name from the circumstance of one of them piercing a king of Scotland's eye at the siege of Alnwick; but this accident, which is said to have happened to Malcolm III, in the reign of William Rufus, was occasioned by a person of the name of Hammond, who had no connexion whatever with the Percy family; whereas the name of De Percy stands among the most distinguished in the list of Norman chieftains, who assisted in obtaining the English crown for the Conqueror, and continually occurs in Doomsday-book, which was drawn up in that king's reign. William de Percy, the companion of king William above-mentioned, is said in the genealogical account of this family to have been descended from Mainfred, a Danish chieftain, who made irruptions into France before the year 886; and the first race of the lord Percys descended from him terminated in a female, namely, Agnes de Percy, second daughter of the third lord William de Percy, who was married to Josceline de Louvain, brother to queen Adelicia, second wife of king Henry I. From this Josceline, who assumed the name and arms of Percy, descended Henry de Percy, who was first lord Percy of Alnwick, by purchasing the barony of Alnwick, co. Northumberland. Henry Percy, fourth lord, was advanced in 1377 to the dignity of earl of Northumberland, which title, after having been forfeited and restored more than once, became extinct in 1670, at the death of Josceline, the eleventh earl of Northumberland, whose only surviving daughter, and sole heiress, lady Elizabeth Percy, succeeded to the baronial honours of her ancestors, and was in her own right baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer. The title of earl of Northumberland was revived in 1749, in the person of Algernon, seventh duke of Somerset, son of the abovementioned lady Elizabeth Percy, by Charles, duke of Somerset, and devolved at his death to sir Hugh Smithson, bart. who assumed the name and arms of Percy in consequence of his marriage with lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of the fore-mentioned Algernon, duke of Somerset. His lordship was further advanced to the dignities of an earl and a duke, by the style and title of earl Percy and duke of Northumberland. His second son, lord Algernon Percy, succeeded to his father's title of lord Louvain, and was created in 1790 earl of Beverley; and lord Algernon Percy, second son of the second duke of Northumberland, was in 1816 created baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle. Sir Thomas Percy, knt. brother of the first earl of Northumberland, was created in 1397 earl of Worcester, which title became extinct at his death; and sir Thomas Percy, knt. fifth son of Henry, second earl of Northumberland, was in 1449 created baron Egremont; but the title was not continued in his family.

Percy, *Earl*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Northumberland.

PERDICCAS (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Macedonia.

Perdiccas I, succeeded Thurimas in the fourth year of the sixteenth Olympiad, A. C. 713, and died after a reign of 48 years. *Justin.* l. 7.

Perdiccas II, succeeded Alexander I in the 86th Olympiad, A. C. 436, and died after a reign of 23 years, in which he took part with the Athenians against the Lacedæmonians. *Thucyd.* l. 3, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 12.

Perdiccas III, third son of Amyntas, reigned six years after his brothers Alexander and Ptolemy, and was killed in battle against the Illyrians in the 103d Olympiad, A. C. 358.

Perdiccas, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who at his death aimed at being his successor; but was assassinated in Egypt by some of his own officers, while engaged in an expedition against Ptolemy Lagus. *Diod.* l. 17, &c.; *C. Nep. in Eum.*; *Q. Curt.* l. 10; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12; *Justin.* l. 13.

PEREFIXE, *Hardouin de Beaumont de* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Paris, who died in 1670, wrote 'L'Histoire de

Henri IV,' which was published in 12mo. Amsterdam, 1661, reprinted in 1664, and at different times since; but the edition of 1749 is the most common; also 'Institutio Principis,' 16mo. 1647.

PERGA (*Bibl.*) Πέργη, the city described under *Geography*, which St. Paul visited in his journeyings. *Acts* xiii. 14.

Perga (*Geog.*) or *Perge*, now *Pergi*, a town of Pamphylia, between the rivers Caractes and Caystrus, where Diana had a magnificent temple. It was the birth-place of the mathematician Apollonius. *Cic. in Verr.* 1; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 854.

Perga (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscription—ΠΕΡΓΑ. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ; frequently with the addition of *Artemis*, the surname of Diana, and the titles of Asylum and Sacer, as ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ ΙΕΡΟC. It also received the dignity of the Neocoria, as ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Perga struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Augustus, Claudius, Nerva, Trajan, Plotina and Matidia, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Diadumenianus, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Maximinus, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, Philip, sen., Philip, jun., Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus, Gallienus and Salonina, Saloninus, Valerian, and Aurelian. Its common type is a temple, intended to represent the temple of Diana, for which it was renowned. *Vaillant. Græc.; Patin. Imp.*

PERGAMO (*Geog.*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, the ancient *Pergamus*, situated about 15 miles up the Gremakli, the ancient Caicus. Lon. 27° E. lat. 39° 11′ N. [Vide *Pergamus*]

PERGAMUS (*Bibl.*) the city described under *Geography*, whose angel, or bishop, is addressed by our Saviour in the Revelations, ii. 13.

Pergamus (*Geog.*) Πέργαμος, or *Pergamum*, Πέργαμον, the famous citadel of Troy, from which Xerxes reviewed his troops as they were passing into Greece. *Herodot.* l. 7, c. 43; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 16, v. 36; *Propert.* l. 2, el. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 12, v. 445, &c.; *Flacc.* l. 2, &c.

Pergamus, now *Pergamo*, a town of Troas, in Asia, situated on the Caycus, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, which was founded A. M. 3752, A. C. 283, by Philæterus, a eunuch, whom Lysimachus had entrusted with the treasures which he had obtained in war. Philæterus was succeeded by his nephew Eumenes, A. C. 263; Attalus, 241; Eumenes II, 197; Attalus Philadelphus, 159; Attalus Philometor, 138, who in 133 left the Roman people heir to his kingdom. This city was famous for a library of not less than 200,000 volumes, which afterwards went to enlarge the collection of the Alexandrine library. Parchment was first invented at Pergamus, and was on that account called *Charta Pergamena*. Galen, the physician, and Apollodorus, the mythologist, were natives of this city. *Liv.* l. 29; *Strab.* l. 13; *Plin.* l. 5.

Pergamus (*Numis.*) this city is distinguished on medals by the inscriptions—ΠΕΡ. — ΠΕΡΓΑΜ. — ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟC. — ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ, with the addition of its dignities of the Neocoria, and the primacy of Asia; also of the name of its magistrates, as ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΚΑ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. ΘΕΟΛΟΓ. ΠΕΡΓΑΜΕΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, i. e. *Sub Prætore Claudio Alexandro Theologo Pergamenorum Primorum Ter Neocorum;* to which was added, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ. ΠΥΘΙΑ, or both. Sometimes they likewise distinguished their alliances on their medals, as ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ. ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΕΦΕσίων, i. e. *Sub Prætore Diodoro Pergamenorum et Ephesiorum* scilicet *concordia.*—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ CΜΥΡ. ΠΕΡΓΑΜ. i. e. *Ephesiorum, Smyrnæorum, et Pergamenor. concordia.* This town struck medals in honour of Mithridates Eupator, bearing his effigy, and the inscription—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΙΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ; also as an independent state, and in honour of the emperors or empresses Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Livia, Tiberius, Germanicus, Caligula, Nero, and Agrippina, Domitian, Domitia, Julia, Nerva, Trajan, Plotina, Adrian, Sabina, L. Ælius, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina, jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Heliogabalus, Julia Mæsia, Alexander Severus, Maximinus, Gordianus Pius, Philip sen., Trajan Decius, Hostilianus, Valerian, sen., Gallienus, Salonina. *Vaillant. Græc.; Patin. Imp.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Beg. Thes. Brand. &c.*

PERGOLESI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an Italian composer, was born in 1704 at Casoria, in the kingdom of Naples, and died in 1737, leaving among his works the masses 'Stabat Mater;' 'Dixit et Laudate;' 'Salve Regina,' &c; and also the operas 'Olympiade;' 'La Serva Padrona;' 'Orfeo e Euridice,' &c.

PERIANDER (*Hist.*) Περίανδρος, son of Cypselus, and tyrant of Corinth, died at the age of 80, about 585 years before the Christian æra. *Herod.* l. 1, &c.; *Aristot. Polit.* l. 5; *Diog. in Vit.; Paus.* l. 2.

PERIBŒA (*Myth.*) Περίβοια, a daughter of Alcathous, and wife of Telamon, the founder of Salamis, by whom she became the mother of Ajax. *Pind. Isth.* od. 6; *Sophoc. in Aj.* v. 570; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Diod.* l. 4; *Plut. in Thes.; Schol. in Hom. Il.* l. 16.

PERICLES (*Hist.*) Περικλῆς, an Athenian of a noble family, son of Xanthippus and Agariste, who was for 40 years at the head of the administration, 25 years with others, and 15 alone, and died in his 70th year of the plague, which desolated Athens at that period, about 429 years A. C. *Thucyd.* l. 1, &c.; *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1, &c.; *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 4; *Quintil.* l. 12; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

PERICLYMENUS (*Myth.*) Περικλύμενος, one of the twelve sons of Neleus, who had been one of the Argonauts; but notwithstanding the power which he had received from Neptune of transforming himself into what shape he pleased, he was dispatched by Hercules, with all the rest except Nestor. *Orph. Arg.* v. 153; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.; Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

PERIERS (*Biog.*) or *Perreres, Bonaventure des*, an old French satirist of the 15th century, native of Arnay-le-Duc, whose principal work, his 'Cymbalum Mundi,' was first published in 8vo. Paris. 1537, and reprinted in 1538, and several times since; and an English translation in 8vo. His works were published collectively, under the title of 'Recueil des Œuvres de B. des Periers,' 8vo. Lyons, 1544.

PERILLUS (*Hist.*) an Athenian artist, who had made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, which was fabricated, so that criminals when put into it were burnt to death, and their cries resembled the roaring of a bull. Perillus presented this bull to Phalaris, who made the first experiment upon the donor.

Propert. l. 2, el. 17.

Nonne fuit satius duro servire tyranno?
Et gemere in tauro, sæve Perille, tuo?

Ovid. in Art. Amand. l. 1, v. 653.

Et Phalaris tauro violenti membra Perilli
Torruit. Infelix imbuit auctor opus.

Juv. Sat. 8, v. 81.

—— Phalaris licet imperet ut sis
Falsus, et admoto dictet perjuria tauro.

Ovid. Trist. l. 5, &c.; *Pers. Sat.* 3; *Plin.* l. 34.

PERINGSKOLD, *John* (*Biog.*) a northern antiquary, was born in 1654 at Strengnes, in Sudermania, and died in 1720, leaving 'Snorronis Sturloindis Hist. Regum Septentrionalium,' &c. fol. 1697; 'Historia Wilkinensium Theodorici Veronensis,' &c. fol. 1715; 'Hist. Hialmari Regis,' inserted in Hickes' Thesaurus.

PERINO, *del Vaga* (*Biog.*) an artist, and assistant to Raphael,

who died in 1547, at the age of 47, left many monuments of his skill at Genoa, in the embellishments of the magnificent palace of prince Doria.

PERINTHUS (*Geog.*) a town of Thrace, on the Propontis, anciently called *Mygdonica*, and afterwards *Heraclea*, now *Erakle*. It was first peopled by a Samian colony. *Liv.* l. 33; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 1; *Plut. in Quæst. Græc.* c. 57.

PERINTHUS (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscription ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ, with the addition of its title Neocori, and the name of the games, as ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ Β ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ; sometimes also ΙΟΝΩΝ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΝ, i. e. *Ionum conditorem;* to commemorate their origin. This town struck medals as an independant state, and also in honour of Augustus, Livia, Claudius, Nero, Poppæa, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Plotina, Marciana, Adrian, Sabina, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Sept. Severus, Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Plautilla, Heliogabalus, Julia Paula, Julia Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Pupienus, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, Philip, sen., Philip jun., Trajan Decius, Valerian sen., Gallienus, Saloninus.

PERION, *Joachim* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1500 at Cormery, in Tourraine, and died in 1559, leaving among his writings four Dialogues in Latin, on the origin of the French language.

PERIZONIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born in 1651, at Daun, and died in 1717, leaving 'Animadversiones Historicæ,' 8vo. 1685; 'Q. Curtius in integrum restitutus,' &c.; 'Rerum per Europam Sæculo sexto decimo maximè gestarum Commentarii Historici,' 8vo. 1710; 'Origines Ægyptiacæ et Babylonicæ,' &c.

PERKINS, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1558, at Marton, in Warwickshire, and died in 1602, leaving a number of works, which were collected and published in 3 vols. fol. 1606.

PERMESSUS (*Geog.*) a river of Bœotia, flowing from Mount Helicon, which was sacred to the Muses.

Virg. Eclog. 6, v. 64.

Tum canit errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum
Aonas in montes ut duxerit una sororum
Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis.

Prop. l. 2, el. 13.

Nondum etiam Ascræos norunt mea carmina fontes,
Sed modo Permessi flumine lavit Amor.

Hesiod. Theogn. v. 6.

Καί τε λοεσσάμεναι τέρενα χρόα Περμησσοῖο,
Ἢ Ἵππου κρήνης, ἢ Ὀλμειοῦ ζαθέοιο.

Martial calls it Permessis, l. 1, ep. 77.

Quid tibi cum Cyrrhâ? quid cum Permessidos undâ?

PERNETY, *Anthony Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1716 at Roanne, in Forez, and died about 1800, leaving 'Fables Egyptiennes et Grecques devoilees,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Dictionnaire de Peinture Sculpture et Gravure;' 'Discours sur la Physionomie;' 'Journal Historique d'un Voyage faite aux Isles Malouines,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1769; 'Dissertation sur l'Amerique,' &c.

PEROT (*Ecc.*) or *Perrot*, *Nicholas*, a prelate of the fifteenth century, was born at Sasso Ferrato, made archbishop of Siponto in 1458, and died in 1480, leaving a translation of Polybius, from Greek into Latin; besides 'De Generibus Metrorum,' 4to. 1497; 'Rudimenta Grammatices,' fol. Rom. 1743; 'Cornucopia,' &c.

PEROUSE, *John Francis Galaup de la* (*Hist.*) an unfortunate navigator, was born at Albi in 1741, sailed from Brest on a voyage of discovery in 1785, and after arriving at Botany Bay in 1788, was never more heard of. His discoveries in the seas of Japan and China were published in 1798.

PERRAULT, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French architect, was born at Paris in 1613, and died in 1688, leaving, besides a French translation of Vitruvius 'Ordonnance des cinq Especes de Colonnes,' &c.; 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux,' 2 vols. fol. 1671-76; 'Essais de Physique,' 4 vols. 12mo.; 'Recueil de plusieurs Machines de nouvelle Invention,' 4to. 1700.

PERRAULT, *Charles*, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1628, and died in 1703, leaving, among other things, 'Vies des Hommes Illustres,' the first volume of which was published in 1697, and the second in 1700; this work, of which an English translation was published in 2 vols. 8vo. by Ozell, contains in the original many valuable portraits. He likewise wrote 'Le Cabinet des Beaux Arts,' &c.; 'Courses de Têtes et de Bagues Faites par le Roi,' &c.; 'Parallèle des Anciens et des Modernes,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo. &c. Peter, an elder brother of the two preceding, published 'De l'Origine des Fontaines; and Nicholas, a younger brother, and doctor of the Sorbonne, who died in 1661, left behind him a work entitled 'La Morale des Jesuits, extraite fidelement de leurs Livres.'

PERRENOT, *Anthony* (*Ecc.*) the family name of cardinal de Granville. [Vide *Granville*]

PERRERS, *Alice* (*Hist.*) a lady who was so much in favour with Edward III, as to have been taken for his concubine. At his death she was charged with having abused his confidence for her own private gain, and was sentenced to be banished, but on her marriage with sir William de Windsor, this sentence was reversed. She died in 1400.

PERRIER, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French artist, who was born at Maçon in 1590, and died in 1655, excelled in etching antiquities. He also executed some of Raphael's works with great spirit.

PERRIER, *Charles*, a French poet, and native of Aix, who died in 1692, excited the spleen of Boileau, although his Latin poems have been well spoken of.

PERRING (*Her.*) the name of a family of Devonshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1808 on sir John Perring, bart.; the arms, &c. of which are as follow: *Arms.* *Or*, on a chevron *azure*, three pines slipped reversed *vert*, as many leopards' faces.

Crest. A pine leaved *proper*.

PERRON, *James Davy Du* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, descended from Protestant parents, who, having recommended himself to king Henry III and IV, was, in consequence of his zeal in favour of the Romish church, raised to the archbishopric of Sens, by the latter monarch, who procured him a cardinal's cap from Clement VIII. He had afterwards a share in the election of the popes Leo X and Paul V, and died in 1618, at the age of 63, leaving a number of works, which were collected after his death, and published at Paris, in 3 vols. fol. in 1620 and 1622.

PERRONET, *John Rodolphus* (*Biog.*) a French architect, was born in 1708, and died at Paris in 1794, leaving many specimens of his skill in fine bridges and roads, &c.; but particularly in the canal of Burgundy. He wrote a Description of the Bridges he had built, and a Memoir on the Method of constructing Arches, &c.

PERROT, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a statesman, descended from a respectable family in Pembrokeshire, was born about 1527, rose into considerable favour with Edward VI, but fell into disgrace with Mary, at whose death he was recalled to court, and appointed in 1583 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but recalled for mal-administration in 1588, when he was tried and condemned for high treason. His sentence was, however, respited, and he died the same year in the Tower.

PERROT, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) *Sieur d'Ablancourt*, a French author, was born in 1606, and died in 1664, after having returned to the Protestant religion, which he had once left. He translated several of the Greek and Latin historians into French, and wrote a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul.

PERRY, *John* (*Biog.*) a captain and engineer, who died in 1738, wrote, among other things, 'The State of Russia under the present Czar,' &c.; and 'An Account of the stopping of Dagenham Breach,' &c.

PERSEPHONE (*Myth.*) another name for Proserpine.

PERSEPOLIS (*Geog.*) a celebrated city, the capital of the Persian empire, situated on the river Araxes, was laid in ruins by Alexander; some vestiges of its former grandeur are still existing on its site, which is now called *Estakar*, or *Chehel-minar*. *Diodor.* l. 17; *Q. Curt.* l. 5; *Justin.* l. 11.

PERSEUS (*Myth.*) Περσεὺς, a son of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius, who, as soon as he was born, was thrown into the sea in order to frustrate the oracle, which had declared that Acrisius should perish by the hands of his daughter's son. Danae and her child were rescued from the waves, and after passing through various adventures, he was at length led to the coasts of Peloponnesus, where, while engaged in throwing the quoit at the public games, he had the misfortune to kill a man, who proved to be his grandfather Acrisius. Perseus is renowned for having procured the Gorgon's head, and also the release of Andromeda from the sea-monster to which she was exposed. *Hom. Il.* l. 14; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 270; *Herod.* l. 2; *Pind. Pyth.* od. 7; *Apollon. Arg.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4, &c.

PERSEUS (*Hist.*) a son of Philip, king of Macedonia, distinguished himself like his father by his enmity to the Romans, but being routed by the Roman general Paulus Æmilius, near the walls of Pydna, A.C. 168, he was taken in his flight and lead in triumph through the streets of Rome. His youngest son Alexander, was hired to a carpenter, and afterwards rose to be secretary to the senate. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 40; *Justin.* l. 33; *Plut. in Paral.*; *Flor.* l. 2.

PERSEUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant representing this prince and his two sons, with their hands bound behind them, commemorative of their capture, and being led in triumph by Paulus Æmilius. Others represent his effigy as in the annexed figure; inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΑΣ.



PERSIA (*Geog.*) a celebrated kingdom of Asia, which in its ancient state extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2800 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia above 2000 miles.

Boundaries and Division. Modern Persia, called by the inhabitants *Farsi*, or *Farsistan*, is bounded on the N. by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Usbec Tartary, W. by Turkey and Arabia, S. by the Gulfs of Persia, Ormus, and the Arabian Sea, and E. by Hindostan. It is divided into the provinces of Servan, Kilan, Dilemont, &c. which comprehend the ancient *Media*; Khoeme comprehending the ancient *Margiana*, and a part of *Parthia*; Chorasan, Irak, Chusistan, the former *Susiana*; Persia or Farsi, Kerman, and Sisislan, the ancient *Caramania*; Macheran, Candahar, and Sablestan, the ancient *Gedrosia*, *Arachosia* and *Drangiana*; Tabarestan and Gordian, where was the ancient Hyrcania.

Chief Towns. Ispahan the capital, Casbin, Tauris, Ormus, Cassian, Cherman, Comshiras, &c.

Rivers. The rivers, such as the Euphrates, Tigris, Cyrus, Araxes, Oxus, and Hindmend, belong properly to the frontiers of Persia, the interior of the country consisting of a dry salt plain.

Mountains. The mountains, of which the Caucasus is the principal, also border upon Persia, rather than traverse the country.

History. The empire of Persia, or the Persian monarchy, first rose to distinction under Cyrus the Great about 536 years A. C. although history makes mention of Achemenes, his grandfather, and Cambyses his father, as kings of Persia. The successors of Cyrus are as follow:

Chronological succession of the Kings of Ancient Persia.

Kings.	*A. C.*	*Kings.*	*A. C.*
Cyrus	536	Xerxes II	425
Cambyses	529	Sogdianus	424
Smerdis the impostor	529	Darius II	423
Darius	521	Artaxerxes II	404
Xerxes	485	Artaxerxes III	358
Artabanus	463	Arses	337
Artaxerxes Longimanus	464	Darius III	335

This last Darius, surnamed *Codomanus*, being conquered by Alexander the Great, the destruction of the Persian monarchy was the consequence; after which Persia became tributary successively to the Greeks and the Parthians, and remained under the yoke of this latter people for nearly 500 years, until about the 230th year of the Christian æra, when Artaxares or Artaxerxes, a private soldier of obscure birth, restored the monarchy; the following is a list of the Persian kings of this race:

Chronological succession of the Kings of Persia of the Middle Age.

Kings.	*Began to Reign. A. D.*	*Reigned.*
Artaxerxes	229	13 years.
Sapor I	242	31
Hormisdas I	273	1
Varanes I	274	3
Varanes II	277	17
Varanes III	294	4 months.
Narses	295	7 years.
Hormisdas II	301	7
Sapor II	309	70
Artaxerxes II	380	4
Sapor III	384	5
Varanes IV	389	11
Isdegerdes I	400	20
Varanes V	420	21
Isdegerdes II	441	17
Perozes	458	24
Obalas	482	4
Cabades deposed	486	11
Zamaspes	497	4
Cabades restored	501	30
Chosroes	531	48
Hormisdas III	580	12
Chosroes II	591	37
Siroes	628	1
Adesir	629	7 months.
Sarbaras or Barazus	629	6
Boranes	630	7
Hormisdas IV or Yesdegirdes	630	2

Yesdegirdes or Isdegerdes III, the last king of the race of the ancient Persians, having lost his life in a battle gained by the Arabians, the latter became masters of this country in the year of the Hegira 31, A. D. 641, when it was governed by the caliphs of Bagdad until the reign of the caliph Al Mamûn, in the year of the Hegira 205, A. D. 815, when Thaher founded the dynasty of the Thaherides, which lasted 56 years, comprehending the reign of five or six kings or princes. They were succeeded by the Soffarides, including three princes, then the Sammanians, including nine princes, in the space of 110 years; the Gaznevides, including 14 princes, within 155 years; the Gaurides, including five princes, in 64 years; the Khovaresmians, including four princes in 18 years; the Moguls under 13 princes, of whom Jenghis Khan was the first, within 108 years; the Timurides, or descendants of

Timur or Tamerlane, of whom there were three beside himself; who were succeeded by the dynasties of the Black and White Sheep, of whom Morad Beg was the last, who was killed by Ismael Sophi in the year of the Hegira 920, A. D. 1530, since which period the following princes have reigned in Persia:

Dynasty of the Sophis or Schahs of the race of Ali Sophi.

	Began to Reign. Year of the Hegira.	A. D.
Schah Ismael I	926	1536
Schah Thamasb or Tamas	930	1540
Schah Ismael II	983	1593
Mohammed	985	1595
Schah Abbas I	993	1603
Schah Sophi	1039	1649
Schah Abbas II.	1052	1662
Schah Ismael III	1079	1689

Authors who have written on Persia.

Herodotus, Xenophon, Diodorus, Strabo, Mela, Pliny, Ptolemy, Josephus, Justin, Quintus Curtius, Arrian, Eusebius, Procopius, Agathias, Cedrenus, William of Tyr, Abulfaragius, Elmecin, Chalcondylus, Leunclavius, Paul Jovius, Thevenot, Thomas Herbert, Ortelius, Mercator, Cluverius, Du Val, Sanson, Scaliger, Petavius, Riccioli, Usher, &c.

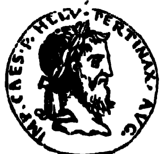
PERSICUM *Mare* (*Geog.*) or *Persicus Sinus*, a part of the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Persia and Arabia, now called *the Gulf of Persia*, or *Balgora*.

PERSIUS, *Flaccus Aulus* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Volaterræ, who was born of an equestrian family in the reign of Tiberius, and died at the age of 30. Of his satires which are extant, the best editions are that of London, in 8vo. 1647, with Casaubon's Commentary, and that of Wedderburn, 12mo. Amst. 1664. Of the English versions of Persius, the first was by Dryden, the second by Dr. Brewster, in 8vo. 1751, and the third by Mr. Drummond. [Vide Plate XXVII] *Mart.* l. 4, ep. 29; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Euseb. Chron.*; *Augustin. de Magist.*

PERTICARI, *Giulio* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born at Pesaro in 1779, and died in 1822, leaving a work entitled 'Sopra gli Autori del Trecento,' besides contributions to the 'Biblioteca Italiana.'

PERTINAX HELVIUS, *Publius* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, the son of a slave, or of a manumitted slave, rose from the condition of a private soldier by his valour to the highest rank in the army, in the reign of M. Aurelius, and succeeded to the empire at the death of Commodus, but was killed by the Prætorian guards, after a reign of only 87 days, A. D. 193. *Dio. et Capitol. in Vit.*; *Aurel. Vict. de Cæsar.*; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Herod.* l. 2; *Spartian. in Sever.*

PERTINAX (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear on the obverse his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription, IMP. HEL. PERT. CAE. AUG.—IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERT.—IMP. CAES. P. HELVI. PERTINAX. AUG. On the reverse, AEQUITAS AUG. COS. II.—AETERNITAS AUG.—DIS CUSTODIBUS.—FELICITAS TEMPORUM.—FIDES EXERCITUUM.—LAETITIA TEMPORUM, &c. *Vaillant. Præst.*; *Strada. Impp.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand.*; *Patin. Impp.*



PERU (*Geog.*) vide *America*.

PERUGIA (*Geog.*) the modern name for the Lacus Thrasimenus. [Vide *Thrasimenus*]

PERUGIA, the ancient *Perusia*, a considerable town in the Ecclesiastical States, situated on the summit of a high hill near the Tiber, 30 m. N. N. W. Spoleto, and 85 N. Rome. Lon. 12° 22′, lat. 43° 6′.

PERUGINO, *Pietro* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, and master of Raphael, was born at Perugia in 1446, and died in 1524. His most capital painting is an Ascension, in the church of St. Peter, at Perugia.

PERUSIA (*Geog.*) now *Perugia*, a town of Etruria, built by Ocnus, where Antoninus was besieged by Augustus, and obliged to surrender. *Liv.* l. 9; *Strab.* l. 5; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Propert.* l. 1; *Lucan.* l. 1.

PERUZZI, *Baldassare* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Accajano in 1481, and died in 1556, excelled in painting architectural figures.

PERY (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Limerick, whose ancestor Edmund Sexton Pery, Speaker of the House of Commons, was created in 1785 viscount Pery, which title became extinct at his death in 1806; but William Cecil, the next brother, was created baron Glentworth in 1790; and his son, Edmund Henry, was further advanced in 1803 to the dignities of viscount and earl of Limerick, and in 1815 to that of baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court, co. Clare, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

PESARO (*Biog.*) vide *Cantarini*.

PESARO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Pesaurum*, a considerable town of Italy in the Ecclesiastical States, situated near the Foglia, between the Adriatic and a range of hills, 18 miles E. N. E. Urbino, 34 N. W. Ancona. Lon. 12° 53′, lat. 45° 55′ N. This town was ruined by Totila, repaired by Belisarius, and after having been subject to different masters, was at length united to the Holy See.

PESCENNIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Niger*.

PETAVIUS, *Dionysius* (*Biog.*) or *Denys Petau*, a French chronologer, was born at Orleans in 1583, and died in 1652, leaving, among other works, 'Opus de Doctrina Temporum,' 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1703; 'Uranologion sive Systema variorum Authorum qui de Sphæra, &c. commentati sunt,' fol. ibid. 1630; 'Tabulæ Chronologicæ Regum Dynastarum,' &c.; 'Rationarium Temporum,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1633, 1724, 1745, &c.; besides many theological works, and an edition of Themistius, Synesius, Nicephorus, &c. [Vide Plate XXVI]

PETER (*Bibl.*) Πέτρος, the apostle, the son of John, Jona, or Joanna, and brother of Andrew, was born at Bethsaida, dwelt with his mother-in-law at Capernaum, on the lake of Gennesereth, was one of the first who was called by our Saviour to be his follower, and afterwards his apostle, and taking a distinguished part in the establishment of the Christian church in different parts, he suffered martyrdom by crucifixion, at Rome, on the same day and in the same place where St. Paul was beheaded, in the reign of Nero. Peter is said to have founded the churches of Antioch and Rome, and to have presided over the first as its bishop for seven years, and over the second for twenty-five; but from the silence of Paul in his Epistle to the Romans, relative to the presence of Peter there, and from the silence of Peter himself in his Epistle, as also from other circumstances mentioned in Scripture and Ecclesiastical History, this supposition is more than doubtful; yet on this slender foundation rests the monstrous pretension of the see of Rome to supremacy over all princes, temporal as well as spiritual, whereby the peace of the church has been grievously disturbed, and the cause of religion materially injured. *Matt.* viii. &c.; *Mark* i.; *Luke* iv.; *John* i.; *Acts* i. &c.; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* l. 7; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles. et Chron.*; *Chrysost. in Genes.*; *Hieron. De Vir. illust.*; *Niceph.* l. 2.

PETER (*Hist.*) the name of some emperors and kings.

Emperors of Constantinople.

PETER, eldest son of Peter of France, was elected emperor in 1214, after the death of Henry de Hainault, and being seized by Theodore Comnenus, prince of Epirus, while on

gaged at the siege of Durazzo, he was put to death by his order in 1218, after having given signal proofs of his valour as a soldier. *Georgius, Acropolita, Nicephorus, Gregoras, &c.*

Czars of Russia.

Peter, *Alexiowitz,* surnamed the *Great,* son of Alexis Michaelowitz, was born in 1672, succeeded his brother Theodore when he was only 10 years of age, to the exclusion of his elder brother Iwan, and died in 1725 in his 53d year, after a reign rendered glorious by the improvements and civilization which he introduced into his country. He is also celebrated as the successful rival of Charles XII, king of Sweden, whose army, after having himself experienced repeated defeats, he totally routed at the battle of Pultowa in 1700, and compelled the king to seek his safety in flight. [Vide Plate II] The czar wrote several things on naval affairs.

Peter, *Alexiowitz II,* son of Alexis Petrowitz, and grandson of the preceding, was declared grand duke of Russia in 1726, succeeded the empress Catherine the next year at the age of 13, and died at the age of 15, after having banished the celebrated minister Menzikoff into Siberia.

Peter III, son of Anne Petrowna, the eldest daughter of Peter the Great, and Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein Gottorp, was born in 1728, declared grand duke of Russia in 1742, and succeeded his aunt the empress Elizabeth in 1761, but was dethroned the next year by his empress Catherine, who governed Russia under the name of Catherine II. Peter died seven days after his degradation.

Kings of Arragon.

Peter I, succeeded his father Sancho I in 1094, and died in 1104, after a reign of 10 years, in which he was successful against the Moors.

Peter II, succeeded his father Alphonsus II in 1196, and was killed in 1213, after a reign of 17 years.

Peter III, succeeded his father James I in 1276, and died of a wound received in battle in 1285, against Charles of Valois. He is said to have been instrumental in the massacre of the French in Sicily, called the Sicilian Vespers.

Peter IV, succeeded his father Alphonsus IV in 1335, and died in 1387.

King of Castille.



Peter *the Cruel,* succeeded his father Alphonsus XI in 1350, but, owing to his cruelties, he found a formidable rival in Henry, count de Trastamaire, his natural brother, who, in 1369, drove him from the throne, which, however, by the assistance of the English, he succeeded in recovering; but Henry, supported by the French, gained a victory over him, and put him to death soon after. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

Other Kings and Princes of this Name.

Peter, surnamed the *German,* succeeded his uncle St. Stephen in 1038, but was deposed and had his eyes put out by his rebellious subjects in 1044, after having been previously driven from his throne, and re-established by the emperor Henry III.

Peter, king of Cyprus, of the house of Lusignan, succeeded his father Hugh in 1360, but was assassinated by his own brother in 1369. He left a son, Peter, who died in 1682, being then a minor.

Peter, the name of two kings of Portugal.

Peter I, succeeded his father Alphonsus IV in 1357, and died in 1367.

Peter II, succeeded his father, John IV, in 1667, after having, with the assistance of his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Frances, the queen, procured the deposition of his brother Alphonsus Henry, on the ground of his incapacity to govern. He died in 1706, in the 59th year of his age.

Peter *of Arragon,* succeeded his father Frederic, son of Peter III, king of Arragon, in 1337, and died in 1342.

Peter *of France,* seventh and last son of Louis the Fat, distinguished himself in the Holy Land, where he died in 1182, at the age of 63.

Peter de Dreux, duke of Britany, surnamed *Mauclerc,* defended the city of Nantes with great valour, which was besieged in 1213 by John king of England; but, after the death of Louis VIII, he joined in the league against Blanche, the queen regent, and entered into an alliance with the English. He, however, made his peace with St. Louis, and served him faithfully and bravely against all his enemies in 1250.

Peter, a prince of Portugal, third son of John I, was made regent of the kingdom at the death of his brother Edward, and attempted to deprive his nephew, Alphonsus V, of the throne, but was killed in battle in 1449.

Peter, surnamed the *Little Charlemagne,* seventh son of Thomas I, succeeded Boniface as count of Savoy, to the prejudice of his nephews, in 1263, and died in 1268, at the age of 64.

Peter, *St.* (*Ecc.*) succeeded Theonas as bishop of Alexandria in 300, and was beheaded in 310. He formed the penitential canons, and left some letters, which are preserved in Theodoret.

Peter, another bishop of Alexandria, and successor to S. Athanasius in 373, was elected by the Catholics, whose cause he had maintained in conjunction with his predecessor, and was sometime after driven from his see by the Arians, but returned to it in 377, and died in 381. He wrote an Epistle, preserved in Theodoret, on the persecution of the Catholics by their enemies.

Peter, bishop of Jerusalem, succeeded John in 525, and died in 546, after having held a council in Palestine about 536.

Peter, a martyr of Lampsacus, suffered by beheading in the persecution of Decius with S. Andrew, S. Paul, and S. Dionysius.

Peter, *Chrysologus,* archbishop of Ravenna in 433, died in 458, leaving several works, which were edited in fol. Venet. 1750, and August. 1758.

Peter, surnamed *Damianus,* a cardinal, and bishop of Ostia, was raised to these dignities by Stephen X in 1057, and died in 1073, after having been employed on many important concerns. His works have been published in four volumes at Lyons in 1623, and at Paris in 1663.

Peter de Clugni (*Biog.*) surnamed the *Venerable,* descended from the family of counts Maurice, who died in 1156 left several Letters and other works, which were published with the notes of Duchesne in 1614. It was he who received the celebrated Abelard in his troubles.

Peter, *Comestor,* or, *the Eater,* a French ecclesiastic, who died in 1198, was the author of 'Scholastica Historia super Nov. Test,' and other works. A universal history, entitled 'Catena Temporum,' published in 2 vols. fol. Lubec. 1475, is attributed to him.

Peter Blesensis, or *Peter de Biois,* a writer, who died archdeacon of London in 1200, left several Letters, Sermons, and other works, of which an edition in folio was published by Peter de Gussanville in 1667, which is said to be the best.

PETERBOROUGH, *Henry, second Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Mordaunt [vide *Mordaunt*], distinguished himself during the rebellion in behalf of king Charles I, and, raising a regiment at his own expence, was wounded at the battle of Newbury; and, after suffering in his person and his property for his loyalty, he lived to see the restoration of

the lawful government, when he was appointed governor of Tangier, in Africa, where he remained till 1663. He afterwards carried the sceptre with the cross at the coronation of king James II, but did not accede to the principles of the revolution, and died in the communion of the Church of Rome in 1697.

PETERBOROUGH, *Charles, third Earl of, and first Earl of Monmouth*, the illustrious son of John Mordaunt, viscount Mordaunt, of whom honourable mention has been made under the name of *Mordaunt*, served in his youth under the earl of Torrington and admiral Narborough in the Mediterranean, during the war with the state of Algiers; engaged warmly in the cause of the prince of Orange, of whose Privy Council he was sworn immediately on the accession of king William. He continued to hold this post under queen Anne, by whom he was declared, in 1705, General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces sent to Spain, and, after having rendered his name memorable by his exploits in that country, he died in 1735, at the age of 77. [Vide Plate XIV]

PETERBOROUGH and MONMOUTH, *Earl* (*Her.*) vide *Mordaunt*.

PETERS, *Hugh* (*Hist.*) a puritanical rebel, whose atrocities have been palliated by the name of fanaticism, was educated at Cambridge, from which he is said to have been expelled for irregular behaviour, betook himself first to the stage, and afterwards procured ordination, but, being prosecuted for a criminal conversation with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, where he became a preacher for some time, and afterwards went to America, whence he returned to England to act his part in the outrages which were then committing against the authority and person of the king, to whom he became a gaoler, and for whose death he was one of the most violent declaimers. At the restoration he expiated his crimes on the gallows with the rest of the regicides.

PETERS, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Cornwall, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1713, and died at an advanced age in 1774, leaving 'A Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job,' 4to.; besides some Sermons.

PETERSBURGH, *St.* (*Geog.*) the capital of the Russian empire, situated at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the river Neva, 435 m. E. by N. Stockholm, 1400 E. N. E. London. Lon. 30° 18′ E. lat. 59° 50′ N. This city was founded by Peter the Great to be the imperial residence, and is rendered in modern Latin *Petropolis*.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French orientalist, was born in 1654, and died in 1713, leaving, among other things, his 'Persian Tales,' which are well known to the English reader by a translation frequently reprinted.

PETIT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was born at Montluçon in 1598, and died in 1667, leaving among other works 'Discours Chronologique,' &c.; 'Calculus duarum Eclipsarum;' 'Raisonnemens contre les Prognostics de l'Eclipse du Soleil,' &c.

PETIT, *Samuel*, a scholar, and native of Nismes, who died in 1645, wrote 'Miscellanea,' 4to. Paris. 1630; 'Eclogæ Chronologicæ,' 4to. Paris. 1632; 'Leges Atticæ;' 'Variæ Lectiones,' 4to. Paris. 1633, &c.

PETIT, *Peter*, a French physician and poet, was born at Paris in 1617, and died in 1687, leaving 'De motu Animalium Spontaneo,' &c.; 'Selectorum Pöematum Libri II,' &c.; besides some dissertations.

PETIT, *John Lewis*, a French surgeon, who was born at Paris in 1674, and died in 1750, wrote 'Traité des Maladies des Os,' 12mo. Paris, 1705, and frequently reprinted.

PETIT, *Anthony*, a French anatomist, was born at Orleans in 1708, and died in 1794, leaving 'Discours sur la Chirurgie,'

PETITOT, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter of Geneva, who died in 1691, at the age of 84, is regarded as the inventor of painting on enamel.

PETIT-PIED, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris in 1630, and died in 1705, leaving 'Du Droit et des Prerogatives des Ecclesiastiques dans l'Administration de la Justice Seculaire,' 4to.

PETIVER, *James* (*Biog.*) an English botanist, who died in 1718, published 1. 'Musei Petiveriani Centuriæ decem,' 8vo. 1692—1703. 2. 'Gazophylacii Naturæ et Artis Decades decem,' fol. 1702. 3. 'A Catalogue of Mr. Ray's English Herbal,' &c. His lists and catalogues becoming scarce were collected and published in 2 vols. fol. 1767.

PETRARCH, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer and poet of the first rank, who was born in Tuscany in 1304, and died in 1374, is now principally remembered by his rapturous passion for his mistress Laura, which he expressed in poetry of peculiar sweetness, although by some this Laura has been considered as the object of his own imagination, while others on the other hand have not hesitated to maintain that she was a married woman. His works, consisting of his Latin and Italian poems, and also treatises, 'De Remediis utriusque Fortunæ;' 'De Otio Religiosorum;' 'De Verâ Sapientiâ,' &c. have been printed in 4 vols. fol. Of his poems the best edition is that of Venice, 2 vols. 4to. 1756. His life has been written by 26 different authors, of which the most esteemed are those by Muratori, Abbé De Sade, and Mrs. Dobson. [Vide Plate XXVII]

PETRE, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a statesman, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Exeter about the beginning of Henry VIII's reign, educated at Oxford, and growing soon into the favour of Henry, he was employed by him on various important transactions, particularly in what regarded the dissolution of religious houses; and afterwards was equally in the favour and confidence of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, to which two latter he acted in the capacity of principal Secretary of State; besides which he was Privy Councillor to Elizabeth, and was seven times ambassador in foreign lands. He died in 1572, after having augmented Exeter College with lands to the value of 100*l.* per annum.

PETRE (*Her.*) the name of a family, of which the most distinguished member was sir William Petre above-mentioned. His son John was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm in 1603, by the title of baron Petre of Wittle, co. Essex. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a bend *or*, between two escallop shells *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, two lions' heads erased and addorsed, the first *or*, the other *azure*, each gorged with a plain collar counterchanged.

Supporters. On the dexter, a lion regardant *azure*, collared *or*; on the sinister, a lion regardant *or*, collared *azure*.

Motto. "Sans Dieu rien."

PETRONIUS, *Arbiter* (*Hist.*) one of the favourites of Nero, and the minister to his pleasures, being condemned to death on a charge of conspiring against the emperor, he caused his veins to be opened and shut until he died. He is now better known as a poet, and the author of 'Satiricon,' and other works, of which the edition of Burmann, in 4to. 1709 and 1743, is usually reckoned the best.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, *Flavius Anicius*, vide *Maximus*.



PETRONIUS MAXIMUS (*Numis.*) the usurper of this name [vide *Maximus*] is distinguished on some medals by his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions — D. N. PETRONIUS MAXIMUS P. F. AUG. —D. N. F. L. ANICIUS MAXIMUS P. F. AUG. &c.

PETROPOLIS (*Geog.*) the Latin name for the modern town of Petersburg, in Russia.

PETTY, *Sir William* (*Biog.*) an English writer, and a mechanical genius, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who was born at Rumsey, in Hampshire, in 1623, and died in 1685, left among his works as a writer, his 'Political Arithmetic,' 'Discourse on Ship-building,' and various pamphlets on subjects of political economy; besides which he invented double-bottomed ships, and other things.

PETTY (*Her.*) the name of a family which became distinguished in the person of sir William Petty above-mentioned, whose eldest son Charles was advanced in 1689 to the dignity of baron Shelburne; but this title became extinct at his death in 1696. It was revived, however, in the person of his brother Henry, who was created in 1699 baron of Shelburne, co. Wexford, viscount Dunkerron, co. Kerry, and in 1719 earl of Shelburne. These titles became again extinct at the death of this nobleman in 1751; but John Fitz-Maurice, his nephew, and fifth son of Thomas, earl of Kerry, was created in the same year baron of Dunkerron, and viscount Fitz-Maurice, and in 1753 earl of Shelburne. He was also in 1761 promoted to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of lord Wycombe, baron of Chipping-Wycombe; and his son William, the second earl of Shelburne, was in 1784 advanced to the dignity of marquis of Lansdown.

PETTYT (*Biog.*) or *Petyt*, *William*, a lawyer and antiquarian, was born in 1636, and died in 1707, at the age of 71, leaving 'Ancient Rights of the Commons of England, in a Discourse, proving by Records, &c. that they were ever an essential Part of Parliament,' which gave rise to different replies and rejoinders, as 'Jani Anglorum facies nova,' &c. 8vo. 1680, said to be written by Mr. Atwood; 'A full Answer to a Book written by William Petit, Esq. &c. 'Jus Anglorum ab antiquo," &c. 8vo. 1681, &c. Besides this work Mr. Pettyt published his 'Miscellanea Parliamentaria,' 12mo. 1680, 1681; and 'Jus Parliamentarium,' &c.

PEUCER, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a physician and mathematician, was born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, in 1525, and died in 1602, leaving 'De præcipuis Divinationum generibus,' 4to. 1584; 'Vitæ Illustrium Medicorum;' 'Hypotheses Astronomicæ,' &c.

PEVENSEY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Sheffield.

PEUTINGER, *Conrad* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and native of Augsburg, was born in 1465, and died in 1547, leaving a curious Chart of the Roman Roads, called after him the 'Tabula Peuteringia;' also 'De Inclinatione Romani Imperii,' &c.; 'Romanæ Vetustatis Fragmenta,' &c. fol. Mogunt. 1528; 'De Rebus Gothorum,' fol. Basil. 1531.

PEYER, *John Conrad* (*Biog.*) an anatomist of Schaffhausen in the 17th century, wrote 'Exercitatio Anatomico-Medica de Glandulis Intestinorum,' &c.

PEYRERA, *Isaac la* (*Biog.*) a French writer, who was born of Protestant parents, at Bourdeaux, in 1592, and died in 1676, in the profession of the Romish faith, was the author of 'Une Relation de la Groenland;' 'Une Relation d'Islande;' 'Rappel des Juifs,' &c.

PEYTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Cambridgeshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1776 on sir Henry Peyton; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a cross engrailed *or*, in the first quarter a mullet *argent*.

Crest. A griffin sejant *or*.

Motto. "Patior potior."

PEZAY, *Masson, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) a French nobleman, was made Inspector-General of the Coasts by Louis XVI; but complaints being lodged against him by the influence of his enemies, he was banished to his estate, where he died in 1778, leaving a number of poems, besides a translation of Catullus and Tibullus into French.

PEZRON, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Hennebon, in Bretagne, in 1639, and died in 1706. He wrote 'L'Antiquité du Tems retablie,' &c.; 'Antiquité de la Nation et de la Langue des Celtes,' 8vo. 1703.

PFAFF, *John Christopher* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born at Pfulling, in Wirtemberg, in 1651, and died in 1720, leaving 'A Collection of Controversies,' &c.

PFAFF, *Christopher Matthew*, son of the preceding, and Chancellor of the University of Tubingen, was the author of many works, as 'Institutiones Theologicæ,' 8vo. 1719 and 1721; 'S. Irenei Fragmenta Anecdota;' 'Introductio in Historiam Theologiæ Literariam,' 3 vols. 4to. 1724.

PFANNER, *Tobias* (*Biog.*) a German writer, who was born at Augsburg in 1641, and died in 1717, wrote 'Historia Comitiorum Imperii;' 'Observationes Ecclesiasticæ,' &c.

PFEFFERCORN, *John* (*Biog.*) a converted Jew in the 16th century, who wrote 'De Abolendis Judæorum Scriptis,' &c.

PFEIFER, *Augustus* (*Biog.*) an Oriental scholar, was born at Lawenburg in 1640, and died in 1698, leaving 'Pausophia Mosaica;' 'Critica Sacra;' 'De Masora,' &c.

PHÆACIA (*Geog.*) the ancient name for Corcyra.

PHÆDON (*Biog.*) Φαίδων, a philosopher of Elis, originally a slave, and one of the disciples of Socrates, retired to his native place after the death of his master, and founded a school of philosophy. Plato gave the name of Phædon, in honour of him, to one of his dialogues.

PHÆDRA (*Myth.*) Φαίδρα, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, and wife of Theseus, by whom she became mother of Acamas and Demophoon. Having conceived a passion for Hippolytus, the son of Theseus by the Amazon Hippolyte, which he refused to return, she charged him with attempts on her virtue; for which he was banished by his father, and destroyed at his request by Neptune, and in consequence of his tragical end she hung herself in despair. This fable is the subject of one of the tragedies of Euripides and Seneca. *Eurip. et Senec. in Hippol.*; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 47; *Ovid. Heroid.* 4; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

PHÆDRUS (*Biog.*) Φαίδρος, one of the disciples of Socrates, whose name Plato has given to one of his dialogues. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1.

PHÆDRUS, a Thracian, and one of the freedmen of the emperor Augustus, translated into Iambic verses the Fables of Æsop, which were first discovered and published by Peter Pithou, at Troyes, in 1596, and several times since; the edition of Burmann, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1727, is reckoned among the best.

PHAETON (*Myth.*) or *Phaethon*, Φαέθων, a son of Phœbus and Clymene, or, according to some, of Cephalus and Aurora, or Tithonus and Aurora, besought his father Sol to allow him to drive his chariot for one day, to which the latter reluctantly consented, by virtue of the oath he had taken to grant him whatever he should ask; but the young man had no sooner got the reins than the unruly horses darted out of their course, and threatened to set the heavens on fire, if Jupiter had not hurled the rash charioteer with his thunderbolt down into the Po. His body was found by the nymphs, who gave it a decent burial; and his sisters, called after him Phaetontiades, mourned his unhappy end until they were changed into poplars. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 985; *Palæph. de Incred.* 22; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 4; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Cic. de Off.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 156; *Horat.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 3; *Lucret.* l. 5.

PHALANTHUS (*Hist.*) the leader of the Partheniæ, who formed a settlement in Italy, and founded Tarentum. He

received divine honours after his death. *Horat.* l. 2, od. 6; *Justin.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 10, &c.

PHALARIS (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Agrigentum, memorable for his cruelties, which provoked the people to a revolt, in consequence of which he was put to death by means of the brazen bull, which he had made for torturing his subjects. [Vide *Perillus*] Some epistles are extant, written by a person of the name of Abaris, to this Phalaris, the genuineness of which was a matter of great dispute between Boyle and Bentley. These letters were printed at the Sorbonne, in 4to. 1470, and frequently since.

PHANOCLES (*Biog.*) an elegiac poet of Greece, of whose writings some fragments are extant.

PHAON (*Myth.*) a boatman of Mitylene, who received from Venus, in the form of an old woman, a box of ointment, with which, as soon as he rubbed himself, he became one of the most beautiful men of his age, and captivated the heart of Sappho, who was desperately enamoured of him, and when he slighted her love, she threw herself into the sea. *Palæph. de Incred.* l. 49; *Ovid. Heroid.* 21; *Athen.* l. 2; *Lucian. in Sim.; Mart.* l. 10, ep. 35.



PHARAMOND (*Hist.*) the son of Marcomir, and the founder of the French monarchy, was raised to the throne about A. D. 420, and died about eight years after, when he was succeeded by his younger son Clodion. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

PHARAOH (*Bibl.*) פרעה, a name common to the kings of Egypt, the first of whom, mentioned in Scripture, lived in the time of Abraham, *Gen.* xii.; the second in the time of Joseph, *Gen.* xlv.; the third was he who persecuted the Israelites; the fourth is supposed to have been the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea, *Exod.* i. &c.; the fifth Pharaoh gave protection to Hadad, son of the king of Edom, 1 *Kings* xi. 15, &c.; the sixth gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, 1 *Kings* iii.; the seventh protected Jeroboam, 1 *Kings* xiv.; the eighth made a league with Hezekiah against Sennacherib; the ninth was Pharaoh-Necho, who defeated Josiah; and the tenth was Pharaoh-Hophrah, *Ezek. &c.*

PHARNABAZUS (*Hist.*) Φαρναβάζος, a Persian satrap, who flourished about 409 years A. C. assisted the Lacedæmonians against the Athenians. *C. Nep. in Alcib.; Thucyd.* l. 8, *&c.*

PHARNACES (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of Pontus.

Pharnaces I, made war upon Eumenes A. C. 181.

Pharnaces II, son of Mithridates, who took the part of Pompey in the civil wars, was conquered by Cæsar with such celerity that the latter reported his victory in the words *veni, vidi, vici*. *Hist. de Alex. Bell.; Paterc.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 3; *Suet. in Cæs.; Dio*, l. 42.

PHAROS (*Geog.*) Φάρος, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, about seven furlongs distant from the continent, on which was built a celebrated tower, in the reign of Ptolemy Soter and Philadelphus. This tower, which was constructed of white stone, might be seen at the distance of 100 miles. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3; *Mela*, l. 2; *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 4; *Val. Flacc.* l. 2.

Pharos, *Pharus*, or *Pharia*, φάρος vel Πάρος, an island of Illyricum, now *Lesina*. *Scyl. Perip.; Diodor.* l. 15; *Agathemerus, &c.*

PHARSALUS (*Geog.*) now *Farsa*, a town of Thessaly, near the Enipeus, at the south of Larissa, in whose neighbourhood is the celebrated plain of Pharsalia, where the battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey, about 48 years before the Christian æra, whence the poem of Lucan descriptive of the civil war, and of this battle in particular, is called Pharsalia. *Catul. Carm.* 64; *Liv.* l. 36; *Strab.* l. 8; *Lucan.* l. 1, &c.; *Plin.* l. 4; *Plut. in Pomp. &c.*

PHASAEL (*Hist.*) Φασάηλος, eldest son of Antipater the Idumæan, and brother of Herod the Great, being enticed, during the war of Antigonus against Herod, by Pacorus, son to the king of the Parthians, to go into Galilee, was there seized and imprisoned by Barzaphernes, the general of Antigonus; which piece of treachery so provoked Phasael, that he dashed out his own brains against the walls of his prison, A. M. 3957, A. C. 47. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 1, c. 8.

PHAVORINUS, *Varinus* (*Biog.*) a lexicographer of Favera, in Umbria, who died in 1537, is now known by his Greek Lexicon, compiled from Suidas, the Etymologicum Magnum, Hesychius, Harpocration, and other ancient Lexicons, which was published in 1523; but the best edition is that of Bartoli, fol. Venet. 1712.

PHEBE (*Bibl.*) Φοίβη, a deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, the eastern part of Corinth, of whom St. Paul speaks in high terms. *Rom.* xvi.; *Theodoret. ad Rom.*

PHENICIA (*Geog.*) vide *Phœnicia*.

PHERECRATES (*Biog.*) Φερεκράτης, a Greek comic poet, the cotemporary of Plato and Aristophanes, who is said to have written 21 plays, of which only a few verses have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius. He invented a kind of metre called after him Pherecratian, consisting of the three last feet of an hexameter, the first of these three feet being always a spondee. *Athen.* l. 1; *Plut. de Mus. &c.*

PHERECYDES (*Biog.*) Φερεκύδης, a philosopher, and native of the island of Scyrus, one of the Cyclades, near Delos, flourished about the 45th Olympiad, A. C. 600, had Pythagoras for one of his disciples, and is said to have first taught the transmigration of souls. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.; *Diogenes, &c.*

PHERETIMA (*Hist.*) Φερετίμη, the wife of Battus, king of Cyrene, and mother of Arcesilaus, who caused all the assassins of her son to be crucified round the walls of Cyrene, and their wives, with their breasts cut off, to be hung by their sides; after which she was devoured alive by worms, and, in the opinion of some of the ancients, as a judgment upon her for her enormous cruelty. *Herod.* l. 4; *Polyæn.*

PHERON (*Hist.*) Φερῶν, a king of Egypt, and successor of Sesostris, who, being blind, recovered his sight by washing his eyes according to an oracle, with the urine of a woman who had never had an unlawful connexion. He tried his wife first, who, being found faithless, was burnt, with all those who could not stand this test; after which he married the woman who thus succeeded in restoring his sight. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 111.

PHERORAS (*Hist.*) Φερώρας, fourth son of Antipater, and brother of Herod the Great, was the principal cause of the death of Mariamne, and her two sons Alexander and Aristobulus. He afterwards entered into a conspiracy against Herod, but died before it was put into execution. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 16, c. 11.

PHIALA (*Geog.*) Φιάλη, a famous lake at the foot of mount Hermon, whence the Jordan derives its stream. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 3.

PHIDIAS (*Biog.*) a statuary of Athens, son of Charmidas, and pupil of Eladas of Argos, who died A. C. 432, made a statue of Minerva at the desire of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. *Cic. Orat.* l. 2, c. 17; *Strab.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 36; *Quintil.* l. 12.

PHILADELPHIA (*Bibl.*) Φιλαδελφία, a town of Lydia, mentioned under *Geography*, the angel or bishop of which is spoken of in the Revelations. *Rev.* iii. 7. It is unknown who this bishop was; but Aureolus and de Lyra think it was St. Quadratus, a disciple of the apostles. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, c. 37.

Philadelphia (*Geog.*) the name of several towns, as one of Lydia, or Mysia, a second of Cœlesyria, and a third of Cilicia, &c. The first of these, which is the most important,

is now known generally by the name of Philadelfia, but among the Turks by that of *Allah Scheyr*, being a town of the modern province of Carasia, in Natolia. This place received its name from Attalus, its founder, and was situated at the foot of Mount Tmolus, by the river Cogamus, 28 m. E. Sardis. It was subject to frequent captures and recaptures from the Greeks and Turks, by whom it was finally taken in 1391. Philadelphia is an episcopal city, suffragan of Sardis. The second town of this name, which in Scripture is called Rabbath, or Rabbuth, was one of the ten cities of Decapolis beyond Jordan, which is said to have received its name from Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Polyb.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 13; *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 5.

PHILADELPHIA (*Numis.*) the town of Lydia is distinguished on some medals by the inscriptions—ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑCΙΑC ΕΝ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ. — ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ; also with the name of their magistrates, who were archons or prætors. The town of Cœlesyria is distinguished by the inscription—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦЄΩΝ ΚΟΙΛΕC CΥΡ. The first particularly honoured Diana on its medals, which it struck either as an independent state or in honour of Augustus, Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Plotina, Marciana, Adrian, Antinous, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Sept. Severus, &c. The second town honoured Bacchus, Fortuna, &c. on its medals, struck in honour of Titus, Domitian, &c.

PHILELPHUS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian, and Latin poet, who was born in 1398 at Tolentino, in the march of Ancona, and died in 1481, wrote a number of odes, orations, &c. which were published together at Basle in 1739.

PHILEMON (*Bibl.*) Φιλήμων, a citizen of Colossæ, in Phrygia, converted to the Christian faith, with his wife Apphia, by Epaphras, a disciple of St. Paul, whose slave Onesimus was sent back to him by the apostle. *Col.* ii. According to the Apostolical Constitutions he was made bishop of Colossæ, and is said to have suffered martyrdom in that city under the emperor Nero.

PHILEMON (*Biog.*) a Greek comic poet, cotemporary with, and rival of, Menander, of whose writings some fragments are extant, which were collected with those of Menander, and published by Grotius. [Vide Plate XXVII]

PHILETÆRUS (*Hist.*) an eunuch, who was made governor of Pergamus by Lysimachus, and laid the foundation of the kingdom of Pergamus, A. C. 283. He reigned 20 years, and at his death appointed Eumenes his successor. *Strab.* l. 13; *Justin.* l. 17; *Pausan.* &c.



PHILETÆRUS (*Numis.*) several medals of this king are extant, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure, inscription, ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. —ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.

PHILETUS (*Bibl.*) Φιλητὸς, a heretic, of whom St. Paul makes mention. 2 *Tim.* ii.

PHILIDOR, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a musician, and a well-known chess-player, was born at Dreux in 1726, and died in 1795, leaving an 'Analysis of the Game of Chess,' which was published in 1749.

PHILIP (*Bibl.*) Φίλιππος, the name of some persons in Scripture.

PHILIP, the name commonly given to Herod Philip.

PHILIP, *St.* Φίλιππος, the apostle, and a native of Bethsaida, in Galilee, was among the first whom our Saviour invited to follow him. *Matth.* x.; *Mark*, iii.; *Luke* vi.; *John* i. &c. A book of Acts has been falsely attributed to this apostle, as also a gospel used by the Gnostics. *Tertull. de Baptis.* c. 12; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* l. 2; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.*; *Epiphan. Hær.* 26.

PHILIP, *St.* the second of the seven deacons, who baptized the Ethiopian eunuch, *Acts* viii. &c. Both of these saints were married men, and had daughters, who have been sometimes confounded in the accounts of the ancients. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, &c.; *Hieron. cont. Jovin.*; *Baron. Annal.*; *Baillet. Vies des Saints.*

PHILIP (*Hist.*) the name of some emperors and kings.

Emperors of this Name.

PHILIP, *Sen.* or *Marcus Julius Philippus*, surnamed *Senior*, or the *Arabian*, a Roman emperor, of an obscure family in Arabia, who rose to distinction by his merits as a soldier, was at the head of the prætorian guards when Gordian was assassinated by his order, and himself proclaimed emperor. His usurpation however was short, for he being defeated by his rival Decius, he was assassinated by his own soldiers in the 45th year of his age, and the fifth of his reign, A. D. 249. His son, who, though not more than twelve years old, had been made the partner of his throne, shared the same fate. [Vide *Philippus* under *Numismatics*] *Jul. Capitol. in Vit. Gordian.*; *Aurel. Vict. in Philip.*; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 6; *Cassiodor. in Chron.*

PHILIP, duke of Suabia, son of Frederic Barbarossa, was elected emperor after the death of his brother, Henry VI, by some of the electors, in opposition to Otho, by whom he was killed in 1208, after a reign of nine years.

Kings of Macedonia, &c.

PHILIP I, succeeded Argeus, his father, and reigned 38 years, A. C. 649.

PHILIP II, fourth son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great, who is commonly styled *Philip of Macedon*, succeeded his brother, Perdiccas III, A. C. 359, and was stabbed by Pausanias in the 47th year of his age, and 24th of his reign, A. C. 336, after having distinguished himself by his conquest of Greece. [Vide Plate V] *Demosth. in Phil. et Olynth.*; *Isocrat. ad Phil.*; *Diod.* l. 16; *Paus. Bœot.* &c.

PHILIP III, surnamed *Aridæus*, the natural brother of Alexander the Great, obtained the title of king after the death of the latter; but was put to death by Olympias after a reign of three years, A. C. 317. *Diodor. Sic.* l. 18; *Justin.* l. 14; *Eusebius*, &c.

PHILIP IV, son of Cassander, reigned only one year, A. C. 298.

PHILIP V, the son of Demetrius, succeeded his cousin Antigonus, surnamed *Doson*, in whose guardianship he had been left, at the age of 15, A. C. 220, and died after a reign of 42 years. He was a determined but not a successful enemy to the Romans, by whom, under the consul T. Q. Flaminius, he was totally defeated. The kingdom of Macedonia terminated with the reign of his son and successor Perseus. *Polyb.* l. 16; *Liv.* l. 31; *Val. Max.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 29; *Paus.* l. 7.

Kings of Syria.

PHILIP, son of Antiochus Gryphus, obtained a part of Syria, which he afterwards divided among his children. *Joseph.* l. 13.

PHILIP, son of Herod and Cleopatra, obtained from Augustus the tetrarchy of Trachonites and Gaulanites, and died after an excellent reign of 33 years.

Kings of France, &c.

PHILIP I, was born in 1053, succeeded his father, Henry I, in 1060, and died in 1108. The effigies of this and the following princes are given as in the subjoined figures.

Philip I.



Philip II.



Philip III.



PHILIP II, surnamed *Augustus*, succeeded his father, Lewis VII, in 1180, and died in 1223, after having distinguished himself as a warrior and a politician.

PHILIP III, surnamed the *Hardy*, succeeded his father, Louis IX, in 1270, while he was engaged in the crusades against the infidels, and died in 1285, whilst he was warring against Peter the Cruel, of Spain, on account of the massacre of the French at the Sicilian Vespers.

PHILIP IV, surnamed the *Fair*, succeeded his father, Philip III, at the age of 17, and died in 1314, at the age of 46.

PHILIP V, surnamed the *Long*, younger son of the preceding, succeeded his brother Louis Hutin in 1316, and died in 1321, at the age of 28.

Philip IV.



Philip V.



Philip VI.



PHILIP VI, surnamed *le Valois*, succeeded his cousin, Charles the Fair, in 1328, and died in 1350, at the age of 57, leaving an impoverished kingdom and a disputed succession. His reign is rendered memorable by the successes of the English under Edward III, when the loss of the battle of Creci was followed by that of Calais, and other important places. *Paul. Æmil.*, *Froisard*, *Anselme*, *Sainte Marthe*, *Mezerai*, &c.

Kings of Spain and Navarre.

PHILIP I, surnamed the *Fair*, son of the emperor Maximilian I, obtained the Spanish throne in 1490, by his marriage with Joan, queen of Spain, and died in 1506, at the age of 28.

PHILIP II, son of Charles V and Isabella of Portugal, was made king of Naples and Sicily in 1554, on his father's abdication, became king of England by his marriage with queen Mary, and ascended the Spanish throne two years after, by the extraordinary resignation of his father, and died in 1598; after having rendered his reign memorable by his vain attempt to invade England with the Spanish Armada. [Vide Plate III]

PHILIP III, son of Philip and Anne of Austria, succeeded his father at the age of 20, and died in 1621, at the age of 43, after having terminated the war with the Netherlands, by a peace much to the advantage of the enemy.

Philip III.



Philip IV.



Philip V.



PHILIP IV, succeeded his father, Philip III, and died in 1665, at the age of 60, after having carried on an unsuccessful war with Portugal and the Netherlands.

PHILIP V, duke of Anjou, second son of Louis, the dauphin of France, ascended the Spanish throne in 1700, and died in 1746, at the age of 63, after a reign of 45 years.

Other Princes and distinguished Persons of this Name.

PHILIP *de Dreux*, son of Robert of France, count of Dreux, was made bishop of Beauvais; but being of a martial turn he joined the crusaders, and signalized himself by his valour at the siege of Acre in 1191. He was afterwards engaged in the war against the English, by whom he was taken prisoner; but, on obtaining his liberation, he distinguished himself at the battle of Bouvines in 1214, and also against the Albigenses, and died in 1217.

PHILIP *the Bold*, fourth son of John, king of France, is celebrated for the valour with which he fought at the battle of Poictiers against the English, at a time when the other princes of his family shrunk from the contest. He died in 1404, at the age of 63.

PHILIP *the Good*, duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Luxemburg, was engaged for some time on the part of the English; but was afterwards reconciled to Charles VII of France, and died in 1467, at the age of 71.

PHILIP *d'Orleans*, vide *Orleans*.

PHILIP, *the Infant of Spain*, was placed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in possession of the duchies of Parma and Placentia, and died in 1404, at the age of 63, after having distinguished himself both as a good prince and a brave warrior.

Other distinguished Persons of this Name.

PHILIP, a physician of Acarnania, in the service of Alexander the Great, who, while he was engaged in restoring his master from the illness which the bathing in the river Cydnus had occasioned was charged in a letter from Parmenio to the king with intending to poison him. On the receipt of this letter, however, Alexander gave it to Philip to read, and observing his countenance to be unmoved, he without hesitation took the draught which the physician had prepared for him, and successfully followed his directions. *Q. Curt.* l. 3; *Arrian. Alexand. Exped.* l. 2, *Plut. in Alex.*

PHILIP, a freedman of Pompey the Great, who gave a decent burial to his master's body, which he found lying on the sea-shore.

PHILIP, a governor of Jerusalem, inflicted grievous evils on the Jewish nation; but was afterwards assassinated, on his having revolted, and set himself up as king.

PHILIP, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Heraclea, and a martyr, was condemned to be burnt, with Hermes, in 304, because they refused to sacrifice to idols, as was required of them.

PHILIP, an antipope, intruded himself into the Holy See after Paul I, in 767; but was expelled the next year.

PHILIPPI (*Bibl.*) the town mentioned under *Geography*, where St. Paul preached with considerable success. To the inhabitants of this city, the Philippians, the Apostle addressed one of his epistles, which now forms a part of Holy Writ. *Acts* xvi.

PHILIPPI (*Geog.*) a town of Macedonia, celebrated for two battles fought there, at the interval of about 20 days, A. C. 42, between Augustus and Anthony, and the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius.

PHILIPPI (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscription—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ; and also as a colony—COL. AUG. JUL. PHILIP.

PHILIPPICUS (*Hist.*) surnamed *Bardanes*, conspired against Justinian, and his son Tiberius Absimarus, and having put them to death, he seized the empire in 711; but was exiled after a reign of two years, and died in prison, as is said of hunger.



PHILIPPICUS (*Numis.*) some medals are extant bearing the effigy of this usurper, as in the annexed figure, inscription—D. N. PHILIPPICUS P. P. AUG.

PHILIPPUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the Macedonian princes of this name, some of which bear the effigy of Philip II, as given in Plate V, and others that of Philip V. as in the annexed figure, inscription—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ.







Philippus, *Sen. and Jun.* the Roman emperors, distinguished on medals by their effigies, as in the annexed figures, inscriptions for the father—IMP. M. JUL. PHILIPPUS AUG.—IMP. JUL. PHILIPPUS PIUS FELIX AUG. P. P.—ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. CEB.; for the son—M. JUL. PHILIPPUS CAES. &c.

PHILIPS (*Her.*) the name of a family which was raised to the dignity of the baronetage in 1621, in the person of sir John Philips, of Picton Castle, in Ireland, who garrisoned his castle for Charles I. Sir Richard Philips, the seventh baronet, was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Milford. [Vide *Milford*]

Philips (*Biog.*) or *Phillips, Edward*, one of the nephews of Milton, who was educated at Oxford, was the author of some Dictionaries, &c. but is best known by his 'Theatrum Poetarum,' &c. Lond. 1675, and his life of his uncle.

Philips, *Fabian*, an English writer on customs and privileges, was born in 1601, and died in 1690, leaving 'Veritas Inconcussa; or, King Charles I no Man of Blood,' &c. 'Tenenda non Tollenda,' &c.; 'The Antiquity, Legality, Reason, Duty, and Necessity of Præemption and Pourveyance for the King,' &c. 4to. 1660.

Philips, *John*, an English poet, was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, in 1676, educated at Oxford, and died in 1708, leaving among his poems 'Splendid Shilling;' 'Blenheim;' 'Cyder,' and a few other pieces.

Philips, *Ambrose*, a writer of Pastorals, who died in 1749, at the age of 78, published, besides his 'Pastorals,' which provoked the spleen of the pope, also some dramatic pieces, as the 'Distressed Mother,' &c.; and some papers in the 'Free-thinker.' [Vide Plate XXIX]



PHILISTIS (*Numis.*) a queen of Syracuse, known only by her medals, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure, and on some the inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ.

PHILLIPS, *Morgan* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, and native of Monmouthshire in the 16th century, who was educated at Oxford in 1537, wrote 'Disputatio de Sacramento Eucharistiæ,' &c.; 'A Treatise showing the Regiment of Women is conformable to the Law of God and Nature,' 8vo. Liege, 1571, in answer to Knox's 'First Blast of the Trumpet;' but 'A Defence of the Honour of queen Mary of Scotland,' &c. 8vo. London, 1569, Liege, 1571, which was attributed to him, is supposed to have been written by John Leslie.

Phillips, *Thomas*, another Roman Catholic divine, descended from an ancient family, who died in 1774, wrote 'The Study of Sacred Literature fully stated and considered in a Discourse to a Student in Divinity,' &c. 1756; the third edition in 1675; 'The History of the Life of Reginald Pole,' 2 vols. 4to. 1764; and reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo. 1767, which drew forth many pamphlets by way of answer. He also wrote some Latin poetry.

PHILO (*Biog.*) an architect of Byzantium, who flourished about 300 years before the Christian æra, wrote a treatise, 'De Machinis bellicis,' to be found in the 'Mathematici Veteres,' fol. Paris. 1693; also 'De septem Orbis Spectaculis,' Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Rom. 1640, is ascribed to him.

Philo, surnamed *Judæus*, an ancient Greek writer, descended from a noble family among the Jews of Alexandria, in the reign of Caligula, was the author of several works which are extant, and were first published in Greek by Turnebus at Paris in 1552, and with a Latin version by Gelenius in 1561, but an edition in 2 vols. fol. by Dr. Mangey, in 1742, is esteemed the best.

Philo, surnamed *Biblios*, a grammarian in the reign of Adrian, translated the Phœnician history of Sanchoniatho into Greek, of which only a few fragments remain.

PHILOCLES (*Hist.*) Φιλοκλῆς, an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, recommended that they should cut off the right hand of their enemies taken in battle, in consequence of which, when defeated at Ægospotamos, he, with 3000 of his countrymen, were put to death, and denied the honours of sepulture. *Paus.* l. 9; *Plut. in Lysand.*

PHILOCTETES (*Myth.*) Φιλοκτήτης, a son of Pæan and Dæmonassa, and one of the Argonauts, accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, but, owing to an offensive smell occasioned by a wound in his foot, he was removed from the army, to the island of Lemnos. He being, however, in possession of the arrows of Hercules, by which only, according to the oracle, Troy was to be taken, he was persuaded by the manes of the hero to return to the Grecian camp, when his wound was healed. After the capture of the city he went to Calabria, where he built the town of Petilia. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Pindar. Pyth.* od. 1; *Sophoc. in Phil.*; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 2; *Senec. in Her.*; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 5; *Lactant. de Fals. Relig.* c. 9, &c. &c.

PHILOLAUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher in the time of Plato, who is said to have taught the doctrine of Pythagoras respecting the motion of the earth, which has since been revived by Copernicus.

PHILOMELA (*Myth.*) Φιλομήλα, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was violated by Tereus, her brother-in-law, and her tongue afterwards cut out that she might not reveal his brutality; in revenge, Procne, his wife, killed her son Itylus, and served him up for the table of his father, and, just as Tereus was going to stab Philomela and Procne, he was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, Procne into a swallow, and Itylus into a pheasant. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Catull. Carm.* 66; *Virg. Georg.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 9; *Hygin. Fab.* 45; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6; *Paus.* l. 1; *Schol. Sophocl. in Elect.*; *Serv. in Virg. &c.*

PHILOPŒMON (*Hist.*) Φιλοποίμην, a general of the Achæan league, and a native of Megalopolis, who distinguished himself against the Lacedæmonians by the capture of Sparta, where he abolished the laws of Lycurgus; but afterwards falling into the hands of the Messenians, he was compelled by Dinocrates, the Messenian general, to drink poison, and thus perished in the 70th year of his age, A. C. 183. *Polyb.* l. 3, &c.; *Liv.* l. 35; *Justin.* l. 32; *Plut. in Vit.*

PHILOSTRATUS (*Biog.*) a sophist, and native of Lemnos, or, according to some, of Athens, who died A. D. 244. He wrote a Life of Apollonius, and some other things, the best edition of which is that of Olearius, fol. Lips. 1709. The 'Lives of the Sophists,' and the 'Icones,' which form a part of his works, are ascribed by some to his nephew.

PHILOTAS (*Hist.*) son of Parmenio, and a distinguished general in the army of Alexander, was stoned to death on a charge of conspiring against his master. *Q. Curt.* l. 2; *Arrian. &c.*

PHYLOXENUS (*Biog.*) a dithyrambic poet of Cythera, who enjoyed the favour of Dionysius the tyrant, notwithstanding the freedom with which he spoke his mind. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 4, ep. 6.

PHILPOT, *John* (*Hist.*) a merchant and citizen of London in the reign of Richard II, is mentioned in history for the spirited resistance which he made to the Scots in 1378 with a fleet which he fitted out and manned at his own expence. He attacked one Mercer, a Scotch marauder, who had committed great devastation among the English shipping, and, having defeated and taken him prisoner, he recaptured all the English vessels, besides several French and Spanish ships.

Philpot, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English divine, was born at Compton, in Hampshire, educated at Winchester and Oxford, and was condemned to be burnt in the reign of queen Mary

for the declaration of his opinions against the church of Rome. This sentence was executed upon him in 1555. He wrote 'Defence of the Old and Ancient Authority of Christ's Church,' &c.

PHILPOT (*Biog.*) or *Philipott, John*, Somerset Herald in the reign of James I and Charles I, who died in 1645, leaving a high reputation for loyalty, published a catalogue of the Chancellors of England, and an edition of Camden's 'Remains.' His son, John Philpot, wrote 'Villare Cantianum,' fol. Lond. 1659, &c.

PHINEHAS (*Bibl.*) פִּינְחָס, son of Eleazer, and grandson of Aaron, third high-priest of the Jews, A. M. 2561, A. C. 1443, in whose family it continued for about 335 years, down to the high-priest Eli, when it passed to that of Ithamar, and did not return again to the race of Phinehas until after about 150 years. *Numb.* xxv.; *Judg.* xx.

PHINEHAS, son to Eli, the high-priest, and brother to Hophni. [Vide *Eli* and *Hophni*]

PHIPPS, *Sir William, Knt.* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was the inventor of the diving bell, with which he was enabled to recover from the wreck of a Spanish galleon an immense treasure, which had lain buried in the water 44 years, near the banks of Bahama, after which he was appointed to the government of Massachusets, which post he held until his death in 1694.

PHIPPS, *Sir Constantine, Knt.*, son of the preceding, being bred to the profession of the law, rose to such distinction by his talents, that he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland in 1710, was created one of the Lords Justices in 1712, and died in 1723, after having resigned all his high offices.

PHIPPS (*Her.*) the name of a family which first acquired distinction in the 17th century, and was ennobled in the person of Constantine, grandson of the Lord High Chancellor, and great grandson of the naval commander above-mentioned, who was created an Irish peer in 1767 by the title of lord Mulgrave, of New Ross, co. Wexford. His son Constantine John was raised to the English peerage by the title of baron Mulgrave, co. York, in 1794, and by that of earl of Mulgrave and viscount Normanby in 1812.

PHLEGETHON (*Myth.*) a river of Hell, the waters of which were of a burning nature, from φλεγέθω, to burn. *Sil.* l. 13, v. 836.

Ardenti Phlegethonte natat ——

Stat. Theb. l. 4.

Fumidus atra vadis Phlegethon incendia volvit.

Senec. in Thyest.

Phlegethon arenas igneus totas agens.

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 550.

Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.

PHLEGON (*Bibl.*) Φλέγων, a disciple mentioned by S. Paul. *Rom.* xvi. He was bishop of Marathon according to the Greeks, who place his festival on April 8.

PHLEGON (*Biog.*) surnamed *Trallianus*, one of Adrian's freedmen, and a native of Tralles, a city of Lydia, wrote a History of the Olympiads, and other things, of which nothing remains but fragments published by Xilander, with a Latin version, at Basle, in 1568.

PHOCÆA (*Geog.*) Φωκαία, now *Fochia*, a maritime town of Ionia, founded by an Athenian colony. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 142, &c.; *Horat. Epod.* 16; *Liv.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mela*, l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 7; *Solin.* l. 8; *Eustath. ad Dionys. Per.* 437.

PHOCÆA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing the inscription, ΦΩΚΑΙΩΝ; to which is added sometimes the names of their magistrates, as, ΕΠΙ СΤΡΑ. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ. —СΠ. С. ΑΥΡ. ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥС Β. ΦΩΚΑΙЄ. &c.

PHOCAS (*Hist.*) a usurper of the Eastern empire passed through the various ranks of the army until he was proclaimed emperor in 602, but, being defeated by Heraclius, he was taken prisoner and beheaded by order of the latter in 610. *Theophanes; Zonaras; Nicephorus, &c.*

PHOCAS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this usurper, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions, in which his name is written with an F, as, DN. FOCAS C. PЄ. AU.—DN. FL. FOCAS P. P. AUG. &c. &c.



PHOCAS, vide *Nicephorus II.*

PHOCAS (*Ecc.*) the name of two martyrs mentioned by Gregory of Tours.

PHOCION (*Hist.*) an Athenian orator, who distinguished himself by his incorruptible integrity, which no bribes from either Philip or Alexander could shake, was rewarded by his countrymen with the sentence of death by drinking poison, which he submitted to with the greatest composure, about 318 years before the Christian æra. *C. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.; Diodor.* l. 16. [Vide Plate XXXII]

PHOCIS (*Geog.*) a district of Achaia, between Bœotia and Ætolia, which comprehended the towns of Anticyra, Cyrrha, and Delphi; as also the mountains of Parnassus and Helicon. This country is rendered famous by a war which the inhabitants maintained against the Thebans, that terminated in their total destruction. The towns of Phocis were rased to the ground as a punishment for their having pillaged the temple of Delphi in order to maintain the war. *Diodor.* l. 16; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus. in Phoc.; Justin. &c.*

PHŒBE (*Myth.*) a name of Diana, or the moon.

PHŒBUS (*Myth.*) a name of Apollo, or the sun.

PHŒNICIA (*Geog.*) or *Phœnice*, Φοινίκη, a country of Asia, which is supposed to have been the same as was otherwise called *Palestine* and *Syria*. Sidon and Tyre were the principal towns of this country, which derived its name from Phœnix, the son of Agenor, who was one of their kings. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 15; *Herodot.* l. 4; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 16; *Mela*, l. 1; *Propert.* l. 2, el. 1; *Plin.* l. 2, &c.

PHŒNIX (*Myth.*) Φοῖνιξ, son of Amyntor, king of Argos, whose eyes were put out by his father's order, because he had intrigued with his mistress. He fled in consequence, and became preceptor to Achilles, whom he accompanied to the Trojan war, at the conclusion of which he returned with Pyrrhus, and died in Thrace. *Hom. Il.* l. 9; *Apollod.* l. 2; *V. Æn.* l. 2; *Prop.* l. 2; *Lycoph.* v. 222; *Serv. Virg. &c.*

PHORCUS (*Myth.*) Φόρκος, a son of Pontus and Terra, who married his sister Cato, by whom he had the Gorgons and other monsters. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 270; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 4.

PHORMIO (*Hist.*) Φορμίων, an Athenian general, son of Asopicus, who impoverished himself to support the dignity of his army. The Athenians paid his debts in order that he might continue in his office. *Thucyd.* l. 2, &c.; *Aul. Gell.* l. 17; *Paus.* l. 1.

PHORONEUS (*Myth.*) Φορωνεὺς, the god of a river of Peloponnesus of the same name, was the son of the river Inachus, and second king of Argos, who first raised a temple to Juno. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 143; *Stat. Theb.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 7; *Paus.* l. 2; *Schol. Eurip. in Orest. &c.*

PHOTINUS (*Hist.*) a eunuch, and prime minister to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, by whose advice Pompey was put to death when he fled to the Egyptian court. He was afterwards put to death for raising a sedition against Cæsar. *Plut. in Cæs.*

PHOTINUS (*Ecc.*) a heretic of the fourth century, and the chief of a sect called *Photinians*, who disturbed the peace of the church with his objections against the Holy Trinity, and died about 375 in Galatia, whither he had been banished. *S. Hier. de Script. Ecc.; S. Epiphan. Hær.* 83; *Theod. de Hær. Fab.* l. 2; *Sulpic. Sever.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal. &c.*

PHOTIUS (*Ecc.*) a schismatical patriarch of Constantinople, descended from an illustrious family in that city, who, on

the deposition and expulsion of Ignatius from the patriarchal see in 858, procured his nomination, although at that time a layman, and forcibly kept his seat until 868, when he was dispossessed of it by the emperor Leo the Armenian, and banished to a monastery, where he died, as is supposed, soon after, leaving among his works as an author his well known 'Bibliotheca;' this was first printed in the original Greek at Vienna in 1601, and afterwards with the version of Andreas Schottus in 1606; but the best edition is that in folio, printed at Rouen in 1653; his 'Nomocanon' was published with a Latin version by Justel, 4to. Paris. 1615; and his Letters in folio, 1651; and his Lexicon appeared at Leipzig in 1808.

PHRAATES (*Hist.*) the name of four kings of Parthia.

PHRAATES I, succeeded Arsaces III, and was succeeded by Mithridates. *Justin.* l. 41.

PHRAATES II, succeeded his father Mithridates, and was murdered by some Greek mercenaries, A.C. 129. *Justin.* l. 42; *Plut. in Pomp.*

PHRAATES III, succeeded his father Pacorus, and was assassinated by his sons Orodes and Mithridates.

PHRAATES IV, succeeded his father Orodes, and placed himself under the protection of Augustus, when he gave up his four children as hostages, and restored the ensigns and standards which had been taken from Crassus. He was murdered by one of his concubines to make way for her son Phraatices. *Val. Max.* l. 7; *Horat.* l. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6; *Dio.* l. 51; *Justin.* l. 42; *Plut. in Anton.*

PHRAATICES (*Hist.*) natural son of Phraates IV, succeeded his father on the throne of Parthia, but was shortly afterwards deposed by his subjects.

PHREAS (*Biog.*) or *Freas, John*, an English writer at the close of the 14th century, who was educated at Oxford, and left, besides some Latin poems dedicated to his patron John Tiptoft, also a Latin translation of Synesius 'De Laude Calvitii,' printed at Basle in 1521, and translated into English by Abraham Fleming, London, 1579; and a translation of Diodorus Siculus, which, according to Leland, he dedicated to Paul II, by whom he was in consequence made bishop of Bath.

PHRYGIA (*Geog.*) Φρυγία, a province of Asia Minor, which was divided into Phrygia Major, now *Germian*, and Phrygia Minor, now *Sarcum*. Its principal towns were Troy, Laodicea, Hierapolis, &c. Its most celebrated rivers were the Scamander, Xanthus, and Simois. *Herod.* l. 7; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 7, ep. 16; *Strab.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 2, od. 9; *Paus.* l. 5, &c.

PHRYNICUS (*Biog.*) Φρυνίχος, a tragic poet of Athens, disciple to Thespis, was the first who introduced female characters on the stage. *Herodot.* l. 6; *Plut. in Præc. Polit.*

PHRYXUS (*Myth.*) or *Phrixus*, Φρίξος, a son of Athamas, king of Thebes, by Nephele, fled from his step-mother Ino with his sister Helle on the back of a ram, whose fleece was of gold, and arrived safe in Colchis, where he married Chalciope, the king's daughter, but was murdered shortly after by his father-in-law. His sister Helle turning giddy fell from the back of the ram into the sea now called the Hellespont.

Apollon. l. 2.

> Ἀτρεκέως δοκέω πυ ἀκύετε καὶ πάρος αὐτοὶ
> Φρίξον, ὅςις πτολίεθρον ανήλυθεν Ἀιήταο
> Κριῷ επεμβεβαὼς, τὸν ῥα χρυσείον ἔθηκεν
> Ερμέιας.——

Ovid. Heroid. ep. 18, v. 143.

> *Invideo Phrixo, quem per freta tristia tutum*
> *Aurea lanigero vellere vexit ovis.*

Manil. Astron. l. 4.

> —— *Testis tibi laniger ipse,*
> *Cum vitreum findens aurato vellere pontum,*
> *Orbatumque suâ Phrixum per fata sorore,*
> *Phasidos ad ripas et Colchida regna revexit.*

Columel. l. 10.

> *Mox ubi Nubigenæ Phrixi nec portitor Helles.*

Stat. Theb. l. 5.

> *Gentibus æquorei redierunt vellera Phrixi.*

Martial. l. 8, epig. 28.

> *Non Athamanteo potius me mirer in auro,*
> *Æolium dones si mihi, Phryxe, pecus.*

PHUT (*Bibl.*) פוט, third son of Ham. *Gen.* x.

PHYGELLUS (*Bibl.*) Φύγελλος, a Christian of Asia, who forsook St. Paul while he was in prison. 2 *Tim.* i. 15.

PIACENZA (*Geog.*) vide *Placentia.*

PIAZZA, *Calistus* (*Biog.*) an artist of Lodi in the 16th century, who imitated the style of Titian so happily, that some heads painted by him in one of the chapels of the Incoronata, at Lodi, have been taken for the work of Titian himself.

PIAZETTA, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an artist of Venice, who died in 1754, at the age of 72, excelled in busts and heads for cabinets.

PIBRAC (*Biog.*) vide *Faur.*

PICARD, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a native of Nuremberg, who died in 1620, left Commentaries on Aristotle, Critical Essays, &c.

PICARD, *John*, a mathematician and native of Fleche, who died in 1683, drew up 'La Connoissance des Temps,' for which he calculated from 1679 to 1683, and wrote several treatises on Dialling, Dioptrics, Measurements, &c. which are published in the sixth and seventh volumes of the 'Memoires' of the Academy.

PICARDY (*Geog.*) a late province of France, anciently forming a part of Gallia Belgica, and now the department of the Somme.

PICART, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) an engraver, was born at Paris in 1673, and died in 1733, leaving a number of engravings, of which a collection was published in folio, Amsterdam, 1734. His 'Massacre of the Innocents,' is reckoned his master-piece.

PICCINI, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a musician, was born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and died in 1800, leaving a number of operas, among which was his Zenobia. In France he shared the public fame with Gluck for some time, and finally triumphed over his rival, and carried every thing before him.

PICCOLOMINI, *Alexander* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Patras, and the descendant of an illustrious family of Sienna, who died in 1578, left several works on philosophy and mathematics. His relation, Francis Piccolomini, who died in 1604, also left some commentaries on Aristotle.

PICENUM (*Geog.*) or *Picenus ager*, now the *March of Ancona*, a country of Italy, near the Umbrians and the Sabines, on the borders of the Adriatic. The inhabitants were called *Piceni.*

Horat. l. 2, Sat. 3.

> —— *Picenis excerpens semina pomis.*

Juv. Sat. 2.

> *Signinum, Syriumque pyrum, de corbibus iisdem*
> *Æmula Picenis, et odoris mala recentis.*

Mart. l. 1, ep. 43.

> *Nec de Picenis venit oliva cadis.*

Liv. l. 21; *Strab.* l. 5, &c.; *Mela*, l. 2; *Sil.* l. 10.

PICHEGRU, *Charles* (*Hist.*) a revolutionary general, was born in 1761 at Arbois, in Franche-Comte, rose from a mean condition to the rank of a general, and in that capacity gained many advantages over the allies, and subjugated Holland to the French, but falling under the suspicion of

being a loyalist, he was banished to Cayenne, and escaped thence to England. In 1804 he returned to France, when he was immediately immured in the Temple, and was secretly murdered there in that year.

PICTÆ (*Geog.*) a people of Scythia, called also *Agathyrsæ*, who emigrated to the northern parts of Britain. *Herod.* l. 4; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Claudian. de Cons. Hon.*; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 27.

PICTAVI (*Geog.*) or *Pictones*, a people of Gaul, who inhabited the modern country of Poitou. *Cæs. De Bell. Gall* l. 7, c. 4.

PICTET, *Benedict* (*Biog.*) a theologian and historian, was born at Geneva in 1655, and died in 1724, leaving 'Theologia Christiana.'

PICUMNUS (*Myth.*) and *Pilumnus*, two deities at Rome, who presided over the auspices that were required at the celebration of nuptials. *Varr. de Vit. Pop. Rom.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 9.

PICUS (*Myth.*) a king of Latium, son of Saturn, and father of Faunus, by his wife Venilia, was changed by Circe into a woodpecker, because he despised her passion. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14.

PICUS, *John Francis Mirandula* (*Hist.*) vide *Mirandula.*

PICUS, *John Mirandula* (*Biog.*) uncle of the preceding, and a distinguished scholar. [Vide *Mirandula*, and Plate XXIII]

PIDAURA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Epidaurus*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, situate on the W. coast of the Gulf of Engia, 25 m. E. Napoli di Romania. Lon. 23° 22' E. lat. 37° 40' N.

PIEDMONT (*Geog.*) in Latin *Pedemontium*, and *Pedemontana Regio*, the principal province in the states of Sardinia.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Valais, E. by Milanese, S. by the country of Nice, and W. by France and Savoy, and is 150 miles long and 90 broad.

Towns. The principal towns are Turin, the capital, Nice, Alessandria, Aosta, Albi, Acqui, &c.

Rivers. It is watered by numerous rivers, as the two Doras, the Stura, the Orco, the Sesia, the Tenaro, &c.

History. Piedmont, which originally formed a part of *Gallia Subalpina*, was reduced to the form of a province by the Lombards, by whom it was called *Ducatus Taurinus.* It afterwards came into the hands of the counts of Savoy and kings of Sardinia, was dismembered by the French during the late revolution, but returned to the rightful owner at the fall of Bonaparte.

PIERCE, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English painter in the reigns of Charles I and II, was eminent both in history and landscapes.

PIERIA (*Geog.*) a small tract of country in Thessaly or Macedonia, from which the epithet of Pierian was applied to the Muses and poetical compositions. *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Mela*, l. 2.

PIERRE (*Biog.*) vide *Saint Pierre.*

PIERREPONT, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) earl of Kingston. [Vide *Kingston*]

PIERREPONT (*Her.*) the name of a family derived from the lordship of Hurst Pierrepont, in Sussex, which was in the possession of Robert de Pierrepont immediately after the conquest. Of this family was sir Robert Pierrepont, who was raised to the peerage in 1627 and 1628, by the titles of baron Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, viscount Newark, co. Notts, and earl of Kingston-upon-Hull; Evelyn, the fourth earl, was created marquis of Dorchester in 1706, and duke of Kingston in 1715, which titles became extinct at the death of the second duke in 1773; but Charles Meadows Pierrepont, his nephew, who took the name of Pierrepont, was raised to the peerage in 1796, by the titles of baron Pierrepont, and viscount Newark, and in 1806 to an earldom, by the title of earl of Manvers. [Vide *Manvers*]

PIETAS (*Numis.*) this virtue was represented for the most part on medals and gems under the figure of a female by an altar, as in fig. 1; but not unfrequently accompanied with children, as in fig. 2, to denote the affection of the parents, and the duty of children. This virtue is also inscribed on many of the medals, PIETAS AUG.





PIGALLE, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, was born at Paris in 1714, and died in 1785, leaving, as specimens of his skill, a Mercury, a Venus, the Pedestrian Statue of Louis XV, the Monument of Marechal Saxe, &c.

PIGHIUS, *Albert* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, and a mathematician, was born at Campen, in Overyssell, and died in 1542, leaving 'Assertio Hierarchiæ Ecclesiasticæ,' fol. Colonn. 1572; 'De Ratione Paschalis Celebrationis;' 'De Æquinoctiorum, Solstitiorumque Inventione,' &c. &c.

PIGHIUS, *Stephen Vinand*, nephew of the preceding, and an antiquary, was born at Campen in 1520, and died in 1604, leaving 'Annales, seu Fasti Romanorum Magistratuum et Provinciarum,' which were published by Andreas Schottus, in 3 vols. fol. 1615.

PIGNA, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an Italian historian, was born at Ferrara in 1530, and died in 1575, leaving 'Historia de Principi di Este,' &c. fol. 1570; besides 'Il Principe,' in opposition to Machiavel's work bearing the same title; 'Carminum Libri Quatuor,' &c.

PIGNORIUS, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) an Italian antiquary, was born at Padua in 1571, and died in 1631, leaving 'Mensa Isiaca,' and some other pieces illustrative of Egyptian antiquities.

PIGOT, *Sir Robert, Bart.* (*Hist.*) an English general of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, served with distinction in the army in America, and particularly at the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill, where he displayed extraordinary firmness, bravery, and activity. He died in 1796.

PIGOT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Patshull, co. Stafford, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1764 on sir George Pigot, governor of Fort St. George, Madras. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, three lozenges *sable.*

Crest. A wolf's head *argent.*

PIGOTT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Knapton, Queen's County, Ireland, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, three lozenges in fesse *sable*, a crescent for difference.

Crest. A wolf's head erased *proper*, gorged with a plain collar *or.*

PILATUS, *Pontius* (*Bibl.*) Πιλάτος, or *Pontius Pilate*, the governor of Judæa, in the reign of Tiberius, who consented to the death and sufferings of our Saviour, was sent to govern Judæa in the room of Gratus, A. D. 26 or 27, and governed this province 10 years, from the 12th or 13th year of Tiberius, to the 22d or 23d. Pilate is described by Philo Judæus as a judge accustomed to sell justice, and for money to pronounce any sentence that was desired. He was guilty of many rapines, injuries, and oppressions, which are mentioned by Josephus and others, and more than once he drove the Jews into insurrections by endeavouring to set up images of the emperor at Jerusalem, contrary to their law. He was called to Rome to give an account of his conduct to Tiberius, who died at the period of his arrival, but what became of him afterwards is not known, although an ancient tradition is preserved by Ado, that he was banished to Vienne, in Dauphiny, where he killed himself in

PH th

[illegible]spair. *Matt.* xxvii; *Mark* xiii. [illegible] *Luke* xxii[illegible]; [illegible]n xix; *Joseph. Antiq.* l[illegible] *Legat. ad* [illegible]ium.; *Tertullian* A[illegible] l. [illegible]; [illegible]eb. *Hist. Eccles.* l. [illegible] *Chron.*; [illegible]phan. *Hæres.* 50; *Oros.* l. [illegible]

[illegible]ATUS, *Leontius* (*Biog.*) a monk of [illegible] century, who was master of Petrarch and Boccaccio, went to Greece in search of MSS. and was killed by lightning on his return.

PILES, *Roger de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, descended from a good family, was born at Clamency in 1635, and died in 1709, leaving 'Abrégé d'Anatomie, accommodé aux Arts de Peinture et de Sculpture,' fol. Paris, 1667; 'L'Art de la Peinture,' translated from the Latin of Du Fresnoy; 'Conversations sur la Connoissance de la Peinture,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1677; 'Abrégé de la Vie des Peintres,' &c. of which there is an English translation.

PILKINGTON, *James* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1520 at Rivington, in Lancashire, educated at Cambridge, left the country in the reign of Mary, was raised to the see of Durham by Elizabeth in 1560, and died in 1575, leaving some works of a theological nature.

PILKINGTON, *Letitia*, the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, was born in Dublin in 1712, and after marrying the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, she was separated from him, and died in 1750, leaving some Plays, and Memoirs of her own Life.

PILNITZ (*Geog.*) a village of Saxony, on the Elbe, 4 miles S. S. E. Dresden, where is a palace in which the king of Prussia, the emperor of Germany, and other sovereigns, concluded, in 1791, a treaty of alliance against the revolutionary government of France.

PILPAY (*Biog.*) an oriental fabulist, and a Brahmin of Hindoostan, who is said to have flourished before the Christian æra, left some Fables, which were translated from the Persian into French, by Galland, in 12mo. 1714.

PIN (*Biog.*) vide *Du Pin.*

PINCIA (*Geog.*) *vel Pintia*, the Latin name for Valladolid, a town in Spain.

PINDAR (*Her.*) the present family name of the earl of Beauchamp, which has been changed from that of Lygon. John Reginald Pindar, having in 1823 taken the name and arms of Pindar only, by royal sign-manual.

PINDAR, *Peter* (*Biog.*) vide *Walcot.*

PINDARUS (*Biog.*) or *Pindar*, usually styled the *Prince of Lyric Poets*, the cotemporary of Æschylus, died in the public theatre in his 55th year. Of all his works which he is said to have composed, there are extant only four books of triumphal hymns, on the conquerors in the four renowned games of Greece. [Vide Plate XXVII] The best editions of Pindar, are that of Henry Stephens, 2 vols. 8vo. 1560; of Schmidts, 4to. Witteb. 1616; of Benedict, Gr. and Lat. 4to. Salmur. 1620; of Heyne, 4to. Gotting. 1773; and that of Glasgow, 12mo. 1774.

PINDUS (*Geog.*) now *Mezzovo*, a mountain, or rather chain of mountains, between Thessaly, Macedonia, and Epirus, which was sacred to the Muses.

Propert. l. 3, el. 3.

Aut cur Perrhæbi tremuere cacumina Pindi.

Senec. Med.

Pindi nivalis vertice, aut Nysæ jugis.

The rivers Inachus and Æas, and, according to Ovid, also the Peneus, have their source in this mountain.

Ovid. Met. l. 1, v. 569.

—— Per quæ Penëus ab imo
Effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis.

PINE, *John* (*Biog.*) an engraver, who died in 1756, at the age of 66, left, among the specimens of his skill, the 'Splendid Ceremonial of the Installation of the Knights of the Bath in 1725;' ten Prints, representing the tapestry hangings in the House of Lords, &c. His son, Robert Edge Pine, was a painter of some distinction in his day, and died in 1790.

PINEDA, *John de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, descended from a noble family of Seville, who died in 1637, was the author of 'La Monarquia Ecclesiastica, o Historia Universal del Mundo,' 4 vols. fol. Salamanca, 1588, and some other works.

PINGRÉ, *Alexandre Guy* (*Biog.*) an astronomer, was born at Paris in 1711, and died in 1796, leaving an account of his voyage to St. Domingo, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus, besides 'Cometographie,' a Nautical Almanac, &c.

PINNEAU, *Gabriel du* (*Biog.*) a French pleader of some distinction in his day, was born at Angers in 1573, and died in 1644, leaving a Commentary on the Customs of Anjou, which was translated from the Latin into French, by M. de Launay.

PINSSON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, was born at Bourges in 1612, and died in 1691, leaving 'Traité des Benefices;' 'La Pragmatique Sanction de St. Louis et de Charles VIII,' &c.

PINTURICCIO, *Bernardino* (*Biog.*) an artist of Perugia, who died in 1513 at the age of 59, left among his works, the History of Pius II, painted in ten compartments in the library at Sienna, in which he is said to have been assisted by Raphael.

PIOMBO, *Sebastian del* (*Biog.*) an artist named *Venetiano*, from Venice, the place of his birth, was born in 1485, and died in 1547, leaving a high reputation as a painter of portraits.

PIOZZI, *Hester Lynch* (*Biog.*) daughter of John Salisbury, Esq., was born in 1744, married Mr. Thrale in 1763, and Mr. Piozzi in 1784, and died in 1823, leaving a work on English Synonymes; Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson; Travels in Italy, &c.

PIPER, *Francis le* (*Biog.*) an English comic painter, son of a Kentish gentleman, who died in 1740, excelled in painting ludicrous scenes, as of a Quaker preaching, also preachers of other sects in ludicrous attitudes; and a Constable with his Myrmidons, &c.

PIPPI, *Julio* (*Biog.*) or *Julio Romano*, a painter and disciple of Raphael, was born in 1492, and died in 1546. He was the favourite of his master, who made him his heir, and left him to complete his works, which he successfully executed. The works of this master have suffered from the modern pencil, but many of his performances in fresco still remain as monuments of his skill.

PIRÆUS (*Topog.*) a celebrated harbour at Athens, at the mouth of the Cephisus, about three miles distant from the city, to which it was joined by two walls, one of which was built by Pericles, and the other by Themistocles. These, with all the fortifications of the harbour, were destroyed by Lysander, when he put an end to the Peloponnesian war by the reduction of Attica. *C. Nep. in Them.; Catull. Carm.* 65; *Vitruv.* l. 7; *Strab.* l. 9; *Propert.* l. 3, el. 21; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6; *Justin.* l. 5.

PIRANESI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an architect, and an engraver of Venice, who died about 1780, published 'Antichità Romane;' 'Fasti Consulares,' &c.; 'Antichità d'Albano,' &c.; 'Archi trionfali Antichi, Tempi, &c.; 'Trofei d'Ottaviano,' &c.

PIRITHOUS (*Myth.*) Πειρίθοος, a son of Ixion, and king of the Lapithæ, who, with Hercules, Theseus, and the rest of his companions, engaged and defeated the Centaurs. His friendship with Theseus is compared to that of Orestes and Pylades. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Hesiod. in Scut. Her.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 4; *Horat.* l. 4, od. 7; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Hygin. Fab.* 14, &c.; *Mart.* l. 7, ep. 2; *Eustath. in Il.* l. 1; *Odyss.* l. 21.

PIROMALLI, *Paul* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican of the 17th century, and a native of Calabria, was sent as a missionary into Armenia, where he was made bishop of Nacksivan in 1655, and after governing his church for nine years he re-

turned to his country, and died in 1667, leaving two Dictionaries, namely, one Latin and Persian, and the other Armenian and Latin; besides an Armenian Grammar, &c.

PIRON, *Alexis* (*Biog.*) a French dramatic poet, was born at Dijon in 1689, and died in 1773, left several comedies and tragedies, collected and published in 7 vols. 8vo. and 9 vols. 12mo.

PISA (*Geog.*) a town of Elis, on the Alphæus, the inhabitants of which long enjoyed the privilege of presiding at the Olympic. This town was destroyed at so remote a period that its existence has been doubted. *Virg. Georg.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 2; *Lucan.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 6.

Pisa, a town of Etruria, near the river Arnus, founded by a colony from Pisa in the Peloponnesus, which is commonly written Pisæ by Latin writers.

Virg. Æn. l. 10, v. 179.

Hos parere jubent Alpheæ ab origine Pisæ.

Claudian. de Bell. Gildon. v. 483.

—— Nec Alpheæ capiunt navalia Pisæ.

Lucan. l. 2.

Hinc Tyrrhena vado frangentes æquora Pisæ.

Rutil. Itin. l. 1.

Elide deductas suscepit Etruria Pisas.

It is now a considerable town, bearing the same name, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, situated on the Arno, about eight miles from the river, 13 m. N. by E. Leghorn, and 30 W. Florence. Lon. 10° 24′ E., lat. 43° 40′ N.

History of Pisa.

Pisa, although a Roman colony, was a place of no note until the tenth century, when it took the lead as a commercial republic, maintaining a fleet of galleys, with which it commanded the coasts of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Barbary, and assisted the French in the crusades. But the ascendancy which the Genoese gradually acquired cast Pisa into the shade, and after an obstinate struggle for its independence it fell under the dominion of Florence. It is celebrated as the birth-place of Galileo, and other philosophers, and also for its University, which was founded by Lawrence de Medicis in 1472, and still maintains its distinction as a seat of learning, although fallen into decay. A treaty was concluded here between Alexander VII and Louis XIV.

Ecclesiastical History of Pisa.

Pisa is an archbishop's see, where three councils were held, namely, in 1134, when the antipope Anicletus was excommunicated; in 1409, which for its importance was reckoned a general council, consisting of 22 cardinals, 4 patriarchs, 12 archbishops, 80 bishops, besides 200 other dignitaries, &c. who met for the purpose of putting an end to the schism occasioned by the rival popes Gregory XII and Benedict XIII, when Alexander V was elected pope in their stead, they being both deposed as schismatics. A third council was held at Pisa in 1511, against the pope Julius II, but it was attended with no consequence. *Polyb.* l. 1, 2; *Cic. ad Quint.* l. 2, ep. 6; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 33; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 20.

PISAN, *Christina de* (*Biog.*) a native of Venice in the 14th century, who at the age of five wrote many works in French, prose and verse, as 'Vie de Charles cinquième du nom, Roi de France,' printed by the Abbé Le Beuf, in the third volume of his 'Dissertations sur l'Histoire Ecclesiastique et Civile de Paris;' 'Cent Ballades, Virelays,' &c. in verse, which were published in 12mo. Paris, 1549.

PISANDER (*Hist.*) Πείσανδρος, an admiral of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war, abolished the democracy at Athens, and established the government of the 400. He was killed by Conon in a naval battle. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 3; *C. Nep.* l. 9.

PISAURUS (*Geog.*) now *Foglia*, a river of Picenum, falling into the [illegible] with a town named Pisaurum, now Pesaro, [illegible] colony in the consul[illegible] of [illegible] was destroyed by an earthq[illegible] in the [illegible].

PISC[illegible] (*Biog.*) a German divine, who, from a Lutheran turned Calvinist, and from that became an Arminian, was born in 1546 at Strasburgh, and died in 1626, leaving some Commentaries, besides a translation of the Bible.

PISGAH (*Bibl.*) פסגה, a mountain beyond Jordan, in Moab. *Deut.* xxxiv.; *Euseb. et Hieron. in Loc. Heb.*

PISIDIA (*Bibl.*) Πισιδία, the province described under *Geography*, throughout which St. Paul preached, particularly at its chief place Antioch. *Acts* xiii. and xiv.

Pisidia (*Geog.*) an inland country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, Pamphylia, Galatia, and Isauria. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 1; *Liv.* l. 37; *Strabo, Mela, &c.*

PISISTRATUS (*Hist.*) Πεισίστράτος, an Athenian of distinction, who, after having fought the battles of the republic, and signalized his valour on different occasions, particularly at Salamis, obtained the supreme power by various arts, and enjoyed it for 33 years, except at the intervals of his banishment during the popular commotions, which his enemies occasioned three several times in the city. He died about 527 years before the Christian æra. His sons Hipparchus and Hippias, who succeeded him in the government, were called after him *Pisistratidæ*. They were banished from Athens about 18 years after the death of Pisistratus. *Herod.* l. 1, &c.; *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 2; *Aul. Gell.* l. 17; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 7.

PISO (*Hist.*) the name of a celebrated family at Rome, which was a branch of the Gens Calpurnia. *Plin.* l. 18.

Piso, vide *Calpurnius*.

Piso, *Lucius*, a tribune of the people, about 149 years before the Christian æra, and afterwards a consul, obtained the surname of *Frugi*, on account of his extraordinary frugality, and gained the greatest honours as an orator, statesman, and historian. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 9, ep. 22.

Piso, *Caius*, a son-in-law to Cicero, who died before his return from banishment. *Cic. Br.* c. 78.

Piso, *Lucius Cæsoninus*, a patrician, whose daughter married Julius Cæsar. He supported Clodius in his attack upon Cicero.

Piso, *Caius*, a Roman, who was at the head of the conspiracy against Nero, which being detected, he opened his veins and bled to death. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15.

PISON (*Bibl.*) פישון, one of the four great rivers that watered Paradise. *Gen.* ii. 11, &c.

PISTOIA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Pistoria*, a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany, near the river Ambrone, 14 m. N. N. W. Florence, 42 S. S. W. Bologna. Lon. 10° 58′ E., lat. 43° 50′ N. This town is celebrated in modern times as the birth-place of Clement IX, and for the factions of the Cancellieri and Panciatachi. *Leand. Descript. Ital.*

PISTON (*Myth.*) or the *Baker*, a name given by the Romans to Jupiter, because they were persuaded by the god to throw down loaves from the Tarpeian rock to the Gauls, who were in possession of Rome, in order to impress them with the idea that they were not in want of provision, whereby the enemy were deceived, and left the place.

PISTORIA (*Geog.*) now *Pistoia*, a town of Etruria, where Cataline was defeated. *Plaut. in Caph.*; *Sallust. de Bell. Catil.*; *Jul. Obseq. de Prodig.*; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq. &c.*

PISTORIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Nidda in 1546, and died in 1608, leaving 'Scriptores Rerum Polonicarum,' 3 vols. fol. 1582; 'Scriptores de Rebus Germanicis,' 3 vols. fol. 1607, 1613, and 1726.

PITCAIRNE, *Archibald* (*Biog.*) a Scotch physician, descended from an ancient family in the county of Fife, was born at Edinburgh in 1652, and died in 1713, leaving a number of works on medical subjects, which were published

collectively at Venice in 1733, and at Leyden in 1737. He also wrote some Latin poems, which were published by Ruddiman in 1727, in a small volume, entitled 'Selecta Poemata Archibaldi Pitcairnii et Aliorum,' &c.

PITHECUSA (*Geog.*) otherwise called *Ænaria*, now *Ischia*, a small island on the coast of Etruria. *Strab.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 43.

PITHO (*Myth.*) otherwise called *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion among the Greeks and Romans, supposed to be the daughter of Mercury and Venus. *Cic. de Orat.* c. 15 *Paus.* l. 5.

PITHOU, *Peter* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Pithœus*, a French writer, descended from an ancient and noble family in Normandy, was born at Troyes in 1539, and died in 1596, leaving 'Traité sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane,' &c. 4 vols. fol. and 'Opuscula,' &c.

PITHOU, *Francis*, brother of the preceding, who was born in 1544, and died in 1621, was the discoverer of the MS. of the fables of Phædrus, which he sent to his brother, by whom they were printed in 12mo. 1596. He likewise published 'Codex Canonum,' fol. 1687; 'Antiqui Rhetores Latini,' &c. 4to. 1599, and reprinted by M. Caperonier Argent. &c.

PITISCUS, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born at Zutphen in 1637, and died in 1727, leaving 'Fundamenta Religionis Christianæ,' &c. 8vo.; an edition of Quintus Curtius, Ultraj. 1685; of Suetonius, 2 vols. 4to. 1715; of Aurelius Victor, 8vo. Ultraj. 1696; 'Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanarum,' 2 vols. fol. Ultraj. &c. [Vide Plate XXIV]

PITOT, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and engineer, was born in Languedoc in 1695, and died in 1771, leaving a work entitled 'The Theory of working Ships,' which has been translated into English.

PITS, *John* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Piseus*, an English biographer, was born at Alton, in Hampshire, in 1560, and died in 1616, leaving 'De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus,' &c. published at Paris, 4to. 1619 and 1623.

PITT, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was appointed Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, where he resided many years, and purchased the celebrated diamond, called after him the Pitt Diamond, for the sum of 48,000 pagodas, or 20,000*l.* sterling, which he sold to the king of France for 135,000*l.* In 1715 he was appointed a commissioner for building fifty new churches, and died in 1726, after having repaired and beautified the church of Blandford St. Mary, Dorsetshire.

PITT, *William*, the second son of William, earl of Chatham, who was the youngest son of Robert Pitt, of the same family as the preceding. He was born May 28, 1759, educated at Cambridge, commenced his parliamentary career in 1781, was raised to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer at the age of 23, and died June 23, 1806, at the age of 47, after having maintained his post with but a short interval of retirement from office, against a domineering overbearing faction, both in and out of the House of Parliament, who, but for the firmness of the monarch and the gigantic powers of the minister, would have involved the country in one common ruin. [Vide Plate IX]

PITT (*Her.*) the name of a family rendered memorable by the illustrious subject above-mentioned, which has been long seated at Blandford, and of which mention is made as early as Henry VI. It has also been ennobled in several of its branches. From William Pitt, eldest son of John Pitt, Clerk of the Exchequer in the reign of queen Elizabeth, descended George Pitt, who in 1776 was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Rivers of Stratfield-Say, co. Southampton, and in 1802 was farther created baron Rivers of Sudley Castle, co. Gloucester. [Vide *Rivers*] From Thomas Pitt, third son of the above-mentioned John Pitt, descended Robert and Thomas Pitt. Thomas Pitt, the younger, was created in 1719 baron of Londonderry, in Ireland, and in 1726 was further advanced to the titles of viscount of Galen-Ridgeway and earl of Londonderry, which titles became extinct at the death of the third earl. Thomas Pitt, nephew of this Thomas, and eldest son of his elder brother Robert, had a son Thomas, who was created a peer in 1784, by the title of lord Camelford, which title became extinct at the death of the second lord in 1804; and William Pitt, the younger son of the aforesaid Robert, and the statesman before-mentioned [vide *Chatham*] was raised in 1766 to the dignities of a viscount, and earl of Great Britain, by the style and title of viscount Pitt of Burton Pynsent, co. Somerset, and earl of Chatham, co. Kent. [Vide *Chatham*]

PITT, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Chatham.

PITT, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) an English poet of the family above-mentioned, was born at Blandford in 1699, educated at Westminster, and New College, Oxford, and died in 1748, leaving a translation of Vida's 'Art of Poetry,' and a complete version of Virgil's Æneid, which will bear a comparison with that of Dryden, to the advantage of the author.

PITTACUS (*Hist.*) one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about 649 A. C., obtained by his valour and abilities the sovereignty of his native city, and died at the age of 70, in the enjoyment of a high reputation among his fellow-citizens. [Vide Plate XXI]

PITTHEUS (*Hist.*) a king of Troezene, in Argolis, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who gave his daughter Æthra in marriage to Ægeus, king of Athens, and took particular charge of the education of his grandson Theseus. *Eurip. in Hipp. et Med.*; *Strab.* l. 8; *Ovid. Heroid.* ep. 10; *Paus.* l. 1; *Plut. in Thes.*

PIUS (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes.

PIUS I, succeeded Hyginus in 142, or, according to some, Anicetus, and governed the church until 158. He is said to have ordered the celebration of Easter to take place the Sunday after the 14th of the March moon. Anicetus is supposed to have succeeded him.

PIUS II, a native of Corsignano, named *Æneas Sylvius Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was born in 1405, elected after Callixtus III in 1458, and died in 1464, just at the moment that he was about to lead an army against the Turks. His pontificate was marked with wisdom and vigour in all his measures, particularly in support of the church and papal dignity. His works, consisting of Letters, Memoirs of the Council of Basle, a History of the Bohemians, &c. were printed at Basle in folio 1551, and at Helmstadt in 1700. His life was written by Gobelin, his secretary, and published at Rome in 1584, 1589, and Frankfort 1614. Paul II succeeded him.

PIUS III, named *Francis Todeschini*, nephew of the preceding, after being made a cardinal by his uncle, succeeded Alexander VI, but was snatched away by a premature death 21 days after his election, when Julius II succeeded to the pontificate.

PIUS IV, named *John Angelo*, cardinal de Medicis, brother to the famous marquis de Marignan, was born at Milan in 1499, succeeded Paul IV in 1559, and died in 1565, after having re-established the council of Trent, and evinced his zeal against the Turks, heretics, and all enemies of the church. He was succeeded by

PIUS V, named *Michael Ghisleri*, who was born at Tortona in 1504, succeeded Pius IV in 1566, and died in 1572, after having rendered himself very formidable to the Turks. Under his auspices was fought the famous battle of Lepanto.

PIUS VI, named *John Angelo Braschi*, was born at Cesena in 1717, succeeded Ganganelli in 1775, and terminated his long and unhappy pontificate in 1798 at Valence, whither he had been dragged a prisoner by Buonaparte and his

revolutionary myrmidons. His prudent government would have insured happiness to his subjects if it had not been interrupted by the troubles of the French revolution. He was succeeded by

Pius VII, whose original name was *Barnabas Chiaramonti*. He was born at Cesena in 1740, created a cardinal in 1785, elected to the papal chair in 1800, after an interval of two years between his election and the death of his predecessor, and died in 1823, after an eventful pontificate, in which he suffered great indignities from Buonaparte, to whom he was guilty of some unworthy compliances. Although steadfast in his religious profession, yet he is said to have been greatly attached to the English. He has been succeeded by Leo XII.

Pius (*Numis.*) medals are extant of four popes of this name as given by Bonanni, which bear their effigies as in Plate X and in the annexed figures; inscriptions for Pius II—PIUS II. PONT. MAX.; struck on his election.—GLORIA SENENSIS; in allusion to his family, which was honoured through him.—OPTIMO PRINCIPI.—ALES UT HÆC CORDIS PAVI DE SANGUINE NATOS; in which his paternal tenderness is likened to that of the pelican for her young. Among the inscriptions for Pius III are PIUS III, PONT. MAX.—GLORIA SENENSIS D. C. PICCOLOMINI; similar to that of the preceding, being of the same family. The medals of Pius IV are inscribed PIUS IIII, PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.—INDULGENTIA PONTIFICIS; on the occasion of showing clemency towards some offenders.—PAX.—SECURITAS POPULI ROMANI; on the occasion of his election.—TU AUTEM IDEM IPSE ES; on the occasion of his reassembling the council of Trent, which had been first held by his predecessor.—PORTA PIA ROMA; on his rebuilding and enlarging the gate called Nomentana.—VIA PIA, and AQUA PIA; on his restoring the road leading to the Porta Pia, and the bath anciently called the *Aqua Virginis, &c. &c.* The medals of Pius V are inscribed PIUS V. GHISLERIUS BOSCHENSIS PONT. MAX.—IN FLUCTIBUS EMERGENS; on the occasion of the victory at Lepanto.—DOMUS MEA DOMUS ORATIONIS; to testify his concern to preserve the discipline of the church.—FŒDERIS IN TURCAS SANCTIO; on the occasion of forming a league against the Turks.









PIZARRO, *Francis* (*Hist.*) the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman by a low woman, and, having enlisted for a soldier, embarked for America, and united with Diego de Almagro, another military adventurer, and Hernando Lucque, a priest, to prosecute discoveries to the eastward of the settlements of Panama. This enterprize, which was begun with a single vessel, was, after encountering incredible hardships, and surmounting every difficulty, at length terminated by the discovery of the fertile coast of Peru in 1526. The conquest of the country was not, however, effected before 1536, when, after having reduced the natives to submission by the perpetration of many enormities, he laid the foundation of Lima, which by him was called *Ciudad de los Reyes*. This event, which seemed to open new prospects of wealth and honour to him, was followed by his assassination in 1541, which was effected by the sons and friends of his former companion Almagro, who, having set himself up in opposition to him, had been defeated, taken prisoner, and executed. [Vide Plate XIV]

PLACCIUS, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Hamburgh, was born in 1642, and died in 1699, leaving 'De Scriptis et Scriptoribus anonymis atque pseudonymis Syntagma,' &c.; 'Liber de Jurisconsulto perfecto,' &c.

PLACE, *Peter de la* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Plateanus*, a French counsellor, who was born in Angouleme in 1526, and perished at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was the author of 'Traité du Droit Usage de la Philosophie Morale avec la Doctrine Chrétienne;' 'Traité de l'Excellence de l'Homme Chretien,' &c.

Place, *Francis*, an engraver and painter, who died in 1728, left several admired pictures of birds and flowers, &c., as also etchings of landscapes, &c. from Griffier.

PLACENTIA (*Geog.*) now *Piacenza*, or *Placenza*, a town and colony of Italy, at the confluence of the Trebia and the Padus, which was taken and burnt by Amilcar, and was afterwards seized by Cinna and Marius, in the civil wars between them and Sylla. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Cic. in L. Pis.*; *Liv.* l. 21; *Vell. Paterc.* l. 2, &c.

PLACENZA (*Geog.*) or *Piacenza*, the ancient *Placentia*, a town in the duchy of Parma, situated near the right bank of the Po, where it is joined by the Trebia, 32 m. W. N. W. Parma, and 34 S. E. Milan. Lon. 9° 42′ E. lat. 45° 2′ N. This town, which was the birth-place of pope Gregory X and cardinal Alberoni, prime minister of Spain, became a very strong place under the dukes of Parma, who were at an early period masters of it. Two councils were held here in 1095 and 1132, at which last the antipope Anacletus was excommunicated.

PLACENTINUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a German monk, otherwise called *John Leo Placentius*, who died in 1548, wrote, under the assumed name of Publius Porcius Porcellus, a Latin poem, entitled 'Pugna Porcorum.'

PLACETTE, *John de la* (*Biog.*) a Swiss divine of the Protestant church, was born at Pontac, in Berne, in 1639, and died in 1718, leaving 'Essais de Moral;' 'Traité de la Conscience,' &c. &c.

PLACIDIA, *Galla* (*Hist.*) vide *Galla*.

PLACIDIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman captain, who distinguished himself by his extraordinary valour during the siege of Jerusalem, when he took many places, and made vast numbers prisoners. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 4.

Placidius, *Valentinianus*, vide *Valentinianus III.*

PLANCIADES (*Biog.*) vide *Fulgentius*.

PLANCINA (*Hist.*) the wife of Cneus Piso, who was accused as an accomplice with her husband in the murder of Germanicus, but was acquitted through the interference of Livia in her behalf.

PLANTIN, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a learned printer, was born at Mont-Louis, near Tours, in 1514, and died in 1589, after having kept a number of learned men in his service, for the purpose of editing correct and handsome editions of the classics. Lipsius, Scaliger, Baronius, and the other learned men of his day are unbounded in his praises.

PLANUDES, *Maximus* (*Biog.*) a Greek monk of Constantinople in the 13th century, was author of the 'Anthologia Epigrammatum Græcorum,' &c., which was published at Florence in 4to. 1494, and reprinted in 1600.

PLATÆA (*Geog.*) Πλάταια, a town of Bœotia, near Mount Cithæron, on the confines of Megaris and Attica, celebrated for a battle fought there between Mardonius, the commander of Xerxes, king of Persia, and Pausanias, general of the Lacedæmonians and the Athenians. *Herodot.* l. 8; *Cic. de Offic.*; *C. Nep.*; *Paus.* l. 9; *Plut. in Alex. &c.*

PLATEL (*Biog.*) vide *Parisot*.

PLATER, *Felix* (*Biog.*) a physician of Basle, was born in 1536, and died in 1614, leaving 'De Corporis humani Structura et Usu Libri Tres,' fol. Basil. 1583 and 1603; 'De Febribus Liber,' Francof. 1597; 'Praxeos Medicæ

Tomi Tres,' Basil. 1602; 'Observationum Medicinalium Libri Tres,' 1614.

PLATINA, *Bartholomew Sacchi* (*Biog.*) an historian of obscure parentage, was born in 1421 at Piadena, in Latin *Platina*, whence he took his name, and died in 1481, leaving 'De Vitis et Gestis Summorum Pontificum,' and other works, which were printed collectively at Cologne in 1529 and 1534, and at Louvain in 1572. His Lives of the Popes was first printed at Venice in folio 1479, and several times since; an English translation and continuation was published by sir Paul Ricaut. [Vide Plate XXV]

PLATO (*Biog.*) one of the most distinguished philosophers of antiquity, an Athenian by descent, but a native of Ægina, is said to have been a descendant from Codrus on the side of his father Aristo, and from Solon on the side of his mother Parictiona. He was born about 428 years before the Christian æra, and died at the age of 81. He was at first the constant disciple of Socrates, and afterwards for 40 years at the head of a school which has derived its name from him. [Vide Plate XXI] The works of Plato, which were originally collected by Hermodorus, one of his pupils, consist of thirty-five dialogues and thirteen epistles. They were first published by Aldus Manutius in 2 vols. fol. Venet. 1513; but the edition of Frankfort, in folio, 1602, and that of Bipont the Greek from the copy of Serranus, and the Latin version of Serranus, in 12 vols. 8vo. are reckoned the best. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1; *Senec. Epist.* 58; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Apul. de Phil. Nat.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

PLAUTIANUS, *Fulvius* (*Hist.*) the favourite and minister of Severus, whose daughter Plautilla was married to Caracalla, but the father having entered into a conspiracy against his master, he was put to death, and Plautilla was banished to the island of Lipari, where, with her brother Plautius, she was put to death seven years after by order of Caracalla. *Dio.*

PLAUTILLA, *Justa Fulvia* (*Hist.*) the wife of Caracalla. [Vide *Plautianus*]



PLAUTILLA (*Numis.*) the medals of this empress bear her effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, PLAUTILLA AUG. —PLAUTILLÆ AUG.—ΦΟΥΛ. ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ CEB.—ΙΟΥCΤΑΝ ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑΝ ΠΛΑΥΤ; on the reverse, ANTON. P. AUG. PONT. TR. P. V. COS.—CONCORD. AUGG.—PIETAS. AUG.—VENERI VICTRICI.—VENUS FELIX. Medals of this empress were struck by most cities in Greece. *Vaill. Gr.*; *Trist. Comment. Hist.*; *Harduin. Oper.*

PLAUTUS, *M. Accius* (*Biog.*) a comic poet of Sarsina, in Umbria, who died about 184 years before the Christian æra, wrote several comedies, which were acted with applause on the Roman stage even in the reign of Diocletian. The best editions of Plautus are that of Gronovius, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1664; of Barbou, 3 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1759; of Ernesti, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1760; and that of Glasgow, 3 vols. 12mo. 1763. *Var. apud Quintil.* l. 10; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1, &c.

PLAYFAIR, *John* (*Biog.*) a writer, who was born at Bervie, near Dundee, in 1749, and died in 1819, published 'Elements of Geometry;' 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth,' &c.; 'System of Geography,' 5 vols. 4to. &c.

PLAYFAIR, *William*, a voluminous writer, was born in 1759 near Dundee, and died in 1823, leaving among his numerous writings 'History of Jacobinism;' 'An Enquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of wealthy and powerful Nations,' 4to. 1805; second edition in 1807.

PLAYFORD, *John* (*Biog.*) a writer on music, who was born in 1613, and died about 1693, published 'Introduction to the Skill of Music;' 'Court Ayres;' and 'Psalms and Hymns in solemn Music.'

PLEMMYRIUM (*Geog.*) now *Massa Oliveri*, a promontory, with a small castle of that name, in the bay of Syracuse. *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Fuzell. de Sicul. Reb.*

PLEMPIUS, *Vopiscus Fortunatus* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Amsterdam in 1601, and died in 1671, leaving 'Ophthalmographia,' &c. Amst. 1632; Lovan. 1648; 'Fundamenta, seu Institutiones Medicinæ,' Lov. 1638, &c.

PLESSIS, *Armand de* (*Hist.*) vide *Richelieu*.

PLINIUS, *Secundus C.* (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Elder*, was born at Verona, of a noble family, and, after having distinguished himself as a soldier, he was made governor of Spain, but perished in the eruption of Vesuvius, in the 79th year of the Christian æra, and the 56th year of his age, leaving a work on Natural History, Geography, and other subjects, by which he is now well known and honourably remembered. The best editions of Pliny are that of Harduin, 3 vols. fol. Paris. 1723; that of Frantzius, 10 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1778; that of Brotier, 6 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1779; and the Variorum, 8 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1778-89. *Plin. Ep.*; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1.

PLINIUS, *Cæcilius Secundus C.*, surnamed the *Younger*, nephew of the preceding, was created consul by the emperor Trajan, and afterwards presided over Pontus and Bithynia, in the office and with the power of a proconsul, when, among other acts of humanity and justice, he stopped the persecution then raging against the Christians, of whom he gave a favourable account in his epistles to the emperor. This Pliny died in the 52d year of his age, leaving a History of his own times, some Poems, Epistles, and a panegyric on Trajan, of which only the two last of his works are now extant. The best editions of Pliny are those of Gesner, 8vo. Lips. 1770; of Schwartz, 4to. 1746; and the Variorum, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1669. The Epistles have been translated into English by lord Orrery, and still more elegantly by Melmoth.

PLOT, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a natural historian and antiquary, was born in 1640 at Sutton Baron, in Kent, educated at Oxford, and died in 1696, leaving Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, the former of which was published at Oxford in folio, 1677, and reprinted in 1705, the latter in 1686; besides several papers on antiquarian subjects in the Philosophical Transactions.

PLOTINA (*Hist.*) a Roman empress, and wife of Trajan, who entered Rome in the procession when he was saluted emperor, accompanied him into the east, and at his death brought his ashes back to Rome, where she continued to enjoy all her honours under Adrian, who by her means had ascended the throne, until her death, A. D. 122, when she was ranked among the gods. *Dio. Aurel. Victor.* &c.



PLOTINA (*Numis.*) the medals of this empress bear her effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions—PLOTINA AUG.—PLOTINA AUG. IMP. TRAJANI.—PLOTINA ET MARCIANA AUG.; on the reverse, ARA PUDIC. CAES. AUG. GERMA. DAC. COS. V. P. P.—DIANA LUCIFERA.—FIDES PUBLICA.—LAETITIAE.—MATIDIA AUG.—VESTA.

PLOTINUS (*Biog.*) a Platonic philosopher, was born at Lycopolis, in Egypt, in the year 205, and died in the 66th year of his age, leaving a number of writings, which have been collected by his pupil Porphyry. The best edition is that of Picinus, fol. Basil. 1580.

PLOWDEN, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, the son of Humphrey Plowden, of Plowden, in Shropshire, was born in 1517, educated at Oxford, studied law in the Middle Temple, and died in 1584-5, leaving 'Commentaries, or Reports, containing Cases upon Matters of Law argued and determined in the Reigns of Edward VI, Mary,' &c. originally written in French, and published in that language in 1571, 1578, 1599, 1613, and 1684; but in 1761 an English translation appeared, improved by many original notes, &c.

PLUCHE, *Antony de la* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Rheims in 1688, and died in 1761, leaving 'Spectacle de la Nature;' 'Histoire du Ciel,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'De Artificio Linguarum,' 12mo. 1735; 'Concorde de la Geographie des differens Ages;' 'Harmonie des Pseaumes et de l'Evangile,' &c. &c.

PLUKENET, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) an English botanist, was born in 1642, and is supposed to have died about 1705, leaving, 1. 'Phytographiæ Plukenetianæ Onomasticon,' &c. 4to. 1691-96. 2. 'Almagestum Botanicum,' &c. 4to. 1696. 3. 'Almagesti Botanici Mantissa,' 4to. 1700. 4. 'Amaltheum Botanicum,' 4to. 1705. [Vide Plate XXXIII]

PLUMIER, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a botanist, otherwise called *Father Plumier*, being a religious, of the order of the Minims, was born at Marseilles in 1646, and died in 1704, leaving, 1. 'Description des Plantes de l'Amerique,' fol. 1695. 2. 'Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera,' 4to. 1703. 3. 'Traité des Fougeres de l'Amerique,' fol. 1705, &c.

PLUNKET (*Her.*) the name of a family supposed to be of Danish extraction, which has been ennobled in three different branches, and severally enjoy the titles of earl of Fingall, lord Dunsany, and baron Louth. Sir Christopher Plunket, knt. first enjoyed the title of baron of Dunsany in 1439; and sir Oliver Plunket, knt. was created in 1542 baron of Louth. [Vide *Fingall*]

PLUTARCH (*Biog.*) a philosopher and historian of Cheronæa, a small city of Bœotia, lived from the reign of Claudius to that of Adrian, leaving, among other things, his Lives and his Morals, of which there have been several editions, although Plutarch came later to the press than any of the classical authors. The first edition of the 'Opera omnia,' was Stephens's, at Paris, Gr. and Lat. 13 vols. in 1572; but that of Wyttenbach, published at Oxford in 4to. and 8vo. is esteemed the best. Among the English translations of Plutarch, that of the Lives, published by Dr. Langhorne, is in considerable repute.

PLUTO (*Myth.*) Πλέτων, a son of Saturn and Ops, who inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, Jupiter and Neptune, receiving the infernal regions as his share. He was otherwise called *Orcus, Dis, Hades, &c.*



PLUTO (*Numis.*) this deity is commonly represented under the figure of a stern old man, holding a sceptre in his hand, and having the dog Cerberus at his feet, as in the annexed figure.

PLUVINEL, *Anthony* (*Hist.*) a native of Dauphiny, and master of the horse to Henry IV, was sent by the latter on an embassy to Holland, and died in 1620, leaving a work entitled 'L'Art de monter à Cheval.'

PLYMOUTH, *Thomas, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself as a most zealous loyalist in the several battles which were fought during the rebellion, especially at the battle of Naseby in 1645, where he stoutly charged, with a regiment of horse of his own raising, through the army of the enemy. He died in 1687, after having been governor of Jamaica under Charles II, and sworn of the privy council of James II.

PLYMOUTH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Windsor [vide *Windsor*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow;

Titles. Windsor, earl of Plymouth, and baron Windsor, of Bradenham, co. Bucks.

Arms. Gules, a saltire *argent*, between twelve cross crosslets *or*.

Crest. On a wreath a stag's head gardant erased *proper*, attired *or*.

Supporters. Two unicorns *argent*, armed, crested, tufted, and hoofed *or*.

Motto. "Je me fie en Dieu."

PO (*Geog.*) the *Padus* or *Eridanus* of the ancients, the celebrated river of Italy, and one of the largest in Europe, which traverses the north of Italy from E. to W. It rises in Mount Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, in Piedmont, and discharges itself by a number of mouths into the Adriatic, receiving in its course of 500 miles a number of tributary streams, as, the Dora Riparia, the Dora Baltea, the Tanaro, the Ticino, the Adda, the Mincio, &c. &c.

POCOCK, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) a naval officer, was born in 1706, and, having betaken himself to a naval life at the age of 12, he first served under his uncle, the unfortunate admiral Byng, and, after a long course of honourable service, in which he for some time held the chief command in the seas, he retired in 1766, and died in 1792.

POCOCK, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English divine and oriental scholar, was born in 1604, educated at Oxford, where he was deprived of his canonry at Christ Church by the rebels in 1650, but restored to it again at the restoration, and died in 1691, leaving, 1. 'Specimen Historiæ Arabum,' fol. Oxon. 1649. 2. 'Porta Mosis,' 1655. 3. A translation of the Annals of Eutychius from Arabic into Latin, in 2 vols. 4to. 4. 'Lamiato'l Ajam, or Carmen Ismaelis Tograi,' an Arabic poem, with his Latin version, Oxon. 1660. 5. A translation of the whole of Abulfaragius's 'Historia Dynastiarum,' 1663.

POCOCKE, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, who was distantly related to the preceding, although he added an E to his name, was born in 1704, educated at Oxford, began his travels into the east in 1737, returned in 1742, was promoted to the see of Ossory in 1756, translated from Ossory to Elphin in 1765, and died in the same year, leaving an account of his travels, the first volume of which was published in 1743, under the title of 'A Description of the East,' &c.; and the second under that of 'Observations on Palestine, or the Holy Land,' &c. [Vide Plate XXIV]

POGGIO, *Bracciolini* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, who acted as secretary to several popes, was born in 1380 at Terranuova, in the republic of Florence, and died in 1459, leaving a History of Florence, and other works, of which the edition of Basle in 1538 is reckoned the most complete. His Life has been written by the Rev. W. Sheppard, 4to. 1823.

POILLY, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French engraver, was born at Abbeville in 1622, and died in 1693, after having executed many fine pieces on historical subjects as well as portraits.

POIRET, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an enthusiast of Metz, was born in 1646, and died in 1719, leaving 'Cogitationes Rationales de Deo;' 'Theologie du Cœur,' &c.

POIS (*Biog.*) or *Piso, Nicholas le*, a physician, was born at Nancy in 1527, but the time of his death is not known. He wrote 'De cognoscendis et curandis præcipue internis Humani Corporis Morbis,' &c. of which Boerhaarve published an edition in 2 vols. 8vo. 1766.

POIS, *Charles le*, son of the preceding, was born in 1563, and died in 1633, leaving 'Selectiorum Observationum et Conciliorum de Præteritis hactenus Morbis,' &c. 4to. 1618; and frequently reprinted since; one edition of which was published by Boerhaarve in 1733; 'Physicum Cometæ Speculum,' &c.

POISSON, *Nicholas Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, who died in 1710, published a 'Summary of the Councils,' 2 vols. fol. 1706.

POISSONNIER, *Peter Isaac* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Dijon in 1720, and died in 1798, leaving a number of practical works on medical subjects.

POITIERS (*Geog.*) a town in the west of France, capital of the former province of Poitou, and of the modern department of *La Vienne*, situated on rising ground near the river Clain, 85 m. S. S. W. Tours, and 250 S. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 20′ E. lat. 46° 30′ N.

History of Poitiers.

Poitiers derives its name from the *Pictavi*, or *Pictones*, who inhabited the district afterwards called in Latin *Pictavensis regio*, and now *Poitou.* It is celebrated in history for the victory which was obtained over the French by the English under the Black Prince in 1354. The church of Poitiers is said to have been founded by S. Martial, and has been rendered illustrious by S. Hilary, S. Justin, S. Gelasius, and other saints who have held its see. Several councils have been held here in different ages.

POLAND (*Geog.*) a large country of continental Europe, called by the natives *Polska*, and in the Latin of the middle ages *Polonia*.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the N. by Prussia, Courland, and Livonia, W. by the Baltic and Silesia, S. by Hungary and Moldavia, and E. by Russia.

Division. It is divided into four parts; Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania. On the partitioning of this kingdom between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, Austria had Little Poland and the greatest part of Red Russia, and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of *Galicia;* Russia had Samogitia, part of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia; and Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, and the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia.

Towns. Its principal towns are Warsaw, Dantzig, Lemberg, Cracow, Wilna, Brody, Kiev, Posen, Charkov, &c.

Rivers. The Dnieper, Vistula, Dwina, Niemen, Dniester, Bog, and Bug.

Mountains. The Carpathian mountains, which form the boundary between Poland and Hungary.

History. The first sovereigns of Poland were called dukes, of whom Lechus, or *Lech,* is the first mentioned by authentic historians, who make him to have been the founder of the kingdom about 550. He dying without posterity, the government fell into the hands of an aristocracy until the election of Cracus in the year 700, who had for his successors as follow:

Chronological succession of the Kings of Poland.

Kings.	*Began to Reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to Reign.*
Lechus II.		Boleslaus V	1227
Cracus II.		Leschus VI	1279
Vanda	750	Primislaus	1295
Primislaus, or Leschus I.	760	Ladislaus IV	1296
Leschus II	804	Casimir III	1333
Leschus III	810	Louis	1370
Popiel I.	815	Hedwiga and Ladislaus V.	1382
Popiel II	823	Ladislaus VI.	1386
Piastus	842	Ladislaus VII	1434
Ziemovit	861	Casimir IV	1444
Leschus IV	892	John Albert	1492
Zeimomislaus	913	Alexander	1501
Micislaus	964	Sigismond I.	1506
Boleslaus	999	Sigismond II	1548
Micislaus II	1025	Henry of France	1573
Casimir I	1034	Stephen Batthori	1575
Boleslaus II	1059	Maximilian of Austria	1587
Ladislaus	1082	Sigismond III	1587
Boleslaus III	1102	Ladislaus Sigismond	1632
Ladislaus II	1139	John Casimir	1648
Boleslaus IV	1146	Michael Konbut	1669
Micislaus III	1173	John Sobieski	1674
Casimir II	1177	Frederic Augustus I	1697
Leschus V	1194	Stanislaus Lesczinski	1705
Ladislaus III	1202	Frederic Augustus II	1733
Leschus V restored	1206		

Poland was from this period torn with civil dissensions, of which the three powers, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, availed themselves, and entered into a treaty in 1772 for partitioning the Polish territory, which was then commenced, and finally completed in 1795, notwithstanding the efforts which were made by king Stanislaus, and also by a party under Kosciusko. During the revolutionary war Buonaparte introduced some changes which gave rise to others that took place at the Congress of Vienna, which decreed to Prussia and Austria a partial restitution of their late possessions, but conferred on Russia, in addition to all the Polish and Lithuanian provinces acquired before 1795, also the central provinces, which constitute what is still called by the ancient name of the kingdom of *Poland*, and what, in 1807, formed the duchy of Warsaw. This country, though subject to the same sovereign as Russia, is governed in every respect as a separate monarchy.

POLE (*Hist.*) or *Pool, Reginald*, a cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was descended from the blood-royal of England, being younger son of sir Richard Pole, K. G., and cousin-german to Henry VII by Margaret, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, younger brother to king Edward IV. He was born at Stoverton, or Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire, in 1500, educated at Oxford, and, after being deprived of his honours and preferments, on account of his opposition to the divorce of Henry VIII from queen Catherine, he retired to Rome, where he was created a cardinal, sent as legate to France, Flanders, and the Council of Trent, and was twice elected to the papal chair, but declined this honour, and retired to a monastery at Verona until the death of Edward VI, when he returned to his native country invested with the dignity of legate, and that of archbishop of Canterbury on the expulsion of Cranmer, and died in 1558, sixteen hours after the death of his royal mistress, leaving a tract, 'De Unitate Ecclesiasticâ,' and some other pieces. In 1744-52 a collection of letters between Pole and his learned friends was published under the title of 'Cardinalis Poli et aliorum ad ipsum Epistolæ.'

Pole (*Her.*) the name of three families which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

Pole *of Shute*, a younger branch of the Poles, or *Pooles*, of Poole-Hall, in Worrall, co. Chester, was advanced to this dignity in the person of sir John Pole, ancestor of the Poles of Ballyfin, in Ireland, now represented by the right hon. William Wellesley Pole. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms, &c. *Azure*, semee of fleurs-de-lis *or;* a lion rampant *argent.*

Crest. A lion's gamb *gules*, armed *or.*

Supporters. On the dexter side a stag *gules*, attired and unguled *or;* on the sinister a griffin *azure*, gorged with a ducal crown *proper*, armed and beaked as the stag.

Motto. "Pollet virtus."

Pole, the name assumed by sir Charles Van Notten, of Wolverton, co. Hants, who was raised to this dignity in 1791. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three crescents *gules*, in chief a mullet *azure.*

Crest. An eagle rising *proper*, charged on the breast with a mullet *azure.*

Pole, a younger branch of the Poles of Shute above-mentioned, was elevated to this dignity in 1801 in the person of sir Charles Morris Pole. The arms, &c. are the same as above, with the difference.

POLEMBERG, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, was born at Utrecht in 1586, and died in 1660, after having acquired a high reputation, which has made his pieces of considerable value.

POLEMON (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of Pontus.

POLEMON I, a son of Zeno the rhetorician, was raised to the throne of Pontus by Antony, and, although he fought on the side of his patron, he found favour with Augustus, but was killed soon after near the Palus Mæotis in a battle with the barbarians. *Strab.* l. 12; *Dio.* l. 49.

POLEMON II, son of the preceding, was confirmed by the emperor Claudius in his possessions, to which was added the kingdom of Cilicia.

POLEMON (*Numis.*) medals are extant of both the kings of this name; but the effigy which is given on some of them, as in the annexed figure is ascribed to Polemon II; inscriptions on those of the first Polemon—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ; and on the reverse, Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΥΤοκράτωρ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ; those of the second Polemon have the head of Claudius on the reverse.

Polemon I.



Polemon II.



POLEMON (*Biog.*) a sophist of Laodicea, who was often sent by his countrymen on embassies to the emperor Adrian, with whom he was in great favour. He wrote declamations in Greek. *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 5.

POLENI, *John, Marquis* (*Biog.*) an Italian and mathematician, was born at Padua in 1683, and died in 1761, leaving 'Exercitationes Vitruvianæ,' &c. 4to. Venet. 1739; 'Dissertazione sopra il Tempis di Diana di Efeso,' Rome, 1742; besides a number of other essays.

POLIDORO (*Biog.*) vide *Caravaggio.*

POLIGNAC, *Melchior de* (*Ecc.*) a French cardinal, was born in 1661 at Puy, in Velay, and, after being employed by Louis XIV in various negotiations, he was rewarded with a cardinal's cap at the king's request in 1713, and with the archbishopric of Auch in 1726, and died in 1741, leaving among his works his 'Anti-Lucretius,' for which he is now principally remembered.

POLITI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) an Italian commentator, was born at Florence in 1679, and died in 1752, leaving an edition of Homer, with Eustathius's Commentary, 3 vols. fol. 1730-35; 'Martyrologium Romanum Castigatum,' &c.

POLITIAN, *Angelus* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born in 1454, and died in 1494, leaving 'Miscellanea,' which were first published in 1489; besides Greek epigrams and Latin and Italian poems. His letters were published at Paris in 1512 under the title of 'Angeli Politiani Epistolæ;' and again in 1519. [Vide Plate XXIII.]

POLLEN (*Her.*) the name of a family of Redenham, co. Hants, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1795 on sir John Walter Pollen. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, on a bend cottised *or*, between six lozenges *argent*, each charged with an escallop *sable*, six escallops *vert*.

Crest. A pelican, with wings expanded, in her nest per pale *or* and *azure*, vulning herself *proper*, charged on the wing with a lozenge *argent*, thereon an escallop *sable*.

POLLEXFEN, *Sir Henry* (*Hist.*) an English lawyer and judge, descended from a good family in Devonshire, was one of the counsel retained for the bishops in 1688, appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1689, and died in 1692, leaving his 'Arguments and Reports,' &c. which were published in 1702.

POLLINGTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Mexborough.

POLLIO, *C. Asinus* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul in the reign of Augustus, who, although he had favoured the cause of Antony, was in great favour with the emperor. He was the first who raised a public library in Rome, being a great patron of learning and learned men. Pollio, to whom Virgil has inscribed his fourth eclogue, died in the 80th year of his age, A. D. 4, leaving some Tragedies, Orations, and a History of the Civil Wars between Cæsar and Pompey; but nothing remains of his writings except a few letters to Cicero. *Horat.* l. 2, od. 1; *Vell. Paterc.* l. 2; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* c. 5; *Val. Max.* l. 8.

POLLUX (*Myth.*) a son of Jupiter by Leda, wife of Tyndarus, and brother to Castor and Helen. [Vide *Castor, &c.*]

POLLUX, *Julius* (*Biog.*) a Greek grammarian, was born at Naucrates, a town in Egypt, in the year 180, and died in 238, leaving several works, of which none are extant except his 'Onomasticon,' published at Venice in 1502; to which a Latin version was added by Seberus in 1602; but the edition of Amsterdam, by Lederlin and Hemsterhuis, in folio, 1706, is both correct and handsome.

POLLUX, *Julius*, a writer in the fourth century, was the author of 'Historia Physica,' &c. of which Bianconi published the first edition, fol. Bonon. 1779; and Ignatius Herdt, the second, in 8vo. 1792.

POLO, *Marco* (*Biog.*) vide *Paulo.*

POLYÆNUS (*Biog.*) an orator in the age of Julius Cæsar, who wrote an account of Antony's expedition into Parthia.

POLYÆNUS, a native of Macedonia, who wrote a book on the stratagems of illustrious commanders in war. The 'Stratagemata' were published in Greek by Casaubon, 12mo. 1589; but the editions of Maasvicius, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1690, and of Mursinua, 12mo. Berol. 1756, are reckoned the best; an English translation, by Mr. R. Shepherd, appeared in 4to. 1793. He also wrote 'De Republica Macedonum,' and other things, which are lost.

POLYBIUS (*Myth.*) or *Polybos*, Πόλυβος, a king of Corinth, who married Peribœa, but, having no children by her, he permitted her to adopt Œdipus as her own son, who had been found by his shepherds in the wood. He left his kingdom to Adrastus, who had been banished from his own, and had fled to Corinth for protection. *Sophoc. in Œd. Tyr. et Schol.*; *Euripid. in Phœniss.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 66; *Senec. in Œd.*; *Mart.* l. 7, ep. 71; *Paus.* l. 2.

POLYBIUS (*Hist.*) Πολύβιος, a statesman and historian, was born at Megalopolis, in Peloponnesus, and died in the 82d year of his age, A. C. 124. He acted with his father in support of the Achæan League, and distinguished himself by his valour in Macedonia; but when Perseus was taken prisoner he was carried captive with him to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Fabius and Scipio, and attended the latter in his expedition into Africa, and was present at the taking of Carthage. He wrote a Universal History in Greek, divided into forty books, of which only the first five books are extant, and fragments of the twelve following. His history was first published at Hagenau, by Obsopæus, Gr. and Lat. fol. 1530, and reprinted by Casaubon, in 1609, at Paris; but the edition of Gronovius, in 3 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1670, and of Schweighaeuser, 7 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1785, are the most esteemed. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 13, ep. 30, &c.; *Dionys. Hal. Jud.*; *Liv.* l. 30, &c.; *Plut. in Phil.*; *Paus.* l. 8; *Lucian. Macr.*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

POLYCARPUS (*Ecc.*) or *Polycarp*, an apostolic father of the Christian church, was born in the reign of Nero, probably at Smyrna, a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, was consecrated by St. John, whose disciple he was, bishop of his native city; and after governing his church with apostolical purity, he suffered martyrdom in the seventh year of Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 167. His Epistle to the Philippians, which is the only work of his extant, was annexed to the Oxford edition of the works of S. Ignatius, 8vo. 1708, which is reckoned to be the best.

POLYCLETUS (*Biog.*) a famous sculptor of Sicyon, who flourished about 430 years before the Christian æra, executed a piece representing the body guard of a king of Persia,

which was looked upon as a model; whence his skill is celebrated by the poets.

Juv. Sat. 3, v. 21[illegible].

Hic aliquid præclarum Euphranoris et Polycleti.

Mart. l. 8, ep. 51.

Quis labor in phialâ? Docti Myos, anne Myronis?
Mentoris hæc manus est, an, Polyclete, tua?

Stat. l. 2, sylv. 2.

—— Quod ab arte Myronis
Aut Polycleteo jussum est quod vivere cælo.

Ibid. l. 4, sylv. 6.

Quod Polycleteis visum est operarer caminis.

Plin. l. 33; *Plut. in Per.; Quintil.* l. 10; *Ælian. Var. Hist. &c.*

POLYCRATES (*Hist.*) Πολυκράτης, a tyrant of Samos, who had a fleet of a hundred ships of war, was one of the most powerful princes of his time; but going on a visit to Magnesia, on the Mæander, at the invitation of Orestes the governor, he was shamefully put to death by the latter, out of envy for his good fortune, A. C. 522. *Herod.* l. 3; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Cic. Fin.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 33; *Plut. de Phil.; Paus.* l. 8.

POLYDECTES (*Myth.*) Πολυδέκτης, a son of Magnes and Nais, king of the island of Seriphus, who offered violence to Danae, the mother of Perseus, but was turned into a stone by means of the Medusa's head, which Perseus carried about with him. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 63; *Paus.* l. 1; *Serv. ad Æn.* l. 6; *Schol. Hom. Il.* l. 14; *Tzetz. ad Lycoph.*

POLYDECTES (*Hist.*) a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. *Paus.* l. 3.

POLYDORUS (*Myth.*) Πολύδωρος, a son of Priam, by Hecuba, who, according to Homer, was killed by Achilles in the Trojan war; but, according to other accounts, he was sent by his father to the court of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, with a great sum of money, which was entrusted to the charge of the latter, who however, in violation of his trust, murdered Polydorus, and seized the money. *Hom. Il.* l. 20; *Euripid. in Hec.; Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 90; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13; *Dictys. Cret.* l. 2, *&c.*

POLYGNOTUS (*Biog.*) a painter of Thasos, who flourished about 422 years before the Christian æra. *Plin.* l. 33; *Quintil.* l. 12; *Plut. in Cim.; Paus.* l. 10.

POLYHYMNIA (*Myth.*) or *Polymnia*, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over singing and rhetoric. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 75; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Plut. in Symp.*

POLYHYMNIA (*Numis.*) vide *Musæ.*

POLYMNESTOR (*Myth.*) a king of the Thracian Chersonesus, who is said to have perfidiously murdered Polydorus, the son of Priam, for the sake of the treasure which he had received in charge with him. *Eurip. in Hecub.; Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 109; *Propert.* l. 3, el. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13, &c.

POLYNICES (*Myth.*) Πολυνείκης, a son of Œdipus, king of Thebes, by his mother Jocasta, who inherited his father's throne with his brother Eteocles, between whom it was mutually agreed that they should reign each a year alternately; but Eteocles the elder, not choosing to resign the throne to his brother at the expiration of the year, Polynices besought the assistance of his father-in-law Adrastus, king of Argos, who levied an army, commanded by seven celebrated chiefs, who were to attack the seven gates of Thebes; but the contest was decided by a single combat between the brothers, who both fell in battle. *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.; Eurip. in Phœniss.; Apollod.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 68, *&c.; Senec. in Theb.; Paus.* l. 2.

POLYPERCHON (*Hist.*) or *Polysperchon*, one of the officers of Alexander, who was appointed governor of Macedonia by Antipater; but was killed in battle, A. C. 309.

POLYPHEMUS (*Myth.*) Πολύφημος, king of the Cyclops in Sicily, and a son of Neptune, who is represented as a cannibal of gigantic strength and stature, with one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses, after having intoxicated him with liquor, contrived to bore out with a burning brand, and in that manner made his escape from his cave in which he had been confined. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 1; *Eurip. in Cyclop.; Theocrit. Idyl.* 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 125.

POMBAL, *Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, Marquis de* (*Hist.*) a Portuguese minister of state, was born in 1699, in the territory of Coimbra, appointed to the post of secretary of state in 1750, which he held during the reign of Joseph; but at his death in 1777 fell into disgrace, and was banished to one of his estates, where he died in 1782, in his 85th year. A book, entitled, Memoirs of the Marquis of Pombal, was published at Paris in 4 vols. 12mo. 1783.

POMEROY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Norman origin, whose ancestor, Ralph de Pomeroy, held a grant from the Conqueror of 58 lordships in Devonshire, and others in Somersetshire. His descendants were summoned to Parliament as barons, and were possessed for centuries of Berry Pomeroy, co. Devon. From a branch of this family, which settled in Ireland, descended Arthur Pomeroy, who was created in 1783 lord Harberton of Carbery, and in 1791 viscount Harberton.

POMET, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a druggist of Paris, was born in 1658, and died in 1699, leaving 'Histoire Generale des Drogues simples et composés,' &c. 1694; reprinted in 4to. with additions in 1735.

POMEY, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, who died at an advanced age in 1673, wrote 'Pantheon Mythicum,' &c. which was translated into English by Tooke, without acknowledgment; besides which he published a Latin and French Dictionary, and some other elementary works.

POMFRET, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles borne by the family of Fermor [vide Fermor]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Fermor, earl of Pomfret, and lord Sempster.

Arms. *Argent,* a fess *sable,* between three lions' heads erased *gules.*

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or,* a cock's head issuing *gules,* crested and wattled *or.*

Supporters. Two lions *proper.*

Motto. "Hora e sempre."

POMFRET, *John* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born about 1667, and died in 1703, leaving, among other poems the 'Choice,' which have procured him a place among the British Poets.

POMMERAYE, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of St. Maur, was born at Rouen in 1617, and died in 1687, leaving 'L'Histoire de l'Abbaye de S. Ouen de Rouen,' fol. Rouen, 1662; 'L'Histoire des Archevêques de Rouen,' fol. Rouen, 1667; 'L'Histoire de la Cathédrale de Rouen,' 4to. 1686, &c.

POMONA (*Myth.*) a nymph at Rome, who was supposed to preside over gardens, and to be goddess of all sorts of fruit trees. She had a temple at Rome, and a priest called *Flamen Pomonalis.* She is represented on gems, &c. with a pruning hook in her right hand, and a branch in her left. *Ovid. Met.* l. 14; *Fest. de Signif. Verb.; Servius in Æn.* l. 7.

POMPADOUR, *Jane Antoinette Poisson, Marchioness of* (*Biog.*) the daughter of a financier, and the wife of M. d'Etioles, became the mistress of Louis XV, and died in

1764, at the age of 44. The Memoirs and Letters published under her name are spurious.

POMPEI, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, of a noble family of Verona, was born in 1731, and died in 1790, leaving a number of works, of which an edition was published after his death, in 6 vols. 8vo.

POMPEIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, so called from the town of Pompeii, which, though plebeian, rose to the dignity of the consulship, and was rendered illustrious by several of its members, particularly Pompey the Great. [Vide *Pompeius*]

POMPEIA, daughter of Sextus Pompey, by Scribonia, was promised to Marcellus, as a means of procuring a reconciliation between her father and the triumvirs; but she married Scribonius Libo.

POMPEIA, a daughter of Pompey the Great, was married to Julius Cæsar, but divorced on a charge of incontinence. *Plut. et Suet. in Jul.*

POMPEIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) many coins are extant, bearing the name of this family, and principally with the surname of Rufus, or of Magnus, in reference to the great general hereafter mentioned, as CN. POMPEIUS QUINTI FILIUS Q. NEPOS RUFUS. — Q. POMPEI RUF. SULLA COS. — CNEUS MAGNUS IMP.—MAGNUS PIUS IMP. ITER.—CN. POMPEIUS M. His effigy is given as in Plate XIII, and that of his son Sextus as in the annexed figure, inscription—MAGNUS PIUS IMPERATOR.



POMPEIA (*Topog.*) a portico at Rome, much frequented by all orders of people. *Mart.* l. 2, ep. 48.

POMPEII (*Geog.*) or *Pompeium*, a town of Campania, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, which was buried by an eruption of that mountain in the year 79, and lay unheeded, and almost forgotten, until it was discovered towards the middle of the 18th century, about the time that Herculaneum was discovered. *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 2; *Senec. Nat. Quæst.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3; *Flor.* l. 1.

POMPEIOPOLIS (*Geog.*) now *Pampeluna*, the capital of the Vascones or of Navarre. [Vide *Pompelon*]

POMPEIOPOLIS, the name of two cities, one in Cilicia, formerly called *Solis* and another in Paphlagonia, otherwise called *Eupatoria*, both of which received their names from Pompey, when he conquered Mithridates. *Strab.* l. 12; *Mela*, l. 1; *Solin.* c. 51.

POMPEIOPOLIS (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the inscription—ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, which are ascribed to the town in Cilicia so called, which struck coins as an independent state, and also in honour of M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, &c. The town of Paphlagonia is also distinguished on medals by the inscription—ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΠΑΦΛ. ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΙC.

POMPEIUS, Q. (*Hist.*) a consul who carried on the war against the Numantines, and made a shameful treaty. He is the first of that noble family of whom mention is made. *Flor.* l. 2.

POMPEIUS, *Strabo Cneius*, a Roman general, who triumphed over the Piceni, and afterwards supported the cause of the republic against Marius and Cinna; but, being killed by a flash of lightning, his body was ignominiously dragged through the streets of Rome, and thrown into the Tiber.

POMPEIUS, *Rufus*, a Roman consul with Sylla, was sent to finish the war against the Marsi; but was assassinated by his own army, who mutinied against him. *Appian. de Bell. Civ.*

POMPEIUS, *Cneius*, surnamed *Magnus*, the son of Pompeius Strabo, followed the interests of Sylla, and after conquering Sicily, which was in the power of Marius, and other places, he was the first who obtained a triumph without enjoying any office under the appointment of the senate. After the death [illegible] he crushed the remains of the Marian faction [illegible] Lepidus, and put an end to the [illegible] Sertorius in Spain had occasioned [illegible] triumph, though still a private citizen [illegible] years before the Christian era. As consul, [illegible] his career of victory in Armenia, and other parts [illegible], and pushed his conquests as far as the Red Sea, receiving homage from no less than twelve crowned heads at once. But on his triumphant return to Rome, he found a formidable rival to his growing power in Cæsar, who, after conquering all Italy, followed Pompey into Greece, where the two armies meeting on the plains of Pharsalia, a desperate conflict ensued, which terminated so decidedly in favour of Cæsar, that Pompey was compelled to seek his safety by flight. He proceeded in disguise to Egypt, where he hoped to find an asylum until he could recruit his army; but was basely assassinated by Achillas, the minister of the Egyptian king, who was sent for this purpose, in the 59th year of his age, A. C. 48. [Vide Plate XII] *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 7, ep. 25, &c.; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.*; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Plut. in. Vit.*; *Dio. Cass.*; *Florus*, *Appian*, *Eutropius*, *&c.*

POMPEIUS, *Cneius* and *Sextus*, the two sons of the preceding, were masters of a powerful army soon after the death of their father, with which they engaged the forces of the conqueror; but Cneius was left among the slain, and Sextus fled to Sicily. After the murder of Cæsar he attempted to oppose the triumvirs with a fleet of 350 ships; but was defeated, and fled with only 17 sail to Asia, where Antony caused him to be seized and put to death at Miletus. [Vide *Pompeia, gens*, under *Numismatics*]

POMPEIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Trogus*.

POMPEIUS, vide *Festus*.

POMPELON (*Geog.*) otherwise called *Pompeiopolis*, from Pompey the Great, now *Pampeluna*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Strab.* l. 3.

POMPIGNAN, *John James le Franc, Marquis de* (*Biog.*) a French nobleman, and a poet, who was born in 1709 at Montauban, and died in 1784, was the author of Sacred Odes, and other pieces, which were esteemed in his day.

POMPILIUS, *Numa* (*Hist.*) vide *Numa*.

POMPONATIUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Mantua in 1462, and died in 1525, leaving a treatise 'De Immortalitate Animæ,' and some other works.

POMPONIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, which, although it traced its origin from Pomponius, the son of Numa Pompilius, was nevertheless plebeian; but some of the family attained to the equestrian rank. *Corn. Nep. in Attic.*; *Plut. in Vit.*

POMPONIA, the wife of Q. Cicero, and sister of Pomponius Atticus, exercised her cruelty on the slave Philologus, who betrayed her husband to Antony. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 5.

POMPONIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the medals or coins of this family bear the figure of the Muses, as given under the head of Musæ.

POMPONIUS (*Hist.*) the father of Numa Pompilius, who advised his son to accept the regal dignity which was offered to him.

POMPONIUS, *Secundus*, a consul in the age of Nero, who triumphed over the Germans, and wrote some poems and tragedies, of which only five verses are preserved. *Plin.* l. 3; *Quintil.* l. 10.

POMPONIUS, *Lucius* (*Biog.*) a comic writer, and native of Bologna, who wrote upwards of 30 plays, mentioned by ancient writers.

POMPONIUS, *Mela*, vide *Mela*.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, *Julius*, an Italian antiquary, and the illegitimate offspring of the illustrious House of Sanseverino, in the kingdom of Naples, who died in 1498, was the

author of various treatises on the priesthood, &c. which were collected in one volume, under the title of 'Opera Pomponii Læti varia, Mogunt. 1521.

PONS *Æmylius* (*Topog.*) otherwise called *Sublicius*, because built with *sublicæ*, or piles of wood, was originally constructed by Ancus Marcius, and rebuilt with stone by Æmylius Lepidus, whose name it received. It was afterwards repaired by the emperor Antoninus with white marble, and was the last of all the bridges of Rome in following the course of the Tiber; some vestiges of it are still to be seen.

Pons *Ælius*, now *Ponte di S. Angelo*, the second bridge in Rome, which is also the largest and most beautiful, was built by the emperor Adrian.

Pons *Janicularis*, now *Ponte Sisto*, a bridge in Rome, so called from its proximity to the Janiculum.

Pons *Milvius*, now *Ponte Molle*, a bridge about one mile out of Rome, built by the censor Ælius Scaurus.

Pons *Palatinus*, otherwise called *Senatorius*, was begun by M. Fulvius, and finished in the censorship of L. Mummius. Some remains of it are still visible.

Pons *Trajani*, was built by Trajan over the Danube; some of the pillars of which are still standing near Schwerin.

PONSONBY, *the Right Hon. George* (*Hist.*) a politician, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, and second son of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, was called to the bar in 1780, obtained a lucrative office in 1782, under the Rockingham administration, from which he was removed in 1788, when he took a leading part in opposition until his appointment to the dignity of Chancellor of Ireland in 1806. This post he shortly after lost, on the removal of his friends from the administration, when he acted as leader of the opposition party in the House of Commons until his death in 1817, at the age of 63.

Ponsonby (*Her.*) the name of a family derived from the lordship of Ponsonby, of which they became owners soon after the Conquest. This family traces its origin from noble ancestors in Picardy, and has since been ennobled in two of its branches. William Ponsonby, of the elder branch, was created a peer in 1721, by the title of lord Besborough, baron of Besborough, co. Kilkenny; and in 1722 by the title of viscount Duncannon. His son, Brabazon, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Besborough in 1739, and created a peer of Great Britain in 1749, by the title of lord Ponsonby, baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, co. Leicester; and William Brabazon, grandson of John Ponsonby of Imokilly, third son of the first earl, was created in 1806 a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Ponsonby of Imokilly. [Vide *Besborough*]

PONTANUS, *John Jovian* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born in 1426 at Cerreto, in Umbria, and died about 1503, leaving several works in prose, which were collected and published in 3 vols. 8vo. 1518; and also poetical works, which were published by Aldus, in 8vo. 1505, and again in 1513 and 1518.

Pontanus, *John Isaac*, historiographer to his Danish majesty, was born in 1571, and died in 1640, leaving 'Discussiones Historicæ;' 'Historica Geldrica;' 'Origines Francicæ,' &c.

PONTAS, *John* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, and a casuist, was born in 1638 at St. Hilaire de Harcourt, and died in 1728, leaving 'Sacra Scriptura ubique sibi constans,' 4to. Paris. 1698; 'Dictionnaire de Cas de Conscience,' 3 vols. fol. 1714-18.

PONTAULT, *Sebastian Beaulieu de* (*Hist.*) a French engineer, who died in 1674, after having distinguished himself at several sieges and battles, was the author of a work entitled 'Les Glorieuses Conquêtes de Louis le Grand,' 2 vols. fol.

PONTE, *Francis da* (*Biog.*) the head of a family of artists, of Bassano, who died about 1530, acquired a reputation which has placed him in the rank of a master.

Ponte, *Jacob da*, called also *Il Bassano*, son and pupil of the preceding, died in 1592, at the age of 82, after having enjoyed the esteem of the most celebrated of his cotemporaries and rivals, as Titian, Annibal Caracci, and Paul Veronese. His four sons, Francis, Leander, John Baptist, and Jerome, preserved the reputation of the family for many years.

PONTIDERA, *Julius* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born at Vicenza in 1688, and died in 1737, leaving among his works 'Compendium Tabularum Botannicarum,' 4to.

PONTIUS, *Herennius* (*Hist.*) a general of the Samnites, who surrounded the Roman army under the consuls T. Veturius and P. Posthumus, and compelled them to pass under the yoke; but being afterwards defeated by Fabius Maximus, and taken prisoner, he was put to death, after having adorned the triumph of the victor. *Cic. de Offic.; Liv.* l. 9.

Pontius, *Constantine* (*Ecc.*) a Spanish ecclesiastic, called also *de Fuente*, who turned Protestant in the reign of Philip II, and being suspected was thrown into prison, where he died of a dysentery, by which he escaped the punishment of burning, to which he was condemned. He was the author of some theological works.

PONTOPPIDAN, *Eric* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Bergen, who was born in 1698 at Aarhuus, and died in 1764, was the author of some historical works, one of which, namely, A History of Norway, has been translated into English. He is to be distinguished from another Eric Pontoppidan, who was author of a Danish Grammar, and a Collection of Epigrams, &c. The latter was born in 1616, and died in 1678.

PONTORMO (*Biog.*) vide *Caracci*.

PONTUS (*Geog.*) a kingdom of Asia Minor, which was divided, according to Ptolemy, into *Pontus Galaticus*, of which Amasia was the capital; *Pontus Polemoniacus*, from its chief town Polemonium; and *Pontus Cappadocius*, of which Trapezus was the capital. Pontus was governed by kings in the time of Darius Hystaspes, who set Artabazes over this kingdom. His successors were Rhodobates, Mithridates I, Ariobarzanes I, Mithridates II, Mithridates III, Ariobarzanes II, Mithridates IV, Mithridates V, Pharnaces I, Mithridates VI, Mithridates VII, Pharnaces II, Darius, Polemon I and II. At the death of this latter prince Pontus was dismembered, and at the division of the Roman empire it was subject to the emperors of the East, until David and Alexis Comnenus, being driven from Constantinople, settled, the one at Heraclea, and the other at Trebisond, whence a new empire arose, called the empire of Trebisond, which remained in the hands of the Comneni for upwards of two centuries and a half.

POOLE (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity, otherwise written *de la Poole*, or *Pole*, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1677 on sir James Poole; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Azure, semé of fleur-de-lis *or*, a lion rampant *argent*.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or*, a griffin's head *argent*.

Poole (*Biog.*) or *Pool, Matthew*, a nonconformist, was born in 1624, educated at Cambridge, sided with the usurping powers, by whom he was intruded into the living of St. Michael le Querne, in London; was ejected at the restoration; and died in 1679; leaving, among other things, a work of biblical criticism, entitled, 'Synopsis,' the credit of which was preserved on the continent much longer than in this country.

POORE (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1795 on sir John Methuen Poore; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Argent, a fesse *azure*, between three mullets *gules*.

Crest. A cubit arm erect, vested *sable*, slashed *argent*,

cuffed *ermine*, charged with two mullets in fesse *or*, grasping in the hand an arrow *proper*.

POPE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a statesman, and the munificent founder of Trinity College, Oxford, was born at Dedington, in Oxfordshire, in 1508, and after studying the law at Gray's Inn, and filling various offices under Henry VIII, and his successors Edward VI and queen Mary, he died in 1559. During the reign of Mary he was entrusted with the care of the princess Elizabeth, who was afterwards queen, and showed her every possible mark of respect that was consistent with the nature of his charge. In 1554 he obtained a royal licence and charter from Philip and Mary to create and erect a college within the University of Oxford, under the title of "Collegium sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis in Universitate Oxoniæ ex Fundatione Thomæ Pope, Militis." The society was to consist of a president, a priest, twelve fellows, four of whom should be priests, and eight scholars, (afterwards increased to twelve,) and the whole to be liberally and amply endowed with certain manors, lands, and revenues. [Vide Plate XII]

POPE, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) an English poet of the first rank, was born in Lombard-street, London, in 1688, and died in 1744. His 'Ode to Solitude,' written at the age of 12, is supposed not to have been his first poetical production. His 'Pastorals,' were written at the age of 16; these were followed by 'Essay on Criticism,' written in 1709, and published in 1711; 'Messiah,' first published in the Spectator in 1712; 'Ode to St. Cecilia's Day;' 'The Dying Christian to his Soul;' 'Elegy to the Memory of an unfortunate Lady;' 'Rape of the Lock;' 'The Temple of Fame;' 'The Epistle from Eloisa to Abelarde,' and some other pieces, which followed each other in quick succession; but his principal work, his translation of Homer's Iliad, was not completed until 1720. Of the Odyssey, which appeared soon after, he translated only the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-fourth books; the rest were translated by Fenton and Browne. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

POPE, *Walter*, a writer in the 17th century, who wrote, among other things, 'The Wish,' or 'The Old Man's Wish,' a poem inserted in Nicholl's Collection; 'The Catholic Ballad;' 'Select Novels,' 1694, from the Spanish of Cervantes, and the Italian of Petrarch, &c.

POPHAM, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) an English judge, and native of Somersetshire, was born in 1531, studied at the Middle Temple, and after rising through the various gradations of the law to the rank of Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1592, he died in 1607, leaving, 1. 'Reports and Cases,' &c. fol. London, 1656. 2. 'Resolutions and Judgments upon Cases and Matters agitated in all the Courts at Westminster in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth,' 4to.

POPHAM, *Sir Home Riggs*, a naval commander, was born at Gibraltar in 1762, and entering early into the navy, he rose by his merits to the rank of an admiral, and after having been honourably employed on different expeditions during the late war, he died in 1820.

POPILIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) a consul, who, while offering a sacrifice, was informed that a sedition was raised in the city, when he went in his sacerdotal robes and appeased the multitude. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 14; *Val. Max.* l. 7; *Liv.* l. 9.

POPILIUS, *Lænas*, a Roman ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria.

POPPÆA, *Sabina* (*Hist.*) the daughter of Titus Ollius, was first married to Otho, and afterwards to Nero, who repudiated his first wife Octavia in order to make way for Poppæa, and then treated her with such barbarity, that she died of a kick which he gave her when in a state of pregnancy, A. D. 65. *Plin.* l. 28; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 13, &c.; *Sueton. et Dio. in Vit. Ner.*

POPPÆA (*N*[illegible]) medals are extant of this empress, inscribed, POPPAEA AUGUSTA. — DIVA POPPAEA AUG. —ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΝΕΡΩΝΟC ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[illegible]—ΣΑΒ*ίνης* ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΣ ΗΡΑΣ.—ΠΟΠΠ[illegible]. ΣΑΒΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑΣΤΗ.

PORCACCHI, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar of the 16th century, who was born at Castiglione Arctino, published 'Collana Storica Græca;' 'Funerali Antichi di diversi Populi,' &c.

PORCIA (*Hist.*) a sister of Cato, of Utica, who was greatly commended by Cicero. She married Domitius Ahenobarbus.

PORCIA, a daughter of Cato of Utica, was first married to Bibulus, and after his death to Brutus, who repudiated his wife Claudia, to make way for Porcia. When Brutus was dead, she refused to survive him, and for want of other means, which were removed out of her way by her friends, she swallowed live coals, and died about 42 years before the Christian æra. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 13, ep. 37; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Mart.* l. 1, ep. 42; *Appian. de Bel. Civ.*; *Plut. in Brut.*

PORCIUS, *Licinius*, *M.* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the time of the third Punic war, of whose writings only six verses are preserved. *Catull. Carm.* 48; *Horat.* l. 2, sat. 8; *Aul. Gell.* l. 17.

PORDENONE, *John Antony Licinius* (*Biog.*) a painter, so called from Pordenone, a village not far from Udino, where he was born in 1484. He died in 1540, after having maintained a competition with Titian. His most considerable picture at Rome is that with the portraits of his family, in the palace of the Borghese; but his oil painting of a St. Lorenzo Giustiani, surrounded by other saints, an altarpiece in S. Maria del l'Orto, at Venice, is reckoned one of his master-pieces.

PORPHYRIUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher in the reign of Alexander Severus, who died about the year 304, after having distinguished himself by his opposition to Christianity. He wrote several books against the Christians, and on other subjects, of which there are extant only four treatises, namely, 'De Abstinentia,' &c.; 'De Vitâ Pythagoræ;' 'Sententiæ ad Intelligibilia ducentes;' 'De Antro Nympharum,' with a fragment 'De Styge.' These were printed at Cambridge, in 8vo. 1655, with a Latin version, and the Life of Porphyry subjoined, by Lucas Holstenius.

PORSENNA (*Hist.*) or *Porsena*, a king of Etruria, who declared in favour of the Tarquins, and besieged Rome, in order to procure their restoration, but was compelled to raise the siege in consequence of the extraordinary acts of heroism displayed by Horatius Cocles, and Mutius Scævola. *Horat. Epod.* 16.

Minaces aut Etrusci Porsenæ manus.

Virg. Æn. l. 8, v. 646.

Nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsena jubebat
Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat;
Æneadæ in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.

Liv. l. 2; *Flor.* l. 1; *Plut. in Publ.*

PORSON, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a distinguished Greek scholar, was born in 1759 at East Ruston, in Norfolk, and died in 1808, leaving but few specimens of that critical skill, and uncommon familiarity with the Greek, for which he had so high a reputation while living. His edition of Æschylus was published in 1805, in 2 vols. 8vo. having been preceded by the 'Hecuba,' 'Orestes,' and 'Medea,' of Euripides. His 'Adversaria,' were published after his death. [Vide Plate XXIV]

PORTA *Capena* (*Topog.*) now *Porta di S. Sebastiano*, a gate at Rome, leading to the Via Appia.

PORTA *Carmentalis*, a gate at the foot of the capitol, built by Romulus, which is not now existing; so likewise the *Porta*

Aurelia, which received its name from the consul Aurelius, and led to the Via Aurelia, on the road to Pisa.

PORTA *Cœliomontana*, now *Porta di S. Giovanni*, a gate leading to the Via Valeria.

PORTA *Collatina*, or *Pinciana*, now *Pinciana*, a gate leading to the Via Collatina.

PORTA *Flumentana*, now *Porta del Popolo*, a gate leading to the Via Flaminia, &c.

PORTA *Baccio Della* (*Biog.*) a Florentine painter and Dominican, otherwise called *Fra Bartolomeo di S. Marco*, or simply *il Frate*, was born in 1469, and died in 1517, after having been the master of Raphael, and raised himself to the highest eminence in the art.

PORTA *John Baptista*, a Neapolitan writer, was born in 1445, and died in 1515, leaving, 1. 'De Magia Naturali,' 12mo. Amst. 1664. 2. 'De Physiognomia,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1645. 3. 'De Occultis Literarum Notis.' 4. 'Phytognomica,' fol. Neap. 1583. 5. 'De Distillationibus,' 4to. Rom. &c.

PORTARLINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Dawson, [vide *Dawson*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Dawson, earl of Portarlington, viscount Carlow, and baron Dawson.

Arms. *Azure*, a chevron *ermine*, between three arrows *or*, barbed and feathered *argent*; a chief of the last, charged with three mullets *sable*, on a canton *gules*, a mullet *or*.

Crest. A cat's head full-faced and erased near the shoulders *argent*, spotted *sable*, holding in the mouth a rat *sable*.

Supporters. Two tigers *proper*.

Motto. "Vitæ via virtus."

PORTES, *Philip des* (*Biog.*) vide *Desportes*.

PORTEUS, *Beilby* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1731, at York, educated at Cambridge, and after various preferments was raised to the see of Chester in 1776, translated to that of London in 1787, and died in 1808, leaving a number of works, which have been printed collectively by his nephew Dr. Hodgson. He built a chapel near Sunbridge, in Kent, and endowed it with an income of 250*l.* per annum.

PORTLAND, *William, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was high in the favour, and constant in the service of king William, both in the council and in the field, and after taking a leading part in all the wars of that time, he died in 1709.

PORTLAND, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Bentinck, [vide *Bentinck*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Bentinck, duke of Portland, marquis of Tichfield, earl of Portland, viscount Woodstock, and baron of Cirencester.

Arms. *Azure*, a cross moline *argent*.

Crest. Out of a marquis' coronet *proper*, two arms counter embowed, and vested *gules*, gloved *or*, and holding each an ostrich feather *argent*.

Supporters. Two lions double quevée, the dexter *or*, the sinister *sable*.

Motto. "Craignez honte."

PORTMORE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Colyear, [vide *Colyear*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Colyear, earl of Portmore, viscount Milsington, lord Portmore, Blackness, and Colyear, and baronet.

Arms. *Gules*, on a chevron between three wolves' heads couped *or*, as many oak trees eradicate *proper*, fructed of the second.

Crest. An unicorn's head *argent*, horned and maned *or*.

Supporters. Two wolves *argent*.

Motto. "Avance."

PORTSMOUTH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Wallop, [vide *Wallop*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Wallop, earl of Portsmouth, viscount Lymington, and baron Wallop, of Farley Wallop.

Arms. *Argent*, a bend wavy *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, a mermaid holding in her dexter hand a comb, in the other a mirror, all *proper*.

Supporters. Two Chamois or wild goats *sable*.

Motto. "En suivant la verité."

PORTUGAL (*Geog.*) the most western kingdom of Europe.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded by Spain and the Atlantic, extending from 36 to 42 N. lat. and from 7 to 9 W. lon.

Chief Towns. Lisbon the capital, Oporto, Elvas, Coimbra, Braga, Evora, Braganza, &c.

Rivers. The Tagus, Minho, Douro, and Guadiana.

History. Portugal, which formed a part of the ancient Lusitania, and derived its name from *Portus Cal, Cale*, or *Calensis*, now *Oporto*, one of its chief towns, shared the fortunes of Spain, both before and after its conquest by the Romans, until the fifth century, when it was invaded by tribes of the Alani, Suevi, and Visigoths, who were subdued by the Moors, but being recovered from the latter in 1139, by Alphonsus I, son of Henry duke of Burgundy, he governed it under the title of king, having for his successors as follow:

Kings.	*Began to Reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to Reign.*
Sancho I........	1185	John I..........	1385
Alphonsus II	1212	Edward.........	1433
Sancho II.......	1223	Alphonsus V.....	1438
Alphonsus III....	1246	John II.........	1481
Dionysius.......	1279	Emanuel........	1495
Alphonsus IV....	1325	John III........	1521
Peter...........	1357	Sebastian	1557
Ferdinand.......	1367	Henry..........	1578

On the death of this last prince, Philip II of Spain, seized the crown of Portugal, which continued in his hands and those of his successors from 1580 until 1640, when John IV, duke of Braganza, succeeded in expelling the Spaniards, and mounted the throne of his ancestors. He was succeeded by Alphonsus Henry in 1656; Peter II in 1667; John V in 1706, and Joseph in 1750, &c.

PORTUS, *Æmylius* (*Biog.*) a Greek scholar, who was born in 1551, and died in 1610, left editions of 'Euripides,' 4to. 1602; 'Aristophanes,' Gr. and Lat. fol. 1607; of 'Proclus,' fol. 1618; 'Onosander,' 4to.; 'Suidas,' Gr. and Lat. Colon. 1619, &c.

PORTUS, *Cale* (*Geog.*) or *Portus Calensis*, now *Oporto*, a town of Lusitania.

PORTUS, *Delphini*, now *Portofino*, a town of Liguria.

PORTUS, *Gratiæ*, now *Havre de Grace*, a town of Gallia.

PORTUS, *Iccius*, vide *Iccius*.

PORTUS, *Magnus*, a town of Britain, now *Portsmouth*.

PORUS (*Hist.*) a king of India, who after having been conquered by Alexander the Great, became, in consequence of the generous treatment he received, one of his most faithful allies. *Q. Curt.* l. 8; *Plut. in Alex.; Philostrat.* l. 2; *Claud. Cons. Honor.* l. 4.

POSIDONIUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Apamea, who was intimate with Cicero. He wrote a treatise on the nature of the gods, and died in his 84th year. [Vide Plate XXI] *Cic. Tusc.* l. 2; *Lactant.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 14.

POSSEVIN, *Antony* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit, who was born at Mantua in 1534, was employed by Gregory XIII on several missions, but having given offence to the court of Spain, he was banished from Rome, and died at Ferrara in 1611, leaving 'Bibliotheca Selecta,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1593, Venet. 1607; 'Apparatus Sacer,' 2 vols. fol. Colonn. 1607; 'Moscovia,' &c.

POSTEL, *William* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and a visionary, was born in 1510, and died in 1581 in a monastery, whither he had been banished on account of his extravagances, after having been expelled his society, deprived of his employments, and passed the greater part of his life in wandering from one place to another. His works, which are as numerous as they are strange, have deservedly fallen into oblivion.

POSTLETHWAYTE, *Malachi* (*Biog.*) author of the Universal Dictionary of Trade, &c. 2 vols. fol., and other works on commerce, died in 1767.

POSTUMIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a patrician family of Rome, which was divided into many branches, the principal of which was the Albini. [Vide *Postumius*]

Postumia, *gens* (*Numis.*) the medals of this family for the most part bear the surname of Albinus.

POSTUMIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Albinus*.

POSTUMUS, *Rabirius* (*Hist.*) vide *Rabirius*.

Postumus, *Marcus Cassius Latienus* (*Hist.*) one of the most distinguished of the usurpers who seized the empire, was proclaimed emperor by his own army after the death of Valerian, A. D. 260, and was slain in Gaul by them, after a reign of six years, together with his son Caius Junius Cassius Posthumus, whom he had made the partner of his throne.

Postumus (*Numis.*) medals are ascribed to the usurper above-mentioned, bearing his effigy and that of his son, as in the annexed figures; inscriptions, IMP. M. CASS. LAT. POSTUMUS P. AUG.—C. JUNIUS CASSIUS POSTUMUS CAES. &c.





POSTVERTA (*Myth.*) a goddess who presided over the painful travails of women. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 1; *Aul. Gell.* l. 16; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1.

POTEMKIN, *Gregory Alexander* (*Hist.*) a Russian prince, descended from a Polish family, was born in 1736 at Smolensko, and having gained the favour of Catherine, he was by her raised to the post of minister. In this capacity he persuaded her to seize on the Crimea, where the foundations of Cherson were, and afterwards to commence a war against the Turks, which he conducted in person, and with such brilliant success, as to raise him still higher in his mistress's favour; but, in the midst of these successes, he was suddenly cut off in 1791 by disease, which his intemperance occasioned.

POTENGER (*Biog.*) or *Pottinger, John*, an English gentleman, who was born in 1647, educated at Oxford, and studied law in the Temple, was afterwards called to the bar, and obtained the office of Comptroller of the Pipe, which he held till his death in 1733. He published 'A Pastoral Reflection on Death,' a poem, 1691; and 'The Life of Agricola,' translated from Tacitus, and wrote several other works which were not published.

POTHIER, *Robert Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French lawyer, was born at Orleans in 1699, and died in 1772, leaving 'Coutumes d'Orleans,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1740 and 1760, and 4to. 1778; 'Coutumes du Duché, &c. d'Orleans,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1760, and 4to. 1772; besides a number of other works, which were reprinted in 4 vols. 4to. 1774.

POTIDÆA (*Geog.*) a town of Macedonia, which became tributary to the Athenians, from whom it was taken by king Philip. It was afterwards called Cassandria, after Cassander, by whom it was rebuilt. *Demosth. Olynth.*; *Liv.* l. 44; *Mela*, l. 2; *Strab.* l. 7.

POTT, *Percival* (*Biog.*) a surgeon, was born in London in 1713, and died in 1788, leaving a number of works, which were published after his death in 3 vols. 8vo.

POTTER, *Barnabas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and a native of Kendall, in Westmoreland, was born in 1578, educated at Oxford, promoted to the see of Carlisle in 1628, and died in 1642.

Potter, *John*, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, about 1674, educated at Oxford, promoted after various preferments to the see of Oxford in 1715, translated to the archiepiscopal see in 1737, and died in 1747, leaving a well known work on the Antiquities of Greece, and several theological works, which were published in 3 vols. 1753. [Vide Plate XI]

Potter, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) nephew of bishop Potter abovementioned, was born in 1591, educated at Oxford, and died in 1645. He sent all his plate to the king at the breaking out of the rebellion, and left among his works as an author, a translation of Father Paul's 'History of the Quarrels of the Pope with the State of Venice,' &c.

Potter, *Francis*, an English divine and mathematician, who died in 1678, left many hydraulic machines of his invention, and a work entitled 'An Interpretation of the Number 666.'

Potter, or *Poter, Paul*, a landscape painter, was born at Enkhuysen in 1625, and died in 1654.

Potter, *Robert*, an English divine, and native of Norfolk, was born in 1721, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1804, leaving a translation of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles; besides which, he published a volume of poems in 1774, and some small pieces in prose.

POULETT (*Hist.*) *Poulet*, or *Paulett*, *Earl*, one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Poulett, or Paulett, [vide *Paulett*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Poulett, earl Poulett, viscount and baron Poulett, of Hinton St. George.

Arms. *Sable*, three swords in pile, their points in base *argent*, pomels and hilts *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, an arm embowed in armour, and brandishing a sword, all *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a savage man; on the sinister a woman, both *proper*, wreathed about their loins and temples with ivy *vert*.

Motto. "Gardez la Foy."

POUPART, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and physician, was born at Mans, and died at Paris in 1708, leaving a number of papers on subjects of Natural History, in the Memoirs of the Academy; besides which, he edited the 'Chirurgie Complette.'

POURCHOT, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a French professor of philosophy, was born at Poilly, in the diocese of Sens, in 1651, and died in 1734, leaving 'Institutiones Philosophicæ,' and numerous Academic Discourses.

POUSSIN, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French painter, and native of Andeley, in Normandy, was born in 1594, and died in 1665, after having acquired the reputation of a master in his art. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

Poussin, *Gaspar*, another French painter, whose proper name was *Dughet*, was born in 1600, or, according to some, in 1613, and died about 1675, leaving a less distinguished reputation than his relative Nicholas above-mentioned.

POWELL, *Edward* (*Hist.*) a divine of the Romish church, who was educated at Oxford, and employed by Henry VIII to write against Luther, was afterwards hanged, drawn, and quartered, in Smithfield, in 1540, along with Dr. Thomas Abel, and Dr. Richard Fetherstone, for writing in defence of queen Catherine. His first work was entitled 'Propugnaculum summi Sacerdotii Evangelici,' &c.; and his second 'Tractatus de non dissolvendo Henrici Regis cum Catherina Matrimonio.'

Powell, *Sir John*, a lawyer, and native of Gloucester, rose to the office of a Judge in the Court of King's Bench in 1687, but was deprived of his office by James II, in consequence of the part he took at the trial of the seven bishops.

He was afterwards restored by king William, and died in 1713.

POWELL (*Her.*) the name of a family of Shropshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir John Powell, whose original name was Kynaston. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three boars' heads erased *sable*, two and one.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion rampant *erminois*, resting his dexter paw on a boar's head, as in the arms.

POWELL, *David* (*Biog.*) a Welch divine, was born in Denbighshire about 1552, and died in 1598, leaving, 1. 'Caradoc's History of Cambria, with Annotations,' 4to. 1584. 2. 'Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriæ, Scriptum per Silvium Cambrensem,' London, 1585. 3. 'Annotationes in Cambriæ Descriptionem,' &c. 4. 'De Britannicâ Historiâ,' &c.

POWELL, *William Samuel*, an English divine, was born in 1717 at Colchester, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1775, leaving 'Observations on the Miscellanea Analytica' of Waring, besides a volume of Discourses, among which was one on subscription to articles, which caused some controversy in his day.

POWERSCOURT, *Richard Viscount* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was early initiated into the profession of arms, in which he distinguished himself in Ireland against the rebels so as to acquire the esteem both of queen Elizabeth and king James. He died in 1634.

POWERSCOURT, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Wingfield, [Vide *Wingfield*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Wingfield, viscount Powerscourt, and baron Wingfield.

Arms. *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, cottised *sable*, three pair of wings conjoined of the field.

Crest. On a wreath, an eagle rising with wings expanded *argent*, beholding the sun in its splendour.

Supporters. Two Pegasuses *argent*, with expanded wings, manes, and hoofs *or*.

Motto. "Fidelité est de Dieu."

POWIS, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Clive. [vide *Clive*]

POWIS, *Marquis*, vide *Herbert*.

POWIS, *Lord*, vide *Grey*.

POWLETT (*Her.*) the present family name of lord Bayning, which was assumed in 1823 by Henry William Townshend.

POWLETT, the family name of baron Bolton, which was assumed by Thomas Orde, in consequence of his marriage with Mary Powlett, the niece of Henry, the sixth and last duke of Bolton. This Thomas Orde was created in 1797, baron Bolton of Bolton Castle.

POWNALL, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) an English gentleman, who was born in 1722, and educated at Lincoln's Inn, was appointed successively governor of Massachusett's Bay, of New Jersey, and South Carolina, and died in 1805, leaving a number of works on political subjects, the most popular of which, was his 'Administration of the Colonies.'

POWYS (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity of the peerage, conferred in 1797 on Thomas Powys, who was created baron Lilford, co. Northampton.

POYNET (*Ecc.*) or *Ponet, John*, an English prelate, and native of Kent, was born in 1516, educated at Cambridge, and after being raised to the see of Rochester, and translated to that of Winchester in the reign of Edward VI, he was obliged to fly the kingdom on the accession of Mary, and died abroad in 1556. He wrote what is called 'King Edward's Catechism,' which has since been adopted as the catechism for the Church of England, and is commonly ascribed to Dean Nowell; he also wrote, 1. 'A Tragedie or Dialogue of the unjust usurped Primacie of the Bishop of Rome,' 8vo. 1549, translated from Bernard Ochinus. 2. 'A notable Sermon concerning the right use of the Lorde's Supper,' 8vo. 1550, &c.

POYNINGS, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, of an ancient and respectable family in Essex, adventured in the cause of the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, whom he brought over to England in a fleet, and on this king's coming to the throne he served him, as also his successor, both by sea and land, until his death in 1528.

POZZO, *Modesta* (*Biog.*) vide *Fonte Moderata*.

PRÆNESTE (*Geog.*) a town of Latium, now *Palestrina*, about 21 miles N. E. from Rome, where was a celebrated temple of Fortune. It was said to have been built by Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe. *Cic. de Div.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 4.

PRAGUE (*Geog.*) the capital of Bohemia, situated on the Moldau, 144 miles N. N. W. Vienna, 75 S. E. Dresden. Lon. 14° 25′ E., lat. 50° 5′ N.

History of Prague.

Prague, in the Latin of the middle ages *Praga*, is an ancient city, and has been frequently exposed to the calamities of war, particularly in the 15th century, in consequence of the disturbances occasioned by the Hussites. The White Mountain without the gate of the city, is celebrated for the victory gained in 1620 by the Austrians, over Frederic V of the Palatinate, whom the Bohemians had chosen for their king. In 1631 it was taken by the Saxons; by the Swedes in 1648; by the French by storm in 1742, and by the king of Prussia in 1744. It was besieged by the king of Prussia in 1757, after a great victory obtained over the Imperialists, but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. A council was held in this city by Stankon, its archbishop, in 1405, at which the doctrines of the Hussites were condemned.

PRATINUS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Phlius, son of Pyrrhonides, and cotemporary with Æschylus, was the first among the Greeks who composed satires, which were represented as farces. Some of his verses are extant, which have been preserved by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

PRATT, *Sir John, Knt.* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was educated at Oxford, and after passing through the different gradations of the law, he was appointed in 1718, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and died in 1724.

PRATT, *Charles*, son of the preceding, who afterwards bore the title of earl Camden, was born in 1713, educated at Eton School, and King's College, Cambridge, studied law at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar, and after various preferments, was constituted Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1761, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in 1766. He was removed from his office in 1770 in consequence of his opposition to the American war, but was appointed President of the Council in 1782, and died in 1794.

PRATT (*Her.*) the name of a family of distinction in the law, which was ennobled in the person of the Lord Chancellor above-mentioned, who was created in 1765 a peer, by the title of lord Camden, baron Camden, co. Kent; and advanced in 1786 to the dignities of viscount Bayham, and earl Camden. His son John, was further advanced in 1812, to the dignities of earl of Brecknock, and marquis of Camden. [Vide *Camden*]

PRATT, *Samuel Jackson* (*Biog.*) a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born of a good family at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, in 1749, and died in 1814, leaving among his poems 'Triumph of Benevolence,' &c.; 'Humanity, or the

Rights of Nature;' 'Landscapes in Verse;' 'An Ode on his Majesty's Recovery,' &c.; and among his prose works, 'The Sublime and Beautiful in Scripture,' &c.; 'A Description of Leamington Spa;' 'Gleanings or Travels Abroad and in England,' &c.

PRAXIAS (*Biog.*) a celebrated statuary of Athens, who was employed by the Delphians to adorn their temple.

PRAXITELES (*Biog.*) a Grecian sculptor, who flourished about 364 years before the Christian æra. Statues of Venus clothed, Venus naked, and of his mistress Phryne, are among his most celebrated performances.

PREMONTVAL, *Peter le Guay de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Charenton in 1716, and died in 1767, leaving 'Preservatifs contre la Corruption de la Langue Françoise en Allemagne;' 'La Monogamie ou l'Unité en Marriage,' 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

PRESCOTT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Hertfordshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1794 on sir George Prescott; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* a chevron between three owlets *argent.*

Crest. A human arm couped and erect, vested *gules,* cuffed *ermine,* holding in the hand a hand-beacon *sable,* fired *proper.*

PRESTET, *John* (*Biog.*) a priest of the oratory, was born at Châlons sur Soane in 1648, and died in 1690, leaving 'Elemens de Mathematiques,' the best edition of which was printed in 2 vols. 1689.

PRESTON (*Her.*) the name of a family whose ancestor, Robert de Preston, of Gormanston, in Ireland, was appointed deputy to Richard duke of York, younger son of Edward IV, and created viscount Gormanston in 1178. From him the title has descended to its present possessor.

PRESTON, the name of a family of Norfolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir Thomas Preston; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine,* on a chief *sable,* three crescents *or.*

Crest. On a wreath, a crescent *or.*

Motto. "Pristinum spero lumen."

PRESTON, *Viscount,* the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Ludlow.

PRESTON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English dramatic writer, who died in 1598, wrote one dramatic piece in the old metre entitled 'A Lamentable Tragedy full of Pleasant Mirth, conteyning the Life of Cambyses,' &c.

PRESTON, *John,* a noted Puritan in his day, was born in 1587 at Heyford, in Northamptonshire educated at Cambridge, and died in 1628, leaving among his works, a 'Treatise on the Covenants.'

PREVOST (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1805 on general sir George Prevost; the arms, &c of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a dexter arm in fesse, issuing from the sinister fess point, the hand grasping a sword erect *proper,* pomel and hilt *or;* in chief two mullets *argent.*

Crest. A demi-lion rampant *azure,* charged on the shoulder with a mural crown *or,* the sinister paw grasping a sword erect as in the arms.

PREVOT D'EXILES, *Antony Francis* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Hesdin, in the province of Artois, in 1697, and died in 1766, leaving among his numerous works 'Histoire Generale des Voyages,' 16 vols. 4to. and 64 vols. 12mo. 1746, &c.

PR[illegible]IDES (*Myth.*) Πριαμίδης, a patronymic, applied to [illegible] as also to Hector, and Deiphobus, &c. the sons of [illegible] *Hom. Il.; Virg. Æn.; Ovid. Heroid.*

PRIAMUS (*Myth.*) Πρίαμος, Priam, son of Laomedon, by [illegible] the last king of Troy, was among the number of [illegible] carried away by Hercules on his capture of Troy; [illegible] by his sister Hesione, he ascended the throne of his father, and having encouraged his son Paris in carrying away Helen from Sparta, the Trojan war ensued, which terminated fatally both for the kingdom and himself. He is said to have been slain on the night when Troy was taken, near an altar, where he had taken refuge, by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, against whom he had attempted to hurl a feeble dart with his aged arm. *Hom. Il. passim.; Dict. Cret.* l. 1, &c.; *Dares. Phryg.; Herod.* l. 2; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab. &c.*

PRIAPUS (*Myth.*) Πρίαπος, an obscene deity among the ancients, who presided over gardens. He was the son of Bacchus, or by some of Mercury or Adonis. *Catull. Carm.* 19; *Diod.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 1; *Tibull.* l. 1, el. 1, &c.

PRIAPUS (*Geog.*) a town of Asia Minor, near Lampsacus, now *Caraboa. Strab.* l. 12; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5.

PRIAPUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this town, struck either as an independent state, or in honour of Alexander, king of Macedonia, and the emperors Adrian, Gordianus Pius, &c. are distinguished by the inscription—ΠΡΙΑΠΕΩΝ. *Vaill. Gr. &c.*

PRICE, *Robert* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, and native of Denbighshire, was born in 1653, educated at Cambridge, and, notwithstanding his disapprobation of the principles of the revolution, he rose to the post of one of the barons of the Exchequer, which he exchanged for a seat in the Common Pleas, and died in 1732, after having gained the highest reputation for integrity and abilities.

PRICE (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

PRICE *of Trengwainton,* in Cornwall, received this honour in 1768, in the person of Francis Price, who for many years filled the situation of Speaker of the House of Assembly of Jamaica. This title became extinct at the death of the second baronet, but was revived in 1814, in the person of sir Rose Price, his descendant. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* a chevron *erminois,* between three spear heads *argent,* embruised at the points *proper.*

Crest. On a wreath of the colours a dragon's head *vert,* erased *gules,* holding in its mouth a sinister hand erect couped, dropping blood from the wrist, all *proper.*

PRICE *of Richmond,* Surrey, attained to this honour in 1804, in the person of sir Charles Price, baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* a lion rampant *argent.*

Crest. A lion rampant *argent,* in his dexter paw a sprig of roses *proper.*

PRICE, *John* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Pricæus,* an English divine and critic, was born in London in 1600, and died in 1676, after having employed his pen in behalf of the royal cause. He left among his works, as an author, 'Notæ et Observationes in Apologiam L. Apuleii Madaurensis,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1635; 'Matthæus ex sacra Pagina, sanctis Patribus, &c. illustrata,' &c.

PRICE, *Richard,* a dissenting minister, and a zealous partisan in favour of the American war and the French revolution, was born in 1723 at Tynton, in Glamorganshire, and died in 1791, leaving a number of publications of temporary interest among the revolutionary zealots of the day.

PRICHARD, *Rees* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in Caermarthenshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1644, leaving several religious poems in Welsh.

PRIDEAUX, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, probably of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was born in 1578, at Stewford, in Devonshire, educated at [illegible], appointed to the see of Worcester in 1641, and died in [illegible]; reduced to extreme poverty by the rebellion, which deprived him of every thing. Among his works as an author, are 'Tabulæ ad Grammaticam Græcam Introductoriæ,' 4to. Oxon. 1608; 'Heptades Logicæ,' &c.

PRIDEAUX (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity in Devonshire and Cornwall, whose first residence was at Prideaux Castle, in the latter county, of which Peganus de Prideaux was seized at the Norman Conquest. His descendant, sir Edmund Prideaux, who was distinguished in the law, was created a baronet in 1622. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a chevron *sable,* in chief a label of three points *gules.*

Crest. An eagle volant *argent,* beaked and legged *gules.*

PRIDEAUX, *Humphrey* (*Biog.*) of the family above-mentioned, was born in 1648 at Padstow, in Cornwall, educated at Westminster, under Dr. Busby, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1724, leaving, 1. 'A Life of Mahomet,' 8vo. 1697, of which three editions were published in the first year. 2. 'The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament;' the first part of which was published in folio in 1715, and the second in 1718; both of which have since been frequently reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. at London and at Dublin. 3. 'Directions to Church-wardens,' which also passed through several editions. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

PRIENE (*Geog.*) Πριήνη, a maritime town of Asia Minor, at the foot of Mount Mycale, one of the twelve independent cities of Greece, and the birth-place of Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece. *Herodot.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 38; *Strab.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 7; *Solin.* c. 43; *Auson. de Sap.*

PRIENE (*Numis.*) this town is known by some medals struck as an independent state, or in honour of Alexander the Great, and the emperors Tiberius and Valerian, sen. bearing the inscription—ΠΡΙΑΝΕΙΕΩΝ, or ΠΡΙΑΝΕΩΝ; sometimes with the name of their magistrates, who were archons, as ΑΡΧ. ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟ. Β. ΠΡΙΗΝΕΩΝ, i. e. *Sub Archonte Philopatore secundum Prænensium.*

PRIESTLEY, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, and a speculative philosopher, who excited considerable notice in his day, by the attempts which he made to unsettle the faith of others, was born at Field-head, near Leeds, in 1733, and died in 1804, leaving works to the amount of 70 volumes, or tracts, some of which were written on chemical subjects, and others were of an historical or theological nature.

PRIMATICCIO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, descended from a noble family in Bologna, who was born in 1490, and died in 1570, excelled in representing battles in stucco and basso relievo.

PRIMROSE (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, which enjoys the peerage, first conferred on sir Archibald Primrose, bart. who in 1700 was created viscount Primrose, and lord Primrose and Castlefield, and in 1703 was advanced to the dignity of earl of Roseberry.

PRINCE, *John* (*Biog.*) an English historian, was born in 1643 at Axminster, in Devonshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1723, leaving 'Danmonii Orientalis Illustres; or, the Worthies of Devon,' fol. 1701, and reprinted in 4to. 1810.

PRINGLE, *Sir John, Bart.* (*Biog.*) a physician, and president of the Royal Society, was born in 1707 at Roxburgh, and died in 1782, leaving among other things a work on the 'Diseases of the Army.'

PRIOLO, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) a French historian, who died at Lyons in 1667, wrote a History of France, in Latin.

PRIOR, *Matthew* (*Hist.*) an English poet of considerable eminence, who also acted in a public capacity, was born in 1664, sent as king's secretary to the Hague soon after the revolution, assisted at the negotiations and the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht in 1711, and died in 1721. His poems, by which he is now best known, are inserted in all the collections of the British Poets. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

PRISCIANUS (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Cæsarea, who flourished in the third century, wrote a work 'De Arte Grammaticâ,' which was first printed by Aldus, at Venice, in 1476, and is inserted in the collection of Ancient Grammarians by Putsche. He also translated the Periegesis of Dionysius, which has been published with his grammatical work, under the title of 'Prisciani Opera,' 8vo. Oxon. 1697, &c.

PRISCILLA (*Bibl.*) Πρίσκιλλα, a Christian convert, who is spoken of with her husband Aquila in different parts of the Acts, and St. Paul's Epistles.

PRISCILLIANUS (*Ecc.*) *Priscillian,* a heretic of the fourth century, who revived the errors of the Gnostics and Manichæans. He was put to death about 384 or 387, in the reign of Maximus. *S. August. Hær.* 70; *S. Hieron. Catal. Script.*; *Sulpit. Sever.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal.* &c.

PRISCUS, *Tarquinius* (*Hist.*) vide *Tarquinius.*

PRISCUS, *Lucius,* a brother of the emperor Philip, and governor of Syria, who, on the death of the latter, proclaimed himself emperor; but was killed shortly after. *Aurel. Vict. de Cæsar.*

PRISCUS, a famous engineer of Byzantium, who was so much respected by the emperor Septimius Severus, that when his native city was taken, he restored to him his liberty, of which he deprived the rest of his fellow citizens. *Spartian. in Sever.*

PRISCUS, a Platonic philosopher, who was in favour with the emperor Julian, is said to have been killed by the barbarians. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 25.

PRITTIE (*Her.*) the family name of lord Dunalley.

PRIVERNUM (*Geog.*) now *Piperno Vecchio,* a town of the Volsci, in Italy. *Liv.* l. 8.

PROBUS, *M. Aurelius Severus* (*Hist.*) a general of obscure origin, who was made emperor at the death of Tacitus, and murdered by his own soldiers in 282, after having obtained great successes over the barbarians. *Vopisc. in Vit.*; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Eutrop.* l. 9.

PROBUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this emperor, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure, inscriptions—PROBUS AUG. vel P. AUG.—PROBUS INVICT. P. AUG.—IMP. C. M. AUR. PROBUS P. P. AUG. with the additions of TR. P. I—IIII. and COS. I—IIII. On the reverse, ABUNDANTIA AUG.—ADLOCUTIO AUG.—ADVENTUS PROB. AUG.—AETERNITAS IMPER.—CLEMENTIA TEMP.—COMITI AUG.—GLORIA ORBIS.—MARS ULTOR.—SECURITAS ORBIS.—SOLI INVICTO.—VICTORIAE AUGUSTI, &c. *Vaill. Gr.*; *Tristan. Comm. Histor.*; *Strad. Impp.*; *Spanh. Præst.*; *Patin. Impp.*; *Morell. Impp.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* &c.



PROBY (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Carysfort. Sir John Proby, bart. was created in 1751 baron Carysfort of Carysfort, co. Wicklow, and his son, John Joshua, the second lord, was advanced to the dignity of viscount Proby and earl of Carysfort. [Vide *Carysfort*]

PROBY, *Viscount,* the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Carysfort.

PROCACCINI, *Julius Cæsar* (*Biog.*) an artist of Bologna, was born in 1548, and died in 1626, after having succeeded in imitating the style of Correggio beyond any other artist.

PROCLES (*Hist.*) a twin brother of Eurysthenes, who sat with him on the throne of Sparta, which occasioned continual dissensions between the brothers. His descendants were called Proclides. *Pausanias,* &c.

PROCLUS (*Ecc.*) a heretic, and disciple of Montanus, whose errors were confuted by Gaius in the second century. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 3; *S. Hieron. Cat.*; *Baron. in Annal.*

PROCLUS (*Biog.*) surnamed *Diadochus,* a Platonist, and mathematician of the fifth century, left several works, of which there remain Commentaries upon some pieces of Plato,

upon the four books of Ptolemy, 'De Judiciis Astrorum;' upon the first book of 'Euclid's Elements;' besides which he wrote 'De Sphæra,' published in 4to. 1620, &c.; and four hymns, of which Godfrey Olearius and Grotius made a Latin version.

PROCONNESUS (*Geog.*) now *Marmora*, an island of the Propontis, at the north east of Cyzicus, which was famous for its marble. *Vitruv.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 13; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 5, &c.

PROCOPIUS, *Cilix* (*Hist.*) a general in the reign of Julian and his successor, who set himself up against Valens, but, being defeated, he was beheaded after a usurpation of eight months. *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 26; *Zosom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6; *Oros.* l. 6.

PROCOPIUS, surnamed *Rasus*, or *Shaven*, a Bohemian gentleman, who, after having been shaven, as is said, against his will, in preparation to being ordained priest, embraced the military profession, and, after putting himself at the head of the Hussites, died in 1434 of the wounds he received in battle. He is to be distinguished from another Procopius, surnamed the *Little*, who headed a part of the Hussite army, and was killed in the same battle.



PROCOPIUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the usurper above-mentioned, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure; inscription—D. N. PROCOPIUS P. F. AUG.; on the reverse, SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE. —REPARATIO FEL. TEMP. &c.

PROCOPIUS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian of Cæsarea, in Palestine, secretary to the celebrated Belisarius, wrote a history, and also a work entitled 'Κτίσματα, sive de Ædificiis conditis vel restauratis,' &c.; which, with his eight books of history, were first published in the Greek by Hoeschelius in 1607; and afterwards added to the 'Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores in Unum Corpus redacti,' Gr. and Lat. 27 vols. fol. Venet.

PROCOPIUS of Gaza, a rhetorician and sophist, who lived in the sixth century, has left 'Commentaries on the Books of Kings,' &c. 4to. Gr. and Lat. Lugd. Bat.; also on Isaiah, Gr. and Lat. fol. Paris. 1580; and a 'Chain of the Greek and Latin Fathers on the Octateuch,' &c.

PROCRUSTES (*Myth.*) a famous robber, killed by Theseus, who is said to have tied travellers to a bed, and, if their length exceeded that of the bed, he cut off part of their limbs to make them fit, and, if they were shorter, he stretched their bodies to bring them to the same dimensions. *Ovid. Met.* l. 7; *Plut. in Thes.*

PROCULEIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, who was very intimate with Augustus, by whom he was sent to bring Cleopatra alive into his presence. He destroyed himself when labouring under a heavy disease. *Hor.* l. 2, od. 2; *Plin.* l. 36; *Quintil.* l. 9.

PRODICUS (*Hist.*) a sophist and rhetorician of Cos, who flourished upwards of 800 years before the Christian æra, was sent by his countrymen on an embassy to Athens, where he publicly taught, having Euripides, Socrates, Theramenes, and Isocrates among his pupils. He was put to death by the Athenians on the charge of corrupting the Athenian youth. *Xenoph. Mem.*; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1, &c.

PROETUS (*Myth.*) Προῖτος, a king of Argolis, son of Abas and Ocalea, who was twin brother to Acrisius, and contended with him for the kingdom, which he afterwards obtained. His daughters were called Prœtides. *Hom. Il.* l. 6; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Virg. Ecl.* l. 6; *Lactant. ad Stat. Theb.*

PROGNE (*Myth.*) or *Procne*, Πρόκνη, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who married Tereus, by whom she had Itys. [Vide *Philomela*, &c.]

PROMETHEUS (*Myth.*) Προμηθεύς, a son of Japetus, by Clymene, one of the Oceanides, and brother of Atlas, who stole fire from heaven, with which he is said to have animated the first man and woman whom he made of clay. He was condemned by Jupiter for this fraud to be tied to a rock on mount Caucasus, where, for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver as often as it grew again, which it did continually. He was delivered from this confinement at the end of 30 years by Hercules.

Hesiod. in Theog.

> Κούρην δ' Ἰαπετὸς καλλίσφυρον Ὠκεανίνην
> Ἠγάγετο Κλυμένην, καὶ ὁμὸν λέχος εἰσανέβαινον,
> Ἡδ' οἱ Ἄτλαντα κρατερόφρονα γείνατο παῖδα,
> Τίκτε δ' ὑπερκύδαντα Μενοίτιον, ἠδὲ Προμηθέα
> Ποικίλον, αἰολομῆτιν.

Ovid. Met. l. 1.

> *Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto*
> *Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cœli:*
> *Quam satus Iapeto, mistam fluvialibus undis*
> *Finxit in effigiem moderantûm cuncta deorum.*

Horat. l. 1, od. 17.

> *Fertur Prometheus addere principi*
> *Limo coactus particulam undique*
> *Desectam, et insani leonis*
> *Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.*

Virg. Ecl. 6, v. 42.

> *Caucasiasque refert volucres, furtumque Promethei.*

Apollon. l. 2.

> Καὶ δὴ Καυκασίων ὀρέων ἀνέτελλον ἐρίπναι
> Ἠλίβατοι, τόθι γυῖα περὶ στυφελοῖσι πάγοισιν
> Ἰλλόμενος χαλκῇσιν ἀλυκτοπέδῃσι Προμηθεὺς
> Αἰετὸν ἥπατι φέρβε παλιμπετὲς ἀΐσσοντα.

Catull. in Argon.

> *Post hunc consequitur solerti corde Prometheus*
> *Extenuata gerens veteris vestigia pœnæ;*
> *Quam quondam, silici restrictus membra catenâ,*
> *Persolvit pendens e verticibus præruptis.*

Propert. l. 2, el. 1.

> *Idem Caucaseâ solvet de rupe Promethei*
> *Brachia et e medio pectore pellet avem.*

Mart. Spect. ep. 7.

> *Qualiter, in Scythica religatus rupe, Prometheus*
> *Assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem.*

Claudian.

> —— *Hinc volucrem vivo sub pectore pascit*
> *Infelix Scythica fixus convalle Prometheus.*

Senec. in Med.

> *Congerit in unum frugis infaustæ mala,*
> *Quæcunque generat niveus saxis Eryx,*
> *Quæ fert opertis hyeme perpetuâ jugis*
> *Sparsus cruore Caucasus Promethei.*

His name is derived ἀπὸ τῆς Προμηθείας; i. e. *a providentia*; whence he is designated by Hesiod αἰολόμητις, ἀγκυλόμητις ποικιλόβουλος, and πολυΐδρις; by Æschylus αἰπυμήτης, and σοφιστής; by Appian πολυμήτης, &c. He was the father of Deucalion, who was therefore called *Japetionides*. *Æschyl. in Prom. et Schol.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 144; *Tertull. Apol.*

PROPERTIUS, *Sextus Aurelius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, and native of Menavia, in Umbria, was cotemporary with Virgil and Horace, and shared with them in the favours of Mecænas. He died about 19 years before the Christian æra, in the 40th year of his age, leaving a number of Elegies, which have procured for him the title of *Prince of Elegiac Poets* among the Latins. The edition of Santenius, 4to. Traj. ad Rhen. 1780, and, together with Catullus and Tibullus, that of Grævius, 8vo. Ultraj. 1680, are reckoned very good, but that of Vulpius, 4 vols. 4to. is the most esteemed.

PROPONTIS (*Geog.*) a sea between Europe and Asia, now called the *Sea of Marmora*. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 1; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 1; *Lucan.* l. 9.

PROSERPINA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Ceres by Jupiter,

called by the Greeks Περσεφόνη, with whom Pluto falling in love carried her away as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and made her queen of the infernal regions. Ceres being disconsolate at the loss besought Jupiter to punish the ravisher and procure her restoration; but Jupiter, though unwilling to comply with her wishes, consented that she should remain six months in the infernal regions, and the remainder of the year with her mother.

Orph. in Argon.

"Ως ποτε Περσεφόνην τέρεν' ἄνθεα χερσὶ δρέπουσαν
'Εξάπαφον συνόμαιμοι αν' ἐυρύτε καὶ μέγα ἄλσος,
'Αυτὰρ ἐπεὶ μιν Πλῦτος κυανότριχας αἴσυ
Ζευξάμενος, κήρην ἐπεβησάτο δαίμονος αἴσῃ,
"Αρπαξας δ' ἔφερεν διὰ κύματος ἀτρυγέτοιο.

Euripid. in Orest.

Καὶ τύπον τε κρατὸς ὃ ἔλαχ' ἁ κατὰ χθονὸς
Νερτέρων Περσέφασσα καλλίπαις θεά.

She was fabled to cut off the hair of the deceased.

Horat. l. 1, od. 28.

Mista senum ac juvenum densantur funera; nullum
Sæva caput Proserpina fugit.

Virg. Æn. l. 4, v. 698.

Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat orco.

Martial. l. 9, ep. 43.

Non ... fallis. Scit te Proserpina canum,
Personam capiti detrahet illa tuo.

PROSPER, *S.* (*Ecc.*) a Christian writer, cotemporary with Augustine, whose doctrine respecting grace he warmly defended against the Pelagians and heretics of the time. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, fol. 1711; reprinted at Rome in 8vo. 1732. He is to be distinguished from another Prosper, who lived about the same time, and wrote a treatise on the Call of the Gentiles, and the 'Epistle to the Virgin Demetriade,' which is in the 'Appendix Augustiniana,' fol. Antv. 1703.

PROTAGORAS (*Biog.*) Προταγόρας, a Greek philosopher of Abdera, and disciple of Democritus, who died about 400 years before the Christian æra. *Plat. in Protag.; Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Aul. Gell.* l. 5; *Diog. in Vit.*

PROTESILAUS (*Myth.*) Πρωτεσίλαος, a king of part of Thessaly, son of Iphiclus, who sailed with the Greeks to the Trojan war, but being, as is said, doomed by the oracle to perish, he fell by the hand of Æneas or Hector as soon as he had leaped from his ship. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Ovid. Heroid.* ep. 13; *Propert.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 103.

PROTEUS (*Myth.*) Πρωτεὺς, a sea deity, son of Oceanus and Tethys, who usually resided in the Carpathian Sea, and, having a knowledge of futurity, was frequently consulted by his votaries when he rested on the sea shore. He was, however, difficult of access; and, in order to elude the search of those who resorted to him, he assumed a diversity of shapes at pleasure.

Hom. Odyss. l. 4.

'Αλλ' ἤτοι πρώτιστα λέων γένετ' ἠϋγένειος,
'Αυτὰρ ἔπειτα δρακων, καὶ πάρδαλις, ἠδὲ μέγας σῦς,
Γίνετο δ' ὑγρὸν ὕδωρ, καὶ δένδρεον ὑψιπέτηλον.

Horat. l. 2, sat. 3.

Effugiet tamen hæc sceleratus vincula Proteus,
Cum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis,
Fiet aper, modo avis, modò saxum et, cum volet, arbor.

Sil. Ital.

Per varias lusit formas.

Orpheus supposes Proteus to be the most ancient of the gods, and the origin of all things.

Orph. in Hymn.

Πρωτέα κικλήσκω, πόντου κληῖδας ἔχοντα
Πρωτογενῆ, πάσης φύσεως ἀρχὰς ὃς ἔφηνεν,
"Υλην ἀλλάσσων ἱερὴν ἰδέαις πολυμόρφοις,
Πάντιμος, πολύβουλος, &c.

Some suppose him to have been a king of Egypt, and successor to Pheron. *Herod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 1; *Virg. Georg.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Lactant. ad Achill.* l. 1.

PROTOGENES (*Biog.*) Πρωτογένης, a painter of Rhodes, who flourished about 328 years before the Christian æra, and was neglected by his countrymen until he was patronised by Apelles, who admired his pieces. *Juv.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 35; *Plut. in Demosth.; Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12; *Paus.* l. 1.

PROVENCE (*Geog.*) a late province of France, having Dauphiny on the N., the Alps on the E., the Mediterranean on the S., and Languedoc on the W. It comprehends the modern departments of Var, Lower Alps, and Mouths of the Rhone.

PRUDENTIA (*Myth.*) a moral deity among the Romans, which is depicted on the medals of their emperors, as in the annexed figure, having a rule or measure in her hand, and a globe at her feet, to denote that the emperor in whose honour the medal was struck governed the empire by his prudence. This virtue is mostly called PROVIDENTIA, with the addition of AUG. AUGUSTI, &c.



PRUDENTIUS, *Clemens Aurelius* (*Biog.*) an ancient Christian poet, born in Spain in 348, whose poems on pious subjects were first published by Aldus at Venice, in 4to. 1501, and several times; namely, a Variorum edition at Hanau in 1613, and one 'In usum Delphini,' 4to. Paris. 1687.

PRUDHOE, *Baron* (*Her.*) of Prudhoe Castle, co. Northumberland, the title enjoyed by a younger branch of the family of Percy. [Vide *Percy*]

PRUSIAS (*Hist.*) Προυσίας, a king of Bithynia, who made an alliance with the Romans, and to whom he would have delivered up Annibal, after having afforded him an asylum, if the Carthaginian general had not prevented it by a voluntary death. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 39, &c.; *C. Nep. in Annib.; Justin.* l. 31, &c.; *Plut. in Fam.*

PRUSSIA (*Geog.*) an extensive kingdom in Europe, occupying a great part of the north of Germany and the north of Poland. It is divided into ten provinces; namely, East Prussia, West Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Westphalia, Cleves and Berg, Silesia, Posen, Saxony, and Lower Rhine. Its chief towns are Berlin, Breslau, Dantzig, Cologne, Magdeburg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Frankfort on the Oder, Dresden, Brandenburg, &c. Its rivers are principally those which it has in common with Germany. Its four universities are those of Berlin, Halle, Breslau, and Konigsberg.

History. Prussia has risen to its present consequence by slow degrees. The present reigning family of Zollern, or *Hohen Zollern*, originally possessed a petty principality in Suabia, which they first increased by adding, in 1248, the principality of Bayreuth and Anspach, and afterwards by purchasing in 1417 the then marquisate of Brandenburg, with the rank of elector. By the expulsion of the Teutonic Order from Prussia Proper, this country was ceded to the margrave of Brandenburg, who, in 1620, obtained by inheritance a further accession of territory; namely, the duchy of Cleves, &c. In 1701 these several countries were erected into a kingdom in favour of Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, since which period it has been considerably enlarged, either by conquest or negotiation, particularly in the reign of Frederic II.

PRYNNE, *William* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, who cuts a figure in the annals of rebellion, was born in 1600 at Swanswick, in Somersetshire, educated at Oxford, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. He then applied himself to writing sedition, for which, according to a sentence of the Star-Chamber in 1633, he lost his ears, was pilloried, imprisoned, heavily fined, and degraded; but in 1640 his party procured his release from prison, when he entered London in triumph,

and contributed materially to the downfall of both church and state. He, however, afterwards fell out with Cromwell, and, lending his aid to the restoration of Charles II, he died in 1669 chief keeper of the records in the Tower, leaving, besides his scurrilous works, also some of a less exceptionable character, as his 'Records,' 3 vols. fol.; 'Parliamentary Writs,' in four parts, &c. [Vide Plate XVIII]

PSALMANAZAR, *George* (*Biog.*) the assumed name of a Frenchman, who passed himself off for a Formosan, and a convert to Christianity, and, in order to keep up the cheat, he invented an alphabet and a language, which he gave out for the language of that country. This succeeded in procuring him credit and support in England for a length of time, until he ventured to publish a 'History of Formosa,' the absurdities of which served to open the eyes of the public. He continued, however, to exercise his pen for a subsistence, being concerned in the compilation of 'The Universal History,' and other things; and at his death, which happened in 1763, at the age of 84, he confessed both his guilt and his shame, with many expressions of repentance.

PSAMMENITUS (*Hist.*) Ψαμμήνιτος, a successor of Amasis on the throne of Egypt, was defeated and taken prisoner by Cambyses, who treated him with great humanity, but, having detected him in his attempts to raise sedition, he ordered him to be put to death by drinking bullock's blood. *Herod.* l. 3.

PSAMMETICHUS (*Hist.*) or *Psammitichus*, Ψαμμίτιχος, a king of Egypt, who died about 617 years before the Christian æra. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 28.

PSAMMIS (*Hist.*) Ψάμμις, a son of Nechus and grandson of Psammiticus, succeeded his father on the throne of Egypt A. M. 3435, A. C. 600, and died after a reign of six years. *Herodot.* l. 2.

PSAMMITICHUS (*Hist.*) vide *Psammetichus*.

PSAMMUTIS (*Hist.*) a king of Egypt, who was cotemporary with Artaxerxes Mnemon, and reigned only one year. *Diodor.*

PSELLUS, *Michael Constantinus* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of the 12th century, wrote 'De quatuor Mathematicis Scientiis,' 8vo. Bas. 1556; 'De Lapidum Virtutibus,' 8vo. 1615; 'De Victûs Ratione,' 8vo. Basil. 1529; 'Synopsis Legum, versibus Græcis edita,' Paris. 1632. This Psellus is to be distinguished from another of the same name, who is supposed to have flourished in the ninth century, and wrote 'De Operatione Dæmonum,' Gr. and Lat. Paris. 1623.

PSYCHE (*Myth.*) Ψύχη, which signifies literally the soul, is fabled by the ancients to have been a nymph with whom Cupid fell in love. Venus having put her to death Jupiter is said, at the request of Cupid, to have given her immortality. *Apul. Met.* l. 4.



PSYCHE (*Numis.*) this nymph is frequently represented under the form of a butterfly, which was its symbol, and sometimes, as in the annexed figure, in the form of a female with a butterfly. *Beg. Thes. Brand.*

PTOLEMÆUS (*Hist.*) Πτολεμᾶιος, *Ptolemy*, the name of several kings of Egypt.

PTOLEMÆUS, surnamed *Soter*, a son of Arsinoe and Lagus, a man of mean extraction, became the friend and associate of Alexander the Great, and, at the death of the latter, obtained Egypt for his share, which he erected into a kingdom. All his successors were called Ptolemies and Lagidæ after him. His effigy, and that of the following princes, are given as in the annexed figures. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 15; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12; *Q. Curtius*; *Arrian*; *Plutarch*, &c.



PTOLEMÆUS II, surnamed *Philadelphus*, in irony, because he killed his two brothers, succeeded his father A. C. 284, and died A. C. 246, in the 64th year of his age. It is said that the Greek version of the Old Testament, since known by the name of the Septuagint, because executed by 70 different persons, was completed in this reign. *Theocrit. Idyll.* 37; *Polyb.* l. 2; *Vitruv. in Præf.*; *Josephus*; *Justin*, &c.



PTOLEMÆUS III, son and successor of the preceding, surnamed *Evergetes*, died after a reign of 25 years, during which, according to Josephus, he offered sacrifices to the Lord as a thanksgiving for his many victories. *Joseph. cont. Apion.*; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *S. Hieron. in Dan.*



PTOLEMÆUS IV, surnamed *Philopator*, in derision, as is said, because he was suspected of having killed his father, began to reign A. M. 3783, A. C. 221, and died after a reign of 27 years. He attempted to force himself into the temple at Jerusalem, but was prevented by a sudden terror with which he was seized. *Macc.* i. 11; *Polyb.* l. 5; *Justin.* l. 30; *Euseb. in Chron.*



PTOLEMÆUS V, surnamed *Epiphanes*, succeeded his father Philopator at the age of three or four, and died after a reign of thirty-two years of a poison which was administered to him by his courtiers, whom he wished to deprive of their possessions. *Liv.* l. 35; *Justin.* &c.



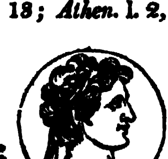
PTOLEMÆUS VI, surnamed *Philometor*, from his hatred to his mother Cleopatra, ascended the throne at the age of six, and died A. C. 145. *Polyb. Leg.* 113; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Justin.* &c.



PTOLEMÆUS VII, surnamed *Physcon*, succeeded his brother Philometor, and died in the 67th year of his age, and 29th of his reign, during which he was once expelled the throne by his divorced queen Cleopatra, but succeeded in regaining it by force of arms. To this king is ascribed a 'History of Egypt.' *Strab.* l. 17; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13; *Athen.* l. 2, &c.; *Euseb. in Chron.*



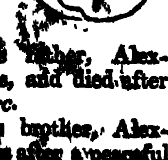
PTOLEMÆUS VIII, surnamed *Lathyrus*, succeeded A. M. 3918, A. C. 117, and died after a reign of 35 years, A. C. 81, during which he had been once expelled the throne by his mother Cleopatra in favour of her son Ptolemy Alexander, and recovered it again at his death. *Josephus*, *Justin*, &c.



PTOLEMÆUS IX, surnamed *Alexander I*, got possession of the kingdom of his brother, Ptolemy VIII, but was killed in a sedition, after a reign of ten years, during which he caused his mother Cleopatra to be put to death, by whose intrigues he had ascended the throne. *Josephus*, &c.

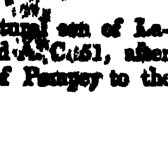


PTOLEMÆUS, *Alexander II*, succeeded his father, Alexander I, at the death of his uncle Lathyrus, and died after a reign of 15 years. *Suetonius*, *Appian*, &c.



PTOLEMÆUS, *Alexander III*, succeeded his brother, Alexander II, but, being banished by his subjects after a peaceful reign, he died A. C. 65.

PTOLEMÆUS XII, surnamed *Auletes*, the natural son of Lathyrus, succeeded Alexander III, and died A. C. 51, after having been restored by the assistance of Pompey to the



throne of which his daughter Cleopatra had deprived him. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 7, &c.; *Strab.* l. 17; *Lucan.* l. 8; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.*; *Plut. in Ant.*; *Dio.* l. 39.

PTOLEMÆUS XIII, surnamed *Dionysius*, or *Bacchus*, son and successor of Auletes, reigned conjointly with his sister Cleopatra, and was drowned after a reign of four years, during which he perfidiously caused Pompey to be put to death when the latter fled to Egypt. *Cæs. in Alexand.*; *Strab.* l. 17; *Josephus, Dio. Appian, &c.*

Kings of Cyprus.

PTOLEMÆUS, surnamed *Macron*, governed the island of Cyprus under Ptolemy Philometor, and afterwards under the kings of Syria, to whom he submitted, but poisoned himself soon after the death of Antiochus Epiphanes I. *Macc.* iii. &c.

PTOLEMÆUS I, was stript of his kingdom by Cato when he acted in the capacity of quæstor.

PTOLEMÆUS II, son of Ptolemy Auletus, was raised to the throne by Julius Cæsar, and was soon assassinated by means of the latter. *Justin, Plutarch, &c.*

King of Macedonia.

PTOLEMÆUS, surnamed *Ceraunus*, a son of Ptolemy Soter, being unable to succeed to the throne of Egypt, fled to Seleucus, king of Macedonia, whom he perfidiously murdered, and took possession of his throne. He did not, however, retain it more than a year and five months, when he was killed in battle against the Gauls, A. C. 280. *Polyb., Justin., Pausanias.*

King of Cyrene.

PTOLEMÆUS, surnamed *Apion*, the natural son of Ptolemy Physcon, was placed by his father on the throne of Cyrene, and died after a reign of 20 years, A. C. 96. *Liv. Epit.* l. 70; *Euseb. in Chron.*

Kings of Epirus

PTOLEMÆUS, a son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who was killed in the expedition undertaken by his father against Sparta. *Justin.* l. 25.

PTOLEMÆUS, a king of Epirus, who died very young. *Justin.* l. 28.

King of Mauritania.

PTOLEMÆUS, son of Juba the Younger and Cleopatra, obtained the throne of Mauritania from Tiberius, and was put to death by order of Caligula. *Sueton. in Cal.*; *Dio.* l. 59.

Kings of Chalcidica.

PTOLEMÆUS, a Jew, son of Abodus, who married the daughter of Simon Maccabæus, and after murdering his father-in-law aimed at the sovereign power; but was compelled by Hyrcanus, the third son of Simon, to seek his safety by flight. 1 *Macc.*, *Josephus, &c.*

PTOLEMÆUS, son of Mennæus, obtained the government of Chalcidica, which he defended against the arms of Pompey; but, being defeated, he obtained his life and liberty by paying 1000 talents. *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph. Ant.* l. 14.

PTOLEMÆUS (*Numis.*) the medals of the Egyptian kings of this name, whose effigies are given as above, are mostly inscribed—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ.

PTOLEMÆUS (*Biog.*) vide *Ptolemy*.

PTOLEMAIS (*Geog.*) a town of Phœnicia, otherwise called *Aco*, now *Acre*, which was a Roman colony. [Vide *Acre* and *Ptolemais* under *Numismatics*]

PTOLEMAIS, a town of Thebais, in Egypt, now called *Tolemeta*, which was formerly a bishop's see. A council was held here in 411. It was so called after the Ptolemies, by whom it was beautified. There was also another town of the same name in the territory of Cyrene. *Strab.* l. 14, &c.; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 2.



PTOLEMAIS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the town in Phœnicia, some of which bear for their type the figure of a female, as in the annexed cut, sitting on a mountain, and having a river at her feet, to denote its mountainous situation, and its vicinity to the river Beleus. It was made a colony by Claudius, and is therefore inscribed COL. PTOL.

PTOLEMY (*Hist.*) vide *Ptolemæus*.

PTOLEMY (*Biog.*) or *Ptolemæus Claudius*, a mathematician, geographer, and astronomer, in the reign of Adrian, styled *The Prince of Astronomers*, was born at Pelusium, in Egypt, about the year 70, and is supposed to have made his astronomical observations between A. D. 125 and 140. His principal work on astronomy, entitled, Μεγάλη Σύνταξις, i. e. *Magna Constructio*, or, according to the Arabic version, 'Almagestum,' was first published in the original by Simon Grynæus, at Basil, in folio, 1538, with the Commentaries of Theon; reprinted, with the Latin version of Georgius Trapezuntius, in 1454 and 1551. His Geography, entitled 'Cosmographia,' was first published in the original, in 4to. Basil, 1533; with a Latin version by Mercator, fol. Amst. 1605; and with the notes of Bertius in 1618. Other works of Ptolemy are also extant, as 'Libri quatuor de Judiciis,' Gr. and Lat. 4to. Nuremb. 1535; and by Phil. Melancthon, 8vo. Basil. 1553, which is the best edition; 'Harmonica,' Gr. and Lat. by Dr. Wallis, 4to. Oxon. 1683; 'Apparentiæ Stellarum Inerrantium,' published in Greek, with a Latin version by Petavius, fol. 1630; and again, from a better copy, by Fabricius, in his 'Bibliotheca Græca;' 'De Hypothesibus Planetarum,' published by John Bainbridge, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, 4to. Oxon. 1620; 'Recensio Chronologica Regum,' published with the last work.

PTOLEMY *of Lucca*, an ecclesiastical historian in the 14th century, was the author of 'Annales,' Lugd. 1619; 'Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ,' published by Muratori in his collection, entitled 'Rerum Italicarum Scriptores,' Mediol. 1727.

PUBLIUS (*Bibl.*) chief or governor of Malta when St. Paul was shipwrecked on this island, who is said to have been converted to Christianity, with his father, family, and the whole island. *Acts* xxviii.; *Chrysost. Homil.* 54, *in Act. Apost.*; *Gregor. Magn. in Job* xxvii.

PUBLIUS, *Syrus* (*Biog.*) a Latin author, and a Syrian slave, who flourished about 44 years A. C., and gained great reputation by his comic pieces, called 'Mimes.' He not only obtained his freedom by his talent, but also the patronage of J. Cæsar, and the first men at Rome. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12, ep. 18, &c.; *Senec. Controv.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 8; *Aul. Gell.* l. 17; *Macrob.* l. 2.

PUDICITIA (*Myth.*) the goddess of chastity, who had two temples at Rome, one erected by Æmilius for the patricians, and the other for the plebeians by Virginia, the wife of Volumnius. *Liv.* l. 10; *Val. Max.* l. 2; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*



PUDICITIA (*Numis.*) this deity is represented on the medals of the empresses, as in the annexed figure, under the form of a Roman matron, in the act of drawing a veil over her face. The name of this goddess is also frequently inscribed—PUDICITIA AUG. *Vaill. Præst.*; *Spanh. Dissert.*; *Spence. Polym.*

PUFFENDORF, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a German civilian and historian, was born near Chemnitz, in Upper Saxony, in 1631, and died in 1694, leaving 'De Statu Germanici Imperii Liber unus,' 12mo. 1667; 'De Jure Naturæ et Gentium,' 4to. 1672; 'Commentariorum de Rebus Suecicis Libri XXVI,' &c. fol. 1680; 'De Habitu Religionis Christianæ ad Vitam Civilem,' 4to. 1687; 'Jus Feciale Divinum,' &c. 8vo. 1695; 'De Rebus gestis Frederici Wilelmi Magni,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1695; 'De Rebus a Carolo Gustavo

Sueciæ Rege gestis,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1696. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

PULCHERIA, *Ælia* (*Hist.*) daughter of the emperor Arcadius, sister of Theodosius, junior, and wife of Marcianus, shared the empire with her brother for many years, and at his death married Marcianus, and gave him the government on condition that she should be allowed to live in a state of continence. She died at the age of 56, A. D. 454, leaving a distinguished reputation for piety. *Leo. Epist., Theodoret, Nicephorus, Baronius, &c.*



PULCHERIA (*Numis.*) the effigy of this empress is given on medals, as in the annexed figure, bearing the inscription—PULCHERIA AUG. or AEL. PULCHERIA AUG.; on the reverse, SALUS REIPUBLICAE—VICTORIA AUGG. &c. *Strad. Imp. Rom; Med. Imp. Rom.; Band. Numis.; Pembroch. Mus. &c.*

PULCI, *Luigi* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born at Florence in 1431, and is supposed to have died about 1487, leaving, besides his translation of the Eclogues of Virgil, also 'Giostra di Lorenzo de Medici;' 'Il Ciriffo Calvaneo;' 'Driadeo d'Amore;' but his principal work is his 'Morgante Maggiore.'

PULLEN (*Ecc.*) or *Pullus, Robert*, an English cardinal of the twelfth century, was raised to this dignity by Celestine II in 1144, and died in 1150, after having contributed to the restoration of the University of Oxford, which had suffered from the ravages of the Danes. He was the author of several works, of which only his 'Sententiarum Liber' is extant, which was published at Paris in 1655.

PULESTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in Flintshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir Richard Puleston, a descendant from sir Roger de Puleston, knt. a distinguished favourite with Edward I. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, three mullets, two and one *argent*.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, a buck statant *proper*, attired.

Motto. "Clariores è tenebris."

PULTENEY, *William, Earl of Bath* (*Hist.*) vide *Bath.*

PULTENEY, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist, was born at Loughborough in 1730, and died in 1801, leaving 'General View of the Writings of Linnæus,' 8vo. 1782; 'Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England,' 1790.

PULZONE, *Scipio* (*Biog.*) a painter of Gaeta, who was born in 1550, and died in 1588, was distinguished for his skill in portrait painting.

PUPIENUS, *Marcus Claudius Maximus* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, who, rising from the meanest condition to the highest offices, in the army and the state, was elected, after the death of the Gordians, with Balbinus, to the imperial throne, but was assassinated by the Pretorian guards at the end of three months. His colleague shared the same fate A. D. 237.



PUPIENUS (*Numis.*) many medals are extant bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, IMP. M. CLOD. PUPIENUS AUG.—IMP. CAESAR PUPIENUS MAXIMUS AUG.—IMP. C. M. CLOD. PUPIENUS MAXIM. AUG.

PURBACHIUS, *George* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and astronomer, was born at Purbach, in Bavaria, in 1423, and died in 1461, at the age of 39, leaving an Abridgement of Ptolemy's Almagest; and also 'Elementa Arithmetices,' 8vo. Viteb. 1536; 'Tabulæ Eclipsium,' fol. Vind. 1514, &c.

PURCELL, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a musician, was born in 1658, and died in 1695, leaving a number of compositions both for the church and the theatre, which procured him a distinguished rank among musical composers. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

PURCHAS, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Thaxstead, in Essex, in 1577, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1628, leaving 'Purchas his Pilgrims, or Microcosmos,' &c. 'The King's Tower, or Triumphal Arch of London,' 8vo. 1628; besides a collection of Voyages and Travels. His son Samuel published 'A Theatre of political flying Insects,' 4to. 1657.

PUTEANUS, *Erycius* (*Biog.*) in Flemish *Vander Putten*, and in French *Dupuy*, a scholar, was born in 1574 at Venlo, in Guelderland, and died in 1648, leaving 'De Usu, Fructuque Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ,' 8vo. Mediol. 1605; 'Suada Attica, sive Orationes selectæ; Comus, sive Phagesiposia Cimmeria,' &c. 12mo. Lovan. 1608, Antv. 1611, Oxon. 1634; 'Historiæ Insubricæ, Libri sex,' &c. which has been frequently reprinted, once in folio, at Louvain in 1630, &c.; 'Belli et Pacis Statera,' 4to. 1633.

PUTEOLI (*Geog.*) a maritime town of Campania, between Baiæ and Naples, founded by a colony from Cumæ, originally called *Dicæarchia*, afterwards *Puteoli*, from the number of its wells, and now *Pozzuolo*. Cicero had a villa near it, called *Puteolanus*, it being a place much frequented by the Romans on account of its mineral waters. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Cic. Phil.* 8, c. 3; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 2; *Paus.* l. 8.

PUTEOLI (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing the inscription—ΠΥΤΕΟΛΙΤΩΝ; and for their types, the head of Apollo, or the figure of a minotaur, or of Diana, as on the medals of Neapolis.

PUTSCHIUS, *Elias* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, was born at Antwerp in 1580, and died at the age of 26, leaving, as monuments of his scholarship, a collected edition of 'Grammaticæ Latinæ Auctores Antiqui,' 4to. Han. 1605; and an edition of Sallust.

PUY, *Peter du* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born in 1582, at Agen, and died in 1651, leaving, among his works, 'Traité des Droits et des Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane,' &c. 3 vols. fol. 1639; 'Traités concernant l'Histoire de France,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1654; 'Traité de la Majorité de nos Rois,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1655; 'Histoire des plus illustres Favoris Anciens et Moderns,' 4to. Leyden, 1659.

PUZZUOLO (*Geog.*) or *Pozzuoli*, a once celebrated town of Italy, 7 m. W. Naples, the ancient *Puteoli*, which contains but few vestiges of its former splendour. The remains of an amphitheatre are to be seen on a hill behind the town, and the temple of Jupiter Serapis is still conspicuous; but the most striking object is the remains of the mole that formed the ancient fort. Several of its piers are still standing, and also some of the arches which rested upon them are to be seen above the water.

PYE, *Henry James* (*Biog.*) late poet-laureate, descended from an ancient family, was born in London in 1745, educated at Oxford, and died in 1813, leaving a number of poems and dramatic pieces, which were well received in his day.

PYLE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1674 at Stodey, in Norfolk, is said to have been educated at Cambridge, and died in 1756, leaving 'Paraphrase on the Acts,' &c. 2 vols.; 'Paraphrase on the Historical Books of the Old Testament,' 4 vols.; and 'Paraphrase on the Revelations of St. John,' &c.

PYM, *John* (*Hist.*) a noted partisan in the grand rebellion, descended of a good family in Somersetshire, was born in 1584, studied at Oxford, and at one of the Inns of Court, and soon commenced his career of virulent opposition to the measures of government, which terminated in the overthrow of the king's authority, and the death of the king. He died in 1643, before the disastrous termination of the contest, to which he had largely contributed by his vehement conduct as manager of the impeachment against the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Strafford, and on other occasions. His outrageous violence lead the king to the unhappy measure of going to the Parliament in person,

and seizing him with four other members. [Vide Plate XVIII]

PYNAKER, *Adam* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter, was born in 1621, and died in 1673, leaving a distinguishd reputation for skill in his art.

PYNSON, *Richard* (*Biog.*) one of our three earliest printers, was born in Normandy, and died, as is supposed, about the year 1529, when he resigned the office of king's printer.

PYRAMUS (*Myth.*) a youth of Babylon, who became enamoured of Thisbe, a beautiful virgin in the neighbourhood; but, notwithstanding their mutual affection, their friends forbade them to marry, and debarred their intercourse, wherefore the lovers agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, under a mulberry-tree; but Thisbe having arrived first at the appointed place, and being frightened away by the appearance of a lioness, dropped her veil in her flight, which the animal besmeared with blood. This was found by Pyramus on his arrival at the spot soon after, and concluding that she had been devoured, he fell on his sword, and was found by his mistress weltering in his blood, whereupon she stabbed herself with the same sword which she drew from the wound. This tragical scene happened under the mulberry-tree, the fruit of which, according to the poets, changed to the colour of blood. *Hygin. Fab.* 243; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

PYRENÆI (*Geog.*) the *Pyrenees*, a chain of mountains separating Gaul from Spain, and extending from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. *Diodor.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 21; *Strab.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ital.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 4.

PYRRHA (*Myth.*) Πύῤῥα, a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, who married Deucalion, with whom she was fabled to have been saved during the deluge. When the waters had retired from the earth they threw stones behind them, according to the directions of the oracle, whence sprung up men and women to supply the place of those who had been drowned. [Vide *Deucalion*]

PYRRHO (*Biog.*) a sceptical philosopher of Elis, who died at the advanced age of 90, A. C. 304, after having acquired such reputation among his countrymen, that at his death they raised statues to his memory. *Cic. de Orat.*; *Diogen. Laert.* l. 9; *Aul. Gell.* l. 11; *Paus.* l. 6.

PYRRHUS (*Myth.*) another name for Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles and Deidania.

PYRRHUS (*Hist.*) a celebrated king of Epirus, descended from Achilles by the mother's side, and from Hercules by the father's, who emulating the glory of his ancestors, carried on war with the Romans, and for a time successfully; but was at length compelled to leave Italy in consequence of a severe defeat, which he experienced from Curius, the Roman consul, A. C. 274. He afterwards turned his arms against the Macedonians and the Greeks, and was killed while attempting to take the city of Argos, by a tile which was thrown by an Argive woman from a house on his head, A. C. 272. [Vide Plate III]

PYRRHUS, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Alexander, under the guardianship of his mother Olympias, and died before he was of age. *Justin.* l. 28.

PYRRHUS, C. a Turkish officer at Antioch, who admitted Boemond and the French into the city during the crusades, in the 12th century.

PYRRHUS (*Ecc.*) a Monothelite monk, who was made patriarch of Constantinople in 639; but being convicted of having taken part in the death of the emperor Constantine, son of Heraclius, he fled to Africa. He afterwards abjured his errors, and was restored to the see of Constantinople in 655, but died in the same year.

PYTHAGORAS (*Biog.*) a celebrated philosopher of Samos, whose father's name was Mnesarchus, or Mnemarchus, was born about the year 586 A. C. and is said to have been killed at Metapontum, in a popular tumult, about 497 years A. C. He distinguished himself particularly by his skill in mathematics, having, as is generally supposed, invented the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's Elements, about the square of the Hypothenuse, and discovered, or maintained the present system respecting the motion of the earth. He was also a great moralist, and taught, among other things, the transmigration of souls. Some verses are still extant which are ascribed to him, and are called 'The golden Verses of Pythagoras:' although many suppose that the real name of the writer was Lysis. Pythagoras having taken up his abode, for the greater part of his life, at Crotona, in Magna Græcia, he founded a sect, which received the name of the Italian sect; and his memory was held in such veneration, that he received the same honours as were paid to the immortal gods. His life has been written by Diogenes, Porphyry, and Iamblichus. [Vide Plate XXXIV] *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 112, *Diog. &c. in Vit.*

PYTHEAS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Massilia, or Marseilles, who lived, according to some, in the age of Aristotle. He wrote different treatises on astronomical and geographical subjects, which are now lost, though some were extant in the fourth century. *Strab.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 37; *Plut. de Opin.*

PYTHON (*Myth.*) a celebrated serpent, sprung from the mud and stagnant waters, which remained on the earth after the deluge of Deucalion, who was killed by Apollo, in commemoration of which the Pythian Games are said to have been instituted.

Q.

QUADI (*Geog.*) an ancient people of Germany, on the borders of the Danube, in modern Moravia. They were often defeated by the Romans, but never totally subdued. *Tacit. in Germ.* c. 42, &c.

QUADRATUS, *Numidius* (*Hist.*) or *Caius Umidius Durmius Quadratus*, a governor of Judæa, A. D. 51, who suppressed the commotions of the Jews by putting to death all who were taken with arms in their hands. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 5.

QUADRATUS (*Ecc.*) a disciple of the Apostles, who composed the first apology for the Christians, which was presented to Adrian, and served to abate the persecution which raged at that time. St. Jerome, and the Latin Martyrology, suppose Quadratus to have been bishop of Athens, and to have suffered martyrdom; but others think Quadratus, bishop of Athens, to have been a distinct person from the Apologist of this name. *Euseb. in Chron. et Hist.* l. 3, c. 37; *S. Hieron.* ep. 84; *et de Script. Eccles.*

QUADRIO, *Francis Xavier* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic, was born in 1695, in the Valteline, and died in 1756, leaving 'Storia della Volgare Poesia,' 7 vols.; besides Historical Observations on the Valteline.

QUARLES, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1592, near Romford, in Essex, and died in 1644, leaving several works, which were reprinted several times, and have been an object of curiosity among Bibliographers. His son John was also a poet, of whose works Wood has given a list.

QUARTUS (*Bibl.*) a disciple of the Apostles, mentioned by St. Paul, *Rom.* xvi. 23. The Greeks keep his festival November 10, and say he was one of the Seventy.

QUATROMANNI, *Sertorius* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Cosenza in 1551, and died in 1606, leaving a number of poems in Latin and Italian, which were printed at Naples in 8vo. 1714.

QUEBEC (*Geog.*) the capital of Canada, in North America, situated in lon. 71° 10′ W., lat. 46° 50′ N. This town was first erected by the French settlers in 1608, and was taken by the English in 1629, but afterwards restored. In 1690 it was fortified, and was gradually erected into a strong fortress. In 1711 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the English on this place, which was however afterwards taken in 1759 by the army under general Wolfe, who fell in the engagement. By the peace of 1763 it was finally ceded to Great Britain.

QUEENSBURY, *William, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was much in favour with James I and Charles I, and remained in the confidence of the latter until his death in 1640.

QUEENSBURY, *second Earl of*, distinguished himself for his uniform loyalty during the rebellion and usurpation, for which he suffered much in his person and estate; but lived to see the restoration, and died in 1671.

QUEENSBURY, *William, third Earl and first Marquis, and Duke of*, was sworn of the Privy Council to Charles II in 1667; preferred to be Lord High Treasurer of Scotland in 1682; and continuing in favour with James II, he was made Lord High Commissioner in the first session of Parliament in 1685; but not falling in with the measures of the court he was dismissed from all his employments, and died in 1695.

QUEENSBURY, *James, second Duke of, and first Duke of Dover*, was made one of the Privy Council by Charles II, and continued to hold this and other posts until a short time before the revolution, in which he so heartily concurred, that he was made one of the Lords of the Treasury by king William in 1690, Lord Privy Seal, and one of the extraordinary Lords of Session in 1695; Lord High Commissioner to represent his majesty's royal person in the Parliament of 1700; and after having enjoyed the confidence of king William until his death, and that of his successor, queen Anne, until 1704, he was then for a short time removed from his posts; but was made in 1705 Lord Privy Seal, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; nominated in 1706 one of the Commissioners to treat with England respecting the Union; and in 1709 was appointed third Secretary of State, which last office he held until his death in 1711.

QUEENSBURY, *Charles, third Duke of*, was sworn of the Privy Council in 1726, and subsequently Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for Scotland, and Lord Justice General of Scotland, and died in 1778.

QUEENSBURY, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Douglas, which, at the death of William, the fourth duke, in 1810, devolved on the duke of Buccleugh.

QUEENSBURY, *Marquis of*, one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Douglas [vide *Douglas*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Douglas, marquis and earl of Queensbury, viscount of Dumlanrig, lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, and a baronet.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a heart *gules*, imperially crowned *proper*, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the field for Douglas; second and third *azure*, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy *or*, for the earldom of Marr.

Crest. On a wreath, a heart *gules*, imperially crowned *proper*, between two wings expanded *or*.

Supporters. Two Pegasuses on flying horses *argent*, their manes, wings, tails, and hoofs *or*.

QUELLINUS, *Erasmus* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1607, and died in 1678, after having obtained considerable reputation for skill in his art.

QUENSTEDT, *John Andrew* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran, was born at Quedlingburg in 1617, and died in 1688, leaving 'Dialogus de Patriis illustrium Virorum, Doctrina et Scriptis,' 4to. Wittemberg, 1654, 1691; 'Sepultura Veterum,' 8vo. 1660; besides other works on theological subjects.

QUERENGHI, *Antony* (*Biog.*) a poet of Italy, was born at Padua in 1546, and died in 1633, leaving a volume of Latin poems, printed at Rome in 1629, and of Italian poetry in 1616.

QUERLON, *Anne Gabriel Meusnier de* (*Biog.*) a French journalist, was born in 1702 at Nantes, and died in 1780, leaving among his works 'Les Impostures Innocentes;' 'Le Testament de l'Abbé des Fontaines,' 12mo. 1746; 'Collection Historique,' &c.

QUERNO, *Camillo* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, who died in 1528, after having been employed by Leo X to write verses for his amusement.

QUESNAY, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French physician, was born at Mercy, in the Isle of France, in 1694, and died in 1774, leaving, among other things, 'Observations sur les Effets de la Saignée;' 'Essai Physique sur l'Economie Animale,' &c.

QUESNE, *Abraham du* (*Hist.*) a brave French officer, of a noble family of Normandy, was born in 1610, and died in 1688, after having performed many great exploits, particularly against the Dutch, whom he defeated in three naval engagements, and killed their admiral De Ruyter; and also against the Algerines, whom he reduced to submission.

QUESNEL, *Pasquier* (*Biog.*) a celebrated French ecclesiastic, was born in 1634 at Paris, and died in 1719, leaving among his works 'Reflexions Morales,' &c. 1687; 'La Discipline de l'Eglise tirée du Nouveau Testament,' &c. which brought him into the disrepute of being a Jansenist, and obliged him to leave his native country.

QUEVEDO, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish satirist, was born at Madrid in 1570, and died in 1645 or 1647, leaving a number of comic works in prose and poetry, which were printed in 3 vols. 4to.

QUICK, *John* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born at Plymouth, in Devonshire, in 1636, educated at Oxford, and died in 1706, leaving 'Synodicon in Gallia Reformata,' &c. fol. London, 1692.

QUIEN, *de la Neufville James le* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born in 1647 at Paris, and died in 1728, leaving 'Histoire Generale de Portugal,' 2 vols. 4to. 1700; 'L'Usage des Postes Chez les Anciens et les Modernes.'

QUIEN, *Michael le* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, was born at Boulogne in 1661, and died in 1733, leaving, 1. 'Antiquité des Tems detruite,' in answer to Father Pezron's 'Antiquité des Tems retablie,' in which the latter attempted to establish the chronology of the Septuagint against that of the Hebrew text. 2. An edition of the works of John Damascenus, 2 vols. fol. 1712. 3. 'Panoplia contra Schisma Græcorum.' 4. 'Oriens Christianus in Africa,' an account of all the prelates in Africa, of which only the first volume was published when he died.



QUIETUS (*Numis.*) a son of Macrianus, sen. and one of the thirty tyrants, is principally known by medals bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions — IMP. C. FULVIUS QUIETUS AUG. &c. *Vaill. Præst.; Harduin. Oper.; Mediob. Imp. Rom. &c.*

QUILLET, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, about 1602, and died in 1661, leaving, among other Latin poems, 'Callipædia,' the first edition of which was printed at Leyden in 1655, and a third edition at London in 1708.

QUIN (*Her.*) the name of an ancient Irish family, who trace their descent from Con Cead Caha, monarch of Ireland in the second century. Of this family was sir Valentine Richard Quin, who in 1781 was created baron Adare, in 1800 viscount Mountbear, and in 1816 earl of Dunraven.

QUIN, *James* (*Biog.*) a celebrated actor, descended from an ancient family in Ireland, was born in 1693, but being the offspring of the marriage of his father with a reputed widow, whose husband, supposed to be dead, afterwards returned from the Indies and claimed her, he was deprived of his father's inheritance by the illegitimacy of his birth, and obliged therefore to have recourse to the stage for a subsistence, where he rose to eminence and independence, and died in 1765.

QUINAULT, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born in 1636, and died in 1688, leaving a number of dramatic pieces, epigrams, and smaller pieces of poetry, which were printed in 5 vols. 12mo. 1739.

QUINCY, *John* (*Biog.*) an English physician, who died in 1723, is still remembered by several of his works, as 'Pharmacopœia Officinalis et Extemporanea, 8vo.;' 'Medicina Statica,' &c.: 'Prælectiones Pharmaceuticæ,' &c.

QUINQUARBOREUS (*Biog.*) or *Cinq-Arbres, John,* a French scholar, was born at Aurillac, in Auvergne, and died in 1587, leaving 'Linguæ Hebraicæ Institutiones absolutissimæ,' and a Latin version of the 'Targum in Oseam Joselem,' &c.; besides which he published the Gospel of St. Matthew, in Hebrew, with the version and notes of Sebastian Munster; and translated into Latin several of the works of Avicenna.

QUINTILIANUS, *Marcus Fabius* (*Biog.*) a rhetorician and critic, was born in the reign of Claudius Cæsar at Calahorra, in Spain, as is supposed, and died at the age of fourscore, or upwards, leaving his 'Institutiones Oratoriæ,' the MS. of which, much mutilated and imperfect, was first discovered in the fifteenth century by Poggius, in the monastery of St. Gall. The most esteemed editions of Quintilian are those of Burmann, 2 vols. 4to. 1720; of Capperonerius, fol. Paris. 1725; of Gesner, 4to. Gotting. 1738; and 8vo. Oxon. 1805. The anonymous dialogue 'De Oratoribus, sive de Causis Corruptæ Eloquentiæ,' has been sometimes printed with Quintilian's works; but is more frequently ascribed to Tacitus, and printed with his works.

QUINTILLUS, *M. Aurelius Claudius* (*Hist.*) brother of Claudius Gothicus, was proclaimed emperor by the senate at the death of his brother, A. D. 270; but seeing that the army favoured the cause of Aurelianus, he destroyed himself by opening his veins, after a few months' reign, or, according to Cassiodorus, he was killed by the Prætorian guards.



QUINTILLUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, DIVO QUINTILLO. —M. AUR. CL. QUINTILLUS.—IMP. QUINTILLUS, &c.; on the reverse, AEQUITAS AUG. &c.

QUINTIN, *St.* (*Geog.*) vide *St. Quentin.*

QUINTIUS (*Hist.*) or *Quinctius,* vide *Cincinnatus, Flaminius, &c.*

QUINTUS (*Biog.*) vide *Calaber* and *Curtius.*

QUIRINALIS (*Topog.*) a hill at Rome, now called *Monte Cavallo,* so called from the Cureces who settled there under Tatius. *Liv.* l. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2.

QUIRINI, *Angelo Maria* (*Ecc.*) a Venetian cardinal, was born about 1680 or 1684, raised to the dignity of the purple by Benedict XIII. and died in 1755, leaving 'Primordia Corcyræ,' &c.; 'Specimen Variæ Literaturæ,' &c.

QUIRINUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Mars among the Romans, and also of Romulus. *Liv.* l. 1.

QUIRITES (*Hist.*) a name given to the Roman citizens, which is probably a corruption of Curetes, or the inhabitants of Cures, who were admitted, with the rest of the Sabines, to the privileges of the citizenship. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2, &c.

QUISTORP, *John* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born in 1584 at Rostock, and died in 1669, leaving 'Annotationes in omnes Libros Biblicos,' &c.

R.

RAAMAH (*Bibl.*) רעמה, fourth son of Cush, who peopled a country of Arabia. *Gen.* x. 7; *Ezek.* xxvii.

RAAMSES (*Bibl.*) vide *Ramesses.*

RABANUS MAURUS, *Magnentius* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Mentz, was born in 785, succeeded Orgar in the archiepiscopal see of his native city in 847, and died in 856, leaving a great number of works, which were printed at Cologn in 3 vols. fol. 1627.

RABELAIS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a celebrated French wit, was born about 1483 at Chinon, in the province of Touraine, and died in 1553, leaving several works, which contain, with occasional flashes of wit, or strokes of humour, much senseless ribaldry. They have however passed through numerous editions, the best of which is that with cuts, and the notes of Le-Duchat, 5 vols. 12mo.; and that of De Monnoye, in 3 vols. 4to. 1741. They have been translated into English twice, namely, by Mr. Motteux, and Mr. Ozell. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

RABENER, *Theophilus William* (*Biog.*) a German satirist, was born in 1714 at Wachau, near Leipzig, and died in 1771. His 'Satirical Letters' have been translated into English.

RABIRIUS, *C. Posthumus* (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, who lent money to Ptolemy Auletes, and on demanding it was imprisoned. He however made his escape to Rome, and was there accused of having lent money to an African prince for unlawful purposes, but was acquitted by the help of Cicero's eloquence. *Cic. pro Rab.*

RABIRIUS (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the age of Augustus, whom Seneca compared to Virgil. *Senec. de Ben.* l. 6; *Quintil.* l. 10, &c.

RABSHAKAH (*Bibl.*) רב־שקה, signifying chief cup-bearer, a term of office, and supposed not to be a proper name, is employed in Scripture for the person filling that office to Sennacherib, king of Assyria, by whom he was sent to summon Hezekiah, which he did in a very haughty manner. 2 *Kings* xviii.

RABUTIN, *Roger, Count de Bussy* (*Hist.*) a French officer, descended from a noble family at Epiry, in Nivernois, was born in 1618, and after distinguishing himself from the age of twelve as a valiant soldier, at several battles and sieges, he was banished to his estate on account of his satirical humour, and died in 1693. His 'Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules,' a piece of court scandal, is the only one of his works now read in France.

RACAN, *Honorat de Bueil, Marquis of* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Roche-Racan, in Touraine, in 1589, and died in 1670, leaving a number of pieces, which have been reprinted several times; the edition of Paris, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1724, is the most esteemed.

RACHEL (*Bibl.*) רחל, younger daughter of Laban, sister of Leah, and Jacob's second wife, who was the object of his choice. She died after the birth of her son Benjamin, A. M. 2265, A. C. 1739. *Gen.*

RACINE, *John* (*Biog.*) a French dramatic poet of the first rank, was born in 1639 at La Ferte-Milon, and died in 1699, leaving, besides his dramatic works, also a History of the House of the Port Royal, the place of his education. This was published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1767. Of his other works there have been an edition at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 12mo; and in London, in 2 vols. 4to.; besides numerous and splendid editions at Paris. [Vide Plate XXXI]

RACINE, *Louis*, son of the preceding, an ecclesiastic as well as a poet, who died in 1763, at the age of 71, left several poems of a religious cast, which were collected and published in 6 vols. 12mo.

RACINE, *Bonaventure*, a French ecclesiastical historian, was born in 1708 at Chauny, and died in 1755, leaving an Abridgement of Ecclesiastical History, in 13 vols. 12mo. and 4to.

RADCLIFFE, *John* (*Hist.*) a physician, and public benefactor, was born in 1659 at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and died in 1714, leaving funds for the erection of a Library to the University of Oxford, and an infirmary, both of which still bear his name; also 600*l.* per annum for two travelling fellowships; besides several benefactions to University College. [Vide Plate XII]

RADCLIFFE (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity, derived from the village of Radcliffe, anciently written Radclive, Radclyf, Radcliffe, &c. in the county of Lancaster, where they had large possessions, as also in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, at a very early period. Henry de Radclive, or, according to some, Nicholas de Radclive, is supposed to have first assumed this surname from the manor of Radcliffe, which he held by military service of his brother William de Lancaster, baron of Kendale, in the reign of Henry II. His descendant, Joseph Pickford, in the female line, who inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, colonel William Radcliffe, and assumed the name and arms of Radcliffe only, was created a baronet in 1813, for his zeal and activity as a magistrate during the disturbances in the West Riding of York. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a bend engrailed *sable*, charged with a crescent of the field for difference.

Crest. On a wreath of its colours a bull's head *sable*, the horns *argent*, tipped *or*, gorged with a ducal coronet *argent*, and charged with a crescent for difference of the second.

Motto. "Virtus propter se."

RADEGONDE, *St.* (*Hist.*) a queen of France, daughter of Berthier, king of Thuringia, renounced paganism at the age of ten, and six years after her marriage with Clotarius, she obtained his consent to retire, and died in 587, at the age of 68, after having obtained a distinguished reputation for piety and charity.

RADEMAKER, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a painter of Amsterdam, who died in 1711, at the age of 38, left several pieces of architecture and perspective, which were much admired.

RADERUS, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Tyrol, was born in 1561, and died in 1634, leaving an edition of the 'Chronicon Alexandrinum,' 4to. 1615; 'Bavaria Sancta,' 3 vols. fol. Monac. 1615-27; 'Bavaria Pia,' fol. ibid. 1628; an edition of Martial, fol. Mogunt.; and of Quintus Curtius, &c.

RADNOR, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1679 on John, lord Robartes, and viscount Bodmin, which became extinct in 1764, at the death of the fourth earl of Radnor.

RADNOR, *Earl of*, one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Bouverie [vide *Bouverie*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Pleydell Bouverie, earl of Radnor, and viscount Folkestone in Kent, lord Longford, baron of Longford in Wiltshire, baron Pleydell-Bouverie of Coleshill, co. Berks, and baronet.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth per fess *or* and *argent*, a spread eagle *sable*, charged on the breast with an escutcheon *gules*, a bend vaire for Bouverie; second and third *argent*, a bend *gules*, guttee des larmes between two Cornish daws *proper*, a chief cheque *or* and *sable*, for Pleydell.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi eagle displayed with two heads *sable*, beaked and ducally gorged and charged *or* on the breast with a cross crosslet *argent*.

Supporters. On each side an eagle regardant *sable*, gorged with a ducal coronet *or*, and charged on the breast with a cross crosslet *argent*.

Motto. "Patria cara carior libertas."

RADSTOCK, *Baron* (*Her.*) of Castledown, Queen's County, a title conferred in 1800 on admiral William Waldegrave. [Vide *Waldegrave*]

RAE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Mid-Lothian, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir David Rae, who held the post of Lord Chief-Justice Clerk. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, three stags current in pale *argent* and *vert*, between three boars' heads *argent*, muzzled *gules*.

Crest. A stag statant *proper*.

RAGES (*Geog.*) or *Ragæ*, Ῥάγαι, now *Rey*, a city of Media, on the mountains of Ecbatana. *Tob.* i. 14.

RAGOTZKI, *Francis Leopold* (*Hist.*) prince of Transylvania, was imprisoned in 1701 on suspicion of wishing to cause a revolt in Hungary against the emperor; but making his escape, he placed himself at the head of the insurgents, and at the conclusion of peace in 1713 he retired to Constantinople, and died in 1735, at the age of 56, leaving Memoirs of the Revolutions in Hungary, in 2 vols. 4to. or 6 vols. 12mo.; but the work entitled, 'Testament Politique et Moral du Prince Rakoczi,' is supposed to be falsely ascribed to him.

RAGUEL (*Hist.*) father of Sara, and father-in-law to young Tobias. *Tob.* vi.

RAGUENET, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of Rouen, who died in 1722, wrote 'Les Monumens de Rome,' 12mo.; 'Histoire du Vicomte de Turenne;' besides a parallel between the music of the Italians and French, in which he gives a preference to that of the former.

RAGUSA (*Geog.*) a district and town of Austrian Dalmatia. The district contains the territory of the republic, with the

adjacent islands Curzola, Lagosta, &c. and is bounded by the Turkish frontier on the E. and the Adriatic on the W. The rivers are the Narenta, Drina, &c.; but it contains no town of consequence except Ragusa, situated on a peninsula of the Adriatic, 278 m. E. by N. Rome, 94 S. E. Spalatro.

History of Ragusa.

This town, which is situated either on or near the site of the ancient Epidaurus, was subject to the Greek empire on the decline of the Roman power, and eventually became independent, paying a small tribute to Venice. It did not lose its independence until the time of Bonaparte. It is an archbishop's see, having Merca, Narenta, &c. for its suffragans.

RAHAB (*Bibl.*) רחב, a woman of Jericho, who received and concealed the spies sent by Joshua, and afterwards let them down the walls at night by a rope; for which service she and her family were preserved on the taking of the city. *Josh.* ii. &c.

RAIMOND, *Berenger* (*Hist.*) the name of several counts of Provence and Toulouse, &c. the most distinguished of whom were Raimond V and VI, who were great warriors, and subdued the Albigenses, and others of their subjects who rebelled against them.

RAINBOW, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English prelate, was born in 1608 at Bliton, in Lincolnshire, educated at Oxford, and elected president of Magdalen College in 1642, of which he was deprived during the rebellion, but restored to it again at the restoration. He was consecrated bishop of Carlisle in 1664, and died in 1684.

RAINE, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1760 at Hackforth, in Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1810, having long held the situation of master of the Charter House School, in which he obtained a high reputation as a scholar.

RAINOLDS, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine, who was born in 1549 at Pinho, in Devonshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1607. He distinguished himself at the Hampton Court conference as the leader of the puritan party.

RAIMONDI, *Marc Antonio* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Bologna in the 15th century, who is reckoned the most celebrated of the old masters in his art.

RALEIGH, *Sir Walter* (*Hist.*) otherwise written *Ralegh*, or *Rawlegh*, a distinguished navigator, was born in 1552 at Hayes, in Devonshire, studied at Oxford for some time, and also at the Middle Temple, but, preferring an active life, he embarked for the Netherlands in 1578 with the troops sent against the Spaniards; went the next year with sir Humphrey Gilbert on an expedition to colonize some part of North America; and, in 1584, he went out on a voyage of discovery on his own account, when he discovered the country in N. America, to which, in honour of queen Elizabeth, he gave the name of Virginia. In 1588 he took an active part in the destruction of the Spanish Armada, and continued with few interruptions in favour with the queen until her death, when he was stripped of all his preferments, imprisoned, and condemned on a charge of high treason. He obtained, however, a respite in 1617, that he might go on a voyage of discovery to Guiana, where it was expected he would find some gold mines, but, being defeated in this project, he was again imprisoned, and finally executed according to his first sentence in 1618. [Vide Plate XV] His works were poetical, historical, epistolary, and political, among which were his 'History of the World;' 'The Seat of Government;' 'The Prince, or Maxims of State,' &c.

RALEIGH, *Walter*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Downton, in Wiltshire, in 1586, educated at Winchester School and Magdalen College, Oxford, and, after being dragged from prison to prison on account of his loyalty, he was stabbed in 1646 by one David Barrett, a shoemaker, who was his keeper.

RALPH, *James* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, and originally a schoolmaster at Philadelphia, who died in 1762, was the author of 'Night,' a poem; a 'History of England,' and some dramatic pieces. He was one of the heroes of the Dunciad, and afterwards cut a figure in the American revolution.

RAMA (*Bibl.*) רמה, a city of Benjamin, between Gaba and Bethel, towards the mountains of Ephraim, six miles N. Jerusalem. *Josh.* xviii.; *Judg.* iv. This is supposed to be the same as the *Ramatha*, or *Ramathaim-zophim*, where the prophet Samuel was born, and also as the *Ramah* of Jeremiah, and that referred to by our Lord. 1 *Sam.* i.; *Jerem.* xl.; *Matth.* ii. Josephus calls it *Ramathan. Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18.

RAMA, or *Ramatha*, a city of Naphthali, on the frontiers of Asher. *Josh.* xix. &c.

RAMAH (*Geog.*) a city west of Jerusalem, between Lydda and Joppa, which is supposed by Eusebius and St. Jerome to be the same as *Arimathea*, the country of Joseph. This was taken from Samaria and added to Judæa. 1 *Macc.* xi.; *Joseph. Ant.* l. 13; *Euseb. et S. Hieron. in Loc. Heb.*

RAMAZZINI, *Bernardin* (*Biog.*) an Italian physician, was born at Modena in 1633, and died in 1714, leaving a number of works, which have been published collectively at Padua, Geneva, London, and Naples; the London edition in 4to. 1716, is the most esteemed.

RAMEAU, *John Philip* (*Biog.*) a musical composer, was born at Dijon in 1683, and died in 1767, leaving, among other pieces, his opera of 'Castor and Pollux,' which is considered his master-piece. He likewise wrote 'Traité de la Musique,' published in 1722.

RAMESSES (*Hist.*) the name of several kings of Egypt mentioned by Syncellus in his Chronicon.

RAMILIES (*Geog.*) or *Ramelies*, a village of South Brabant, 13 m. N. Namur, and 26 S. E. Brussels, famous for a victory gained in 1706 by the allies under the duke of Marlborough over the French under Villeroi.

RAMIRUS (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Spain.

RAMIRUS I, succeeded Alphonsus II, and died in 850, after a reign of 26 years, during which he gained a great battle over the Moors. The effigies of this and the following kings are given as in the subjoined figures.

Ramirus I.



Ramirus II.



Ramirus III.



RAMIRUS II, shut up his brother Alphonsus V in a monastery, and took possession of his throne, which he held for upwards of ten years, during which time he gained some advantages over the Saracens. He died about 949.

RAMIRUS III, succeeded his father, Sancho I, in 967, was dethroned in 980 by his cousin, Veremund II, and died in 982, whilst he was attempting to regain possession of his throne. *Vasæus, Roderic Toletanus, Mariana, &c.*

RAMLER, *Charles William* (*Biog.*) a German poet, was born at Kolberg in 1725, and died in 1798, leaving several works, which have procured him the highest reputation in his own country.

RAMOTH (*Bibl.*) רמות, a city in the mountain of Gilead, which is often called *Ramoth-Gilead*. It belonged to Gad, and became famous during the reigns of the later kings of Israel, being the occasion of frequent wars. *Deut.* iv.; *Josh.* xx. &c.; 1 *Kings* xxii.; 2 *Kings* viii.; 2 *Chron.* xxii.

RAMSAY, *Alexander de* (*Hist.*) of Dalhousie, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the greatest captains of his age, and gained great celebrity in the reign of David II by his valour and successes, particularly against the English; but, having offended William Douglas, the knight of Liddisdale, by accepting the office of sheriff of Teviotdale, which Douglas then held, the latter dragged him from his judgment-seat, and, immuring him in his castle of Hermitage, suffered him to perish with famine.

RAMSAY (*Her.*) the name of a noble family, derived from the town of Ramsay, in the county of Huntingdon, which afterwards settled in Scotland, and was first ennobled in the person of sir George Ramsay, of Dalhousie, knt., who was created in 1618 lord Ramsay; and William, the second lord, was advanced in 163? to the dignities of earl of Dalhousie and lord Ramsay, of Kerington. [Vide *Dalhousie*]

RAMSAY, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Dalhousie.

RAMSAY, the name of a family of Kincardine, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir Alexander Ramsay in 1806; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, charged on the breast with a rose *argent*.

Crest. A demi-eagle displayed *sable*.

Motto. "Aspiro."

RAMSAY, *Allan* (*Biog.*) a native Scotch poet, was born at Leadhills in 1685, and died in 1758, leaving several pieces, which place him in the first rank of poets. [Vide Plate XXIX]

RAMSAY, *Allan*, son of the preceding, and a portrait-painter, was born at Edinburgh in 1709, and died in 1784, after having raised himself to eminence by the practice of his art.

RAMSAY, *Andrew Michael*, frequently styled the *Chevalier Ramsay*, descended from the family above-mentioned, was born at Ayr in 1686, and died in 1743, leaving among his works 'Discours sur le Poëme Epique;' 'Essai sur le Gouvernement Civil;' 'L'Histoire de M. de Turenne,' &c.

RAMSAY, *David*, an American historian, was born in 1749, at Lancaster, in Pensylvania, and died in 1815, leaving a 'History of the American Revolution,' 1790; 'Life of Washington,' 1801; 'History of the United States,' &c.

RAMSDEN (*Her.*) the name of a family of Byrom, in Yorkshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir John Ramsden in 1689; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a chevron, between three fleurs-de-lis *sable*, three rams' heads erased of the first.

Crest. An armed arm, couped at the elbow, and erect *proper*, holding in the gauntlet a fleur-de-lis *sable*.

RAMSDEN, *Jesse* (*Biog.*) an optician, was born in 1735 at Halifax, in Yorkshire, and died in 1800, after having obtained a premium from the board of longitude for an accurate division of instruments.

RAMUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) or *La Rammée*, a French mathematician and philosopher of Picardy, was born in 1515, and fell at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, having early distinguished himself by his opposition to the prevailing opinions, both in religion and philosophy. His writings, which were opposed to the system of Aristotle, were printed several times collectively.

RAMUSIO, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Venice in 1486, and died in 1557, leaving a work entitled 'Raccolta delle Navigasioni e de' Viaggi,' &c. 3 vols. fol.

RANCLIFFE, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Parkyns, which was conferred in 1795 on sir Thomas Boothby Rancliffe.

RANCE *Dom. Armand John le Bouthillier de* (*Ecc.*) the celebrated reformer of the monastery of La Trappe, was born at Paris in 1626, and died in 1695, practising the austerities which he had prescribed to his fraternity. He wrote, among other things, 'De la Saintété des Dévoirs de l'Etat Monastique,' 2 vols. 4to. 1683; 'Constitutions de l'Abbaye de la Trappe,' 12mo.; 'Reglemens de Notre Dame de la Trappe en forme de Constitutions,' 12mo. 1690, &c.

RANDALL, *John* (*Biog.*) a puritan, who was born at Missenden, in Buckinghamshire, and died in 1622, published a number of works mentioned by Wood.

RANDOLPH, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) a statesman in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born in 1523, and died in 1590, after having been engaged for many years as ambassador to the different courts of Scotland, France, and Russia. Some of his letters and despatches have been preserved in the Cotton collection in the British Museum, and some printed among Buchanan's Letters, and Strype's 'Annals,' &c.

RANDOLPH, *John* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, and son of Thomas Randolph mentioned under *Biography*, was born in 1749, educated at Oxford, and, after obtaining some preferments, he was made bishop of Oxford in 1799, translated to the see of Bangor in 1807, and to that of London in 1809, and died in 1813, leaving 'De Græcæ Linguæ Studio Prælectio,' &c.; 'Concio ad Clerum in Synodo Provinciali Cantuariensis Sylloge Confessionum,' &c.

RANDOLPH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet, was born in 1605 at Newnham, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, and died in 1634, leaving five dramatic pieces, which were published in 1638.

RANDOLPH, *Thomas*, an English divine, and father of bishop Randolph above-mentioned, was born in 1701 at Canterbury, educated at Oxford, and died in 1783, leaving a number of works, which were published collectively under the title of 'A View of our Blessed Saviour's Ministry,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1784.

RANELAGH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Jones [vide *Jones*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Jones, viscount Ranelagh, co. Wicklow, and baron of Navan.

Arms. *Azure*, a cross *or*, charged with five mullets *gules*, between four pheons of the second.

Crest. A dexter arm, couped and armed, holding a dart *proper*.

Supporters. Two griffins party per fess *vert* and *argent*.

RAPHAEL (*Bibl.*) רפאל, one of the seven archangels, whose name is not given in Holy Scripture, but is to be found in the Book of Tobit.

RAPHAEL (*Biog.*) or *Raffaello*, the illustrious painter, whose family name was *Sanzio*, was born at Urbino in 1483, and died in 1520. He was eminent not only as a painter, but as an architect, and is generally admitted to be at the head of that art which was peculiarly his own. [Vide Plate XXXV]

RAPIN, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Fontenai-le-Comte in 1535, and died in 1609, leaving a number of works, which were printed at Paris in 4to. 1610.

RAPIN, *Renatus*, or *René*, a French Jesuit and a scholar, was born at Tours in 1621, and died in 1687, leaving 'Hortorum Libri quatuor,' first printed at Paris in 1665, and since reprinted more than once. An English version of it by Evelyn was published in 8vo. London, 1673, and again in 1706 by Mr. James Gardiner, of Jesus College, Cambridge. All his Latin poems, consisting of Odes, Epitaphs, &c. were collected and published at Paris in 2 vols. 12mo. 1681. He also wrote several treatises in French, which were printed collectively in 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1681, and translated into English by Basil Kennet and others, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1705, under the title of the 'Critical Works of Monsieur Rapin.'

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *Paul*, the historian, was born in 1661 at Castres, in Languedoc, and died in 1725. He lived to pub-

lish the eighth volume of his History of England, which ends with the death of Charles I; the two remaining volumes, which bring the history down to the proclamation of William and Mary, came out in 1724. [Vide Plate XXVI]

RASCHED (*Hist.*) vide *Al Rasched.*

RASTADT (*Geog.*) a small town of Baden, in the west of Germany, 20 m. N. N. E. Strasburg, where a peace was negotiated in 1714 between France and the empire, which was concluded at Baden. Negotiations were also begun here in 1798 between France and Austria, and an advantage was obtained in 1796 by the French over this latter power.

RASTALL (*Biog.*) or *Rastell, John,* one of our early printers, a citizen and native of London, according to Pits was educated at Oxford, and died in 1536, leaving among his works as an author 'Three Dialogues,' treating on purgatory; 'The Church of John Rastall;' also 'Tables to Fitzherbert's Abridgment,' fol. &c.; 'Entries of Declarations, Bars,' &c. commonly called 'Rastall's Entries.' His son William, who was bred to the law, and acted for some time in the capacity of a judge in the reign of queen Mary, withdrew from the kingdom on the accession of Elizabeth, and died at Louvain in 1565, leaving 'A Collection (abridged) of the Statutes in force and use.'

RATCLIFFE, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) earl of Sussex. [Vide *Sussex*]

RATISBON (*Geog.*) an ancient city of Bavaria, situated on the south bank of the Danube, opposite to the influx of the river Regen, 63 m. N. N. E. Munich, 127 S. W. Prague. Lon. 12° 3′ E., lat. 49° N. This town, called by Latin authors, *Tiberii Augusta, Castra Regina, Reginum, Rhætobona, Rhætopolis,* and *Ratisbona;* and in German, *Regensburg,* from its proximity to the Regen; was long the seat of the German diets, which rendered it one of the most celebrated places in Germany. It was formerly dependent on the kings of Bavaria, but was declared a free imperial city by the emperor Frederic. It was also erected into a bishop's see in 739, by S. Boniface, of Mentz. A council was held in this city by Charlemagne in 792.

RAVAILLAC, *Francis* (*Hist.*) a fanatic and native of Angoulême, who assassinated Henry IV, by stabbing him in his carriage in the streets of Paris, was seized by the duke d'Epernon, and condemned to be torn to pieces by four horses, which sentence was executed upon him in 1610. He declared to the last that he had no accomplices.

RAVENET, *Simon Francis* (*Biog.*) an engraver and native of France, who died in 1774, left several specimens of his skill, which were much admired, as 'The Prodigal Son,' from Salvator Rosa; 'The Arcadian Shepherds,' from N. Poussin; 'The Portrait of Lord Camden,' from sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.

RAVENNA (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, situated near the mouth of the Mantone, 40 miles E. Bologne, 70 N. E. Florence. Lon. 12° 10′ E., lat. 44° 25′ N.

History of Ravenna.

This town, which bears its ancient name, and belonged formerly to *Gallia Togata,* is noted by the poets for its marshy situation.

Martial. l. 13, ep. 21.

Mollis in æquorea quæ crevit spina Ravennâ,
Non erit incultis gratior asparagis.

Sil. l. 8.

Quique gravi remo, limosis segniter undis
Lenta paludosæ proscindunt stagna Ravennæ.

Ravenna was so powerful as to make an obstinate resistance to the Romans, by whom it was reduced to the form of a province under Augustus. It subsequently became the residence of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, and afterwards of exarchs sent from Constantinople, the first of whom was Longinus, sent there by Justin about 567. The exarchate, which continued for 175 years, was put an end to by Pepin, the father of Charlemagne, who took Ravenna, and made it over to the see of Rome. It is still the see of an archbishop, and the residence of a papal legate. Several councils have been held here, namely, in 419, 901, 967, 1128, 1286, 1311, 1314, 1317, and 1569.

RAVENSCROFT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English musician and publisher in the 17th century, was the editor and composer of the best collection of Psalm tunes, in four parts, which had till then appeared in England.

RAVIUS (*Biog.*) *Ravis,* or *Rave, Christian,* an orientalist, was born at Berlin in 1613, and died in 1677, leaving 'Orthographiæ et Analogiæ, vulgo Etymologiæ, Ebraicæ delineatio,' &c. fol. Amst. 1646; 'A Grammar of the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan,' 8vo. London, 1648; 'Apollonius Pergæus ex Versione Arabica,' &c. 8vo. Colon. 1661; 'Chronologiæ infallibilis de Annis Christi et Demonstrationes,' &c. ibid. fol. 1669 and 1670, &c.

RAUWOLF, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) a botanist of Augsburg, who died in 1606, left an herbarium, which is preserved in the university of Leyden, and from which Gronovius composed his 'Flora Orientalis;' also an account of his Travels, in German, of which an English translation was published by Staphorst, in 8vo. 1693.

RAWDON, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Hastings.

RAWLEY (*Hist.*) vide *Ralegh.*

Rawley, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Norwich about 1588, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1677, after having enjoyed the patronage of lord Bacon, of whose tracts he published a collection under the title of 'Resuscitatio.'

RAWLINSON, *Richard* (*Hist.*) an antiquary, and a great benefactor to the University of Oxford, was educated at St. John's College, and died in 1755, leaving The Life of Mr. Anthony Wood, printed at London in 1711. He had likewise a part in many of the works of antiquity that appeared in his day, as 'The History and Antiquities of Winchester,' 8vo. 1715; the same of Hereford, 1717; of Rochester, 1723; of the Churches of Salisbury, &c. 1719; of Aubrey's History of Surry, &c.; but his principal work was 'The English Topographer,' &c. 8vo. 1720. He founded a Saxon lectureship in Oxford, and left to St. John's College the bulk of his estate, amounting to nearly 700*l.* per annum, besides other bequests.

Rawlinson, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a Saxon scholar, of Clarkhall, in Lancashire, was born in 1677, educated at Oxford, and died in 1732, leaving an edition of king Alfred's Saxon translation of Boethius 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ,' 8vo. Oxon. 1698.

Rawlinson, *Thomas,* the eldest son of sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt. lord mayor of London, who died in 1725, is principally known as a great book collector, whom Addison characterized in the Tatler under the name of Tom Folio.

RAY (*Biog.*) or *Wray, John,* an English naturalist, was born in 1628, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1705, leaving as his principal work, his 'Historia Plantarum,' the first volume of which, a thick folio, was published in 1686, the second in 1687, and the third in 1704; besides which, he published a 'Catalogue of Cambridge Plants,' 1660; 'Observations Topographical, Moral, &c. made in Foreign Countries;' to which was added 'Catalogus Stirpium in exteris Regionibus, &c. Methodus Plantarum Nova,' 1682; 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum,' 1690. He also edited the works of his friend Mr. Willoughby, on the animal part of the creation.

RAYMOND, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a Justice of the King's Bench, was author of 'Reports of divers Special Cases in the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, from 12 to 35 Car. II.' first printed in 8vo. 1696, and lastly in 1803.

Raymond, *Robert, Lord,* son of the preceding, who succeeded

sir John Pratt as Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and died in 1753, was the author of 'Reports of Cases in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the reigns of King William III., Queen Anne, &c.' first printed in two volumes folio in 1743, and lastly in 3 vols. 8vo. 1790; lord Raymond's 'Rubrics,' were published separately in 1765.

Raymond, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of O'Neill.

RAYNAL, *William Thomas* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at St. Genies, in the Rovergne, in 1713, and died in 1796, leaving among other works 'Histoire Philosophique et Politique des Etablissemens et du Commerce des Européens, dans les deux Indes,' &c. 5 vols. 4to. Geneva, 1780.

RAYNAUD, *Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born in 1583 at Sospello, in the county of Nice, and died in 1663, leaving a number of works, which amount to 20 volumes in folio.

RAZZI, *Giantonio* (*Biog.*) a painter of Piedmont, otherwise called *Il Soddoma*, was born in 1479, and died in 1554, leaving a reputation which has survived him until the present time.

READE (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Berkshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1660 on sir Compton Reade; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a saltire between four garbs *or*.

Crest. On the stump of a tree *vert*, a falcon rising *proper*, belled and jessed *or*.

Motto. "Cedant arma togæ."

READING, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1588, and died in 1667, leaving among other works, 'Brief Instructions concerning the Holy Sacrament,' 8vo. London, 1645; Speech made before Charles II. on the Shore, when he landed at Dover, &c.

Reading (*Geog.*) the chief town in the county of Berks, situated on the river Kennet, 8 miles S. Henley-on-Thames, 39 W. London. Lon. 38° W. lat. 51° 27′ N.

History of Reading.

Reading, in the Latin of the middle ages *Readingum*, is a place of great antiquity, which was inhabited by the Saxons many years before the invasion of the Danes, but of its origin nothing is known. It was incorporated by charter from queen Elizabeth, the corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 12 burgesses. In 1263 Henry III held a parliament here, where also another was adjourned in 1453. In 1642 this town was occupied by the rebel forces, who withdrew on the approach of the king, by whom it was held until the siege of 1643 by the earl of Essex, when sir Arthur Ashton being wounded, the command devolved on colonel Fielding, who surrendered on dishonourable terms. For this he was condemned to death by a court-martial, but pardoned on account of his former services. Archbishop Laud was a great benefactor to this town, of which he was a native.

REAIAH (*Bibl.*) ראיה, son of Micah, and father of Baal, of Reuben. 1 *Chron.* v. 5.

Reaiah, an Israelite, whose children returned from Babylon.

REAL (*Biog.*) vide *St. Real.*

REAUMUR, *René Anthony Farchault, Sieur de* (*Biog.*) a French naturalist, was born at Rochelle in 1683, and died in 1756, after having directed his observations to different branches of natural philosophy, particularly to the reducing thermometers to a common standard, whence thermometers, constructed on his principle, are still known by his name.

REAY, *Donald, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself for his military talent in the service of Denmark, and afterwards in that of Gustavus Adolphus, under whom he fought in Germany until 1630. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was among the first to take up arms in defence of his sovereign, but was taken prisoner by the Scots in 1644, and died in 1649.

Reay (*Her.*) or *Rae, Lord*, the title enjoyed by the family of Mackay; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, on a chevron *or*, between three bears' heads couped *argent*, muzzled *gules*, a roebuck's head erased between two hands holding daggers, all *proper*.

Crest. A right hand holding up a dagger paleways *proper*.

Supporters. Two men in military habits, with muskets in a centinel's posture *proper*.

Motto. "Manu forti."

REBA (*Bibl.*) רבע, a prince of the Midianites, killed in the war that Moses waged against them. *Num.* xxxi.; *Josh.* xiii.

REBECCA (*Bibl.*) רבקה, daughter of Bethuel, wife of Isaac, and mother of Esau and Jacob. *Gen.* xxiv—xxxv.

RECCARED (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of the Visigoths in Spain.



Reccared I, succeeded his father Leuvigildus in 586, and died after a reign of fifteen years, leaving his son Leuva or Liuba II, to succeed him on the throne. His effigy, and that of the following prince, are given, as in the annexed figures.



Reccared II, succeeded his father Sisebut in 621, and reigned only three or four months when he died, and the throne was occupied, or, according to some historians, was seized by Suintila, a son of Reccared I.

RECHAB (*Bibl.*) רכב, one of the assassins of Ishbosheth, son of Saul. [Vide *Ishbosheth*]

Rechab, father of Jonadab, and of the Rechabites. *Jerem* xxxv.

RECORDE, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a physician and mathematician, of a good family in Wales, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1558, leaving 'The Pathway to Knowledge, containing the First Principles of Geometry,' &c.; 'The Ground of Arts,' &c. 8vo. 1549, 1558, 1561, and 1571; 'The Castle of Knowledge,' &c. 4to. London, 1551, fol. 1556, and 4to. 1596; 'The Whestine of Wilte,' which is the second part of Arithmetike; containing the extraction of roots,' &c. 4to. London, 1557; 'The Urinal of Physic,' &c. 4to. 1548, 1567, &c.

REDESDALE, *Lord* (*Her.*) of Redesdale, in Northumberland. the title enjoyed by the family of Mitford, [vide *Mitford*] the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a fess between three moles *sable*, for Mitford; second and third *azure*, three fusils in fess *or*, and for distinction a canton *ermine*, for Freeman.

Crest. For Mitford, a dexter and sinister hand couped *proper*, supporting a sword in pale *argent*, pomel and hilt *or*, transfixing a boar's head erased *sable*, &c.

Supporters. On either side an eagle rising *sable*, beaks and legs *or*; about the neck a wreath of shamrock *proper*; and charged on the breast with a fusil *or*.

Motto. "Æquabiliter et diligenter."

REDI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar and physician, of a noble family of Arezzo, was born in 1626, and died in 1698, leaving a number of works which were frequently reprinted; the edition in 7 vols. 4to. printed at Naples, is the most esteemed.

REDMAN (*Biog.*) or *Redmayne, John*, an English divine, who had a share in compiling the Book of Common Prayer, was born in 1499, educated at Oxford, and died in 1551. His works on religious subjects were all published after his death.

REED, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, was born at Stockton, in the county of Durham, in 1723, and died in 1787, leaving a number of Farces, and some Tragedies, which were performed and published in his day.

Reed, *Isaac*, an editor of some English works, as those of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; a Collection of Seatonian Prize Poems, and Dodsley's Old Plays, &c.; is now remembered as an annotator on Shakspeare, of whose works he published an edition in 10 vols. 1785, this was reprinted with Mr. Steevens's annotations in 21 vols. 8vo.; besides which he published the 'Biographia Dramatica,' in 1782. He was born in 1742, and died in 1807.

REEVES, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, who, from the rank of lieutenant, which he held in 1664, rose to that of commander of the Sovereign in 1673, and was killed in an engagement with the Dutch in that year.

Reeves, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1668, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1726, leaving 'The Apologies of the Fathers, with a Dissertation on the right Use of the Fathers,' 2 vols. London, 1709.

REGA, *Henry Joseph* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Louvain in 1690, and died in 1754, leaving 'De Sympathia,' &c. 12mo.; 'De Urinis Tractatus Duo,' 8vo.

REGGIO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Rhegium Julii*, a town in the south of the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Calabria, 6 m. S. E. Messina, in Sicily, 33 N. by W. Nicotera. Lon. 16° 53′ E. lat. 38° 6′ N. This town was almost destroyed by the dreadful earthquake of 1783.

Reggio, the ancient *Rhegium Lepidi*, a town in the duchy of Modena, in the north part of Italy, situated on the river Tessone, 12 m. W. N. W. Modena, 15 S. E. Parma. Lon. 10′ 38′ E. lat. 44° 41′ N. This was the birth-place of Ariosto.

REGILLÆ (*Geog.*) or *Regillum*, a town in the country of the Sabines, about 20 miles from Rome, celebrated for a battle fought there, U. C. 258, between the Romans and the Etrurians, headed by the Tarquins, in which the former were victorious. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 5, *Liv.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Plut. in Cor.*; *Suet. in Tib.* c. 1; *Flor.* l. 1.

REGILLIANUS, *Nonius* (*Hist.*) a Dacian, who, after rising to the highest rank in the Roman army, was proclaimed emperor in opposition to Gallienus, but was soon after murdered by his own soldiers, A. D. 262. *Aurel. Vict. in Cæsar.*; *Trebel. Pol. in Trig. Tyrann.*



Regillianus (*Numis.*) some medals are extant of this emperor bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, IMP. C. Q. NON. REGILLIAN. P. F. AUG.; or on some, IMP. C. P. C. REGALLIANUS AUG. &c.

REGILLUS (*Geog.*) a small lake of Latium, near which the dictator Posthumius defeated the Latin army. *Liv.* l. 2.

REGINO (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, who died in 915, was the author of a Chronicle, published in the collection of German historians by Pistorius, 3 vols. fol. 1583, and also of a collection of canons, &c. entitled 'De Disciplinis Ecclesiasticis et de Religione Christiana.'

REGIOMONTANUS, *John* (*Biog.*) an astronomer, whose family name was Muller, so called from his native place Regius Mons, or Konigsberg, was born in 1436, and died in 1475, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by the sons of George Trapezonde, who is said to have died of vexation, at the criticisms of Regiomantanus on his works. This astronomer published a Latin translation of Ptolemy's Almagest, besides his New Calender, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, &c.

REGIS, *Peter Sylvan* (*Biog.*) a French philosopher, was born in 1632 in Agenois, and died in 1707, leaving an elaborate work on the system of Des Cartes, in 3 vols. 4to.

REGIUM (*Geog.*) vide *Rhegium*.

REGIUS, *Urban* (*Biog.*) or *Le Roi*, one of the reformers, who was born at Langenargen, in Germany, and died in 1541, wrote several theological works, which were published under the title of 'Vita et Opera Urbani Regii,' &c. Norib. 1562, some of these, which were theological, were translated into English.

REGNARD, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a comic writer, was born at Paris in 1647, and died in 1709, leaving a number of works, which were published in 4 vols. 8vo.

REGNAULT, *Noel* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born at Arras in 1683, and died at Paris in 1762, leaving 'Entretiens Physiques,' 3 vols.; 'Origine Ancienne de la Physique Nouvelle,' &c.

REGNIER, *Maturin* (*Biog.*) a French satirist, was born in 1573 at Chartres, and died in 1613, leaving a number of works, the best edition of which is that of London, 4to. 1733.

Regnier de Marets, *Francis Seraphin*, a French writer, was born at Paris in 1632, and died in 1713, leaving an Italian translation of Anacreon's Odes; two volumes of poems in French, Latin, Italian, and Spanish, besides a French Grammar, &c.

REGULUS, *M. Attilius* (*Hist.*) vide *Attilius*.

REHOBOAM (*Bibl.*) רחבעם, son and successor of Solomon, whose mother was Naamah, an Ammonitess, began to reign A. M. 3029, A. C. 975, and died after a reign of 17 years, during which the ten tribes formed a separate kingdom under Jeroboam, the son of Nebat. 1 *Kings* xiv.

REHOBOTH (*Bibl.*) רחובות, a river of Idumæa. *Ezra* ii.

REHUM (*Bibl.*) רחום, a Levite, son of Bani, who returned from Babylon with Zerobabel.

REID, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a Scotch metaphysician, was born in 1710 at Strachen, in Kincardineshire, and died in 1796, leaving, among other works, an 'Enquiry into the Human Mind.'

REINECCIUS, *Reinier* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, and native of Steinheim, who died in 1595, was the author of 'Syntagma de Familiis Monarchiarum trium priorum,' 1574; 'Familiæ Regum Judæorum;' 'Chronicon Hierosolymitanum;' 'Historia Orientalis,' &c.

REINESIUS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born in 1587 at Gotha, in Thuringia, and died in 1667, leaving 'De Diis Syriis,' 4to. Lips. 1623; 'Chemiatria,' &c. 4to. 1624; 'De Vasis Umbilicalibus,' &c. 4to. 1624; 'Variarum Lectionum Libri Tres,' &c.; 'Syntagma Inscriptionum,' 2 vols. fol. 1682, &c.

REINHOLD, *Erasmus* (*Biog.*) an astronomer and mathematician, was born in 1511 at Saalfeldt, in Thuringia, and died in 1553, leaving, '1. 'Theoriæ novæ Planetarium G. Purbachii,' augmented and illustrated with scholia and diagrams, 8vo. 1542 and 1580. 2. Ptolemy's 'Almagestum,' the first book in Greek, with a Latin version, 8vo. 1549. 3. 'Prutenicæ Tabulæ Cœlestium Motuum,' 4to. 1551, 1571, 1585. 4. 'Primus Liber Tabularum Directionum,' &c.

REISKE, *John James* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born in 1716 at Zorbiz, near Leipzig, and died in 1774, leaving works of criticism, &c. to the number of 27, among which were his edition of the 'Oratores Græci,' of Theocritus, and Dionysius Halicarnassensis. He likewise wrote his own Life, which was continued by Mrs. Reiske, and published in 1783.

REKEM (*Bibl.*) רקם, a prince of Midian, slain by Phineas. *Numb.* xxxi. 8.

RELAND, *Hadrian* (*Biog.*) an Orientalist, was born in 1676 at Ryp, a village in North Holland, and died in 1718, leaving, 1. 'De Religione Mohammedicâ Libri Duo,' 12mo. 1705. 2. 'Dissertationum Miscellanearum Partes Tres,' 12mo. 1706, &c. 3. 'Antiquitates Sacræ veterum Hebræorum,' 12mo. 1708, 1717. 4. 'Dissertationes quinque de Nummis veterum Hebræorum,' &c. 12mo. 1709. 5. 'Palæstina ex Monumentis veteribus Illustrata,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Ultraj. 1714.

REMALIAH (*Bibl.*) רמליהו, father of Pekah, king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xv. 25.

REMBRANDT, *Paul Van Ryn* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver, was born in 1606 at a village near Leyden, and died in 1688, leaving a number of works, which have procured him the first rank among artists. Strutt gives 340 as the number of his prints, but the collection of M. de Burgy, at the Hague, consists of not less than 655. His 'Christ healing the Sick,' is generally esteemed his chef d'œuvre, and is usually denominated 'Hundred Guelder,' because he refused to sell an impression of it under that price. [Vide Plate XXXVI.]

REMI (*Ecc.*) or *Remigius, St.* an archbishop of Rheims, was born of an illustrious family, raised to the see of Rheims about the year 460, when he converted and baptized king Clovis, and died in 538, after having distinguished himself by his learning and virtue. Some Epistles, and a Testament in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' are ascribed to him.

Remi, archbishop of Rouen, succeeded Rainfroi in 753, and died in 771, after having been sent on an embassy to Desiderius, king of Lombardy.

Remi, *St.* archbishop of Lyons, succeeded Cimolon in 853, and died in 875. He is supposed to be the author of an answer to Hincmar, on the Doctrine of Grace, which is to be found in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.'

Remi (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of Auxerre in the ninth century, left, among other things, 'A Commentary on the Musical Treatise of Martianus Capella.'

REMUS (*Myth.*) the brother of Romulus, who shared in his dangers and his release, is said to have been afterwards killed by his orders, for despising the city which Romulus had built. The feast of the Remuria was instituted to expiate this murder. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1; *Dionys.* l. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) a naval architect, of a noble family originally from Navarre, was born in 1652 in Bearn, and died in 1719, leaving 'Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux,' 8vo. 1689.

RENAUDOT, *Eusebius* (*Biog.*) a French orientalist, was born at Paris in 1646, and died in 1720, leaving 'Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum Jacobitarum,' 4to. 1713; 'Les Monumens Authentiques de la Religion des Grecs,' &c.

Renaudot, *Theophrastus*, a physician, who is said to have been the author of Gazettes in France, was born at Loudun in 1583, and died in 1631. He left, besides his Gazettes, a continuation of the 'Mercure Francoise,' from 1635 to 1643, in 25 vols. 8vo.; 'Abrégé de la Vie et de la Mort de Henri de Bourbon,' &c. 4to. 1646; 'La Vie et la Mort du Mareschal de Gassion,' &c.

RENDELSHAM, *Baron of* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Thelluson, which was conferred on captain Thelluson in 1806.

RENE (*Biog.*) vide *Guido*.

RENNEL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Winchester in 1787, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1824 Christian Advocate in his mother University, in which character he published 'Remarks on Scepticism,' &c. with special reference to modern infidels, first published in 1819, since which it has passed through five editions, and is now reprinted for the sixth time, and also 'Proofs of Inspiration,' &c. besides some single Sermons, &c. He was for some time the editor of the British Critic.

RENNES (*Geog.*) in Latin *Rhedones*, or *Condate Rhedonum*, a large town of France, capital of the former province of Brittany, and of the modern department of the Ille and Vilaine, is situated at the confluence of the two rivers the Ille and the Vilaine, 80 miles N. Nantes, 220 W. Paris. Lon. 1° 36′ W. lat. 48° 7′ N. This town, which is of some antiquity, was early erected into a bishop's see, and was for some time the seat of a celebrated parliament. A council was held here in 1065, another in 1079, and a third in 1263.

RENNIE, *John* (*Biog.*) a civil engineer, was born in 1761 at Preston Kirk, in East Lothian, and died in 1821, leaving as monuments of his skill, the London and East India Docks; the harbours of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Liverpool, &c.; the Bell Rock Lighthouse; the Quay at Woolwich, &c. but more especially the Waterloo Bridge.

RENNIGER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) or *Rhanger*, a divine and Latin poet of Hampshire, was born in 1529, educated at Oxford, and died in 1609, leaving 'Carmina in Mortem duorum fratrum Suffolciensium Henrici et Caroli Brandon,' 4to. London, 1552; 'De Pii V et Gregori XIII Favoribus contra Elizabetham Reginam Angliæ,' 8vo. ibid. 1582.

REPHAIM (*Bibl.*) רפאים, ancient giants of Canaan. *Gen.* xiv. &c.; *Josh.* xv. &c.

REPHIDIM (*Bibl.*) רפידים, a station or encampment of Israel. *Exod.* xvii. 1.

REPTON, *Humphrey* (*Biog.*) an ingenious gentleman, was born in 1752 at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, and died in 1818, after having acquired considerable reputation in the art of laying out ornamental gardens. He published several pieces on landscape gardening.

REQUENO, *Vincente* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, was born about 1730 in Grenada, and died in 1799, leaving 'Saggi sul ristabilimento dell' Antica Arte de' Greci, e de' Romani Pittori,' Venice, 1784, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1787.

RESENIUS, *John Paul* (*Biog.*) a Danish mathematician and scholar, was born in Jutland in 1561, and died in 1638, leaving 'Parva Logica,' 1605, 1610; 'Institutiones Geometricæ,' 1612; 'Parva Rhetorica,' 1619; 'Scholia in Arithmeticam Gemmæ Frisii,' &c.

Resenius, *Peter John*, a Danish antiquary, was born in 1625 at Copenhagen, and died in 1688, leaving, 1. 'Edda Snorronis,' &c. 4to. 1665. 2. 'Eddæ Sæmundianæ pars dicta Havamaal,' &c.; also 'Pars dicta Voluspa,' &c. 4to. 1665 and 1673. 3. 'Inscriptiones Havnienses, Latinæ,' &c. 4to. 1668. 4. 'Jus Aulicum vetus Regum Norvegorum dictum Hirdskraa,' 4to. 1673. 5. 'Havniæ Delineatio Typographica,' &c. 1674. 6. 'Frederici II. Hist.' &c. 1675. 7. 'Lexicon Islandicum,' &c. 4to. 1683. 8. 'Leges Cimbricæ,' &c. 9. 'Leges Civiles,' &c. 4to. 1684.

RESTAUT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, was born in 1694 at Beauvais, and died in 1764, leaving 'Principes Generaux et Raisonnés de la Grammaire Françoise,' &c.

RESTOUT, *John* (*Biog.*) a French painter, was born in 1692 at Rouen, and died in 1768, leaving a good reputation in his art.

RETZ, *John Francis Paul de Gondi* (*Ecc.*) a French cardinal, was born in 1613, and died in 1679, after a life of intrigue and trouble. He has given an account of himself in his 'Memoirs,' which have been published frequently.

REUBEN (*Bibl.*) ראובן, eldest son of Jacob and Leah, who was born A. M. 2246, A. C. 1758. He endeavoured to save his brother Joseph out of the hands of his brethren. *Gen.* xxix. &c.

REVELEY, *Willey* (*Biog.*) an English architect, who died in 1799, completed the great work on Athenian Antiquities left by Mr. Stuart.

REVES, *James de* (*Biog.*) or *Revius*, a Dutch divine, was born in 1586, and died in 1658, leaving 'Belgicarum Ecclesiasticarum Doctrina et Ordo,' &c.; 'Historia Pontificum Romanorum contracta, et ad Annum 1632, continuata;' 'Daventriæ Illustratæ,' &c. 4to. 1651.

REVICKZKY, *Count Charles* (*Hist.*) a German statesman, was born in Hungary in 1737, and died in 1793, leaving an edition of the 'Odes of Hafez;' and 'A Treatise on the Turkish Tactics, &c.'

REYHER, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born at Schleusingen in 1635, and died in 1714, leaving, among other works, 'Mathesis Biblica.'

REYNEAU, *Charles Rene* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was born at Brissac in 1656, and died in 1728, leaving 'Analyse Demontrée,' 2 vols. 4to. 1708;' 'Science du Calcul des Grandeurs,' &c.

REYNER, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a puritan, was born in 1600 at Marley, in Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge, and after serving the cause of rebellion, he was ejected at the restoration, and died about 1670, leaving 'Precepts for Christian Practice,' 'A Vindication of Human Learning,' &c.

REYNOLDS, *Edward* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1599 at Southampton, educated at Oxford, and after siding with the rebellious faction which overturned both church and state, he was reconciled to the lawful government on its restoration, and died bishop of Norwich in 1676, leaving a number of religious works, which were published in one folio volume, 1658 and 1679.

Reynolds, *Sir Joshua* (*Biog.*) the most eminent painter of the English school, was born in 1723 at Plympton, in Devonshire, and died in 1792, leaving many specimens of his skill in historical and portrait painting, which have been the subjects of the highest admiration. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

REYS, *Anthony dos* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese ecclesiastic, was born at Pernes, near Santarem, in 1690, and died in 1738, leaving, besides his Latin poems, also 'Corpus Illustrium Poetarum Lusitanorum, qui Latine scripserunt,' 7 vols. 4to.

REZIN (*Bibl.*) רצין, a king of Syria, who combined with Pekah, king of Israel, to invade Judah. 2 *Kings* xv. &c.

REZON (*Bibl.*) רזון, Ῥεζὼν, son of Eliadah, who revolted from his master Hadadezer, king of Zobah, while David made war against him. 1 *Kings* xi. 23.

REZZONICO, *Anthony Joseph, Count* (*Hist.*) a marshal of the camp, and governor of the citadel of Parma, was born at Como in 1709, and died in 1785, after having acquired distinction not only as a soldier and a statesman, but also as a scholar. He wrote 'De suppositis Militaribus Stipendiis Benedicti Odeschalci,' &c. Com. 1742; 'Musarum Epinicia,' Parm. 1757; 'Disquisitiones Plinianæ,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Parm. 1763.

Rezzonico, *della Torre Gastone Count*, son of the preceding, was born at Parma about 1740, and died in 1795, leaving a number of works in prose and poetry. A complete collection of his poetical works was printed at Parma in two volumes by Bodoni.

RHA (*Geog.*) a river of Sarmatia, now the *Volga*, falling into the Caspian Sea. *Ptol.*

RHADAGISUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Goths, who was taken and killed, with many thousands of his followers, on his invasion of Italy in 405. *Oros. Hist.* l. 7, c. 26.

RHADAMANTHUS (*Myth.*) Ῥαδάμανθος, or Ῥαδάμανθυς, son of Jupiter and Europa, was born in Crete, and, after having reigned in the Cyclades, was, for his great love of justice, made king of the infernal regions.

Theog. in Gnom.

> Οὐδ' ἐι σωφροσύνην μὲν ἔχοις Ῥαδάμανθυος αὐτȣ͂,
> Πλείονα τ' ἐιδείης Αἰολίδȣ Σισύφȣ.

Hom. Odyss. l. 4, v. 564.

> Ἀλλά σ' ἐς ἠλύσιον πεδίον, καὶ πείρατα γαίης
> Ἀθανάτοι πεμψȣσιν ὅθι ξανθὸς Ῥαδάμανθος,

Virg. Æn. l. 6.

> *Gnosius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna,*
> *Castigatque auditque dolos.*

Pind. Pyth. od. 2.

> —— Ὁ δὲ Ῥαδάμανθος εὖ
> πέπραγεν, ὅτι φρενῶν
> ἔλαχε καρπὸν ἀμώμη
> -τον; οὐδ' ἀπάταισι θυμὸν
> τέρπεται ἔνδοθεν.

Plat. de Leg. l. 1; *Diod.* l. 5; *Ovid. Med.* l. 9.

RHADAMISTUS (*Hist.*) a son of Pharnasmenes, king of Iberia, who married Zenobia, and was put to death by his father A. D. 52. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 13.

RHÆTIA (*Geog.*) a country at the north of Italy, which now forms the territories of the Grisons, Tyrol, and part of Italy, was formerly divided into Rhætia *prima*, and Rhætia *secunda*. *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3.

RHAMNUS (*Geog.*) a town of Attica, famous for a temple of Amphiaraus, and a statue of the goddess Nemesis, who was thence called *Rhamnusia*. *Ovid. Trist.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 36, &c.

RHAMPSINITUS (*Hist.*) an opulent king of Egypt, who succeeded Proteus. *Herod.* l. 2.

RHAMSES (*Hist.*) a king of Egypt, supposed to be the same as Sesostris. *Plin.* l. 36; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2.

RHASCUPORIS (*Hist.*) vide *Rhescuporis*.

RHAZES (*Biog.*) an Arabian physician, otherwise called *Abubecar Mohamed*, who died in 932, at the age of 80, was the author of 'Libri Continentes;' 'Libri Decem ad Almansorem,' &c. which have all been translated from the original into Latin.

RHEA (*Myth.*) another name for the goddess Cybele.

RHEGIUM (*Bibl.*) the town of Naples, mentioned under *Geography*, where St. Paul landed in his way to Rome. *Acts* xxviii.

Rhegium (*Geog.*) a town of the Bruttii, otherwise called *Rhegium Julium*, to distinguish it from *Rhegium Lepidi*, now *Reggio*, in Naples. This town has always been subject to great earthquakes. *Cic. pro Arch.* c. 3; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14; *Justin.* l. 4; *Macrob.* l. 2.

Rhegium *Lepidi*, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, otherwise called *Forum Lepidi*, from M. Lepidus, the colleague of C. Flaminius, now *Reggio*, which was situated in the Via Æmilia. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13, ep. 7; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Cluv. Ital. Ant.* l. 1, &c.

RHEIMS (*Geog.*) or *Reims*, a town of Champagne, in France, standing on the bank of the small river Vesle, 26 m. N. N. W. Chalons sur Marne, 100 E. by N. Paris. This town, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Durocortorum Remorum*, and called in the Latin of the middle ages *Remensis Civitas*, retains some few vestiges of its antiquity; among others the remains of a triumphal arch and of an amphitheatre. Two of its gates also bear the names Porte de Ceres, and Porte de Mars. It was the scene of a sharp conflict between the French and Russians in 1814, when the latter met with a partial defeat. It is the see of an archbishop, who is the primate of the kingdom, and has been the seat of some councils and synods, as in 625, 813, 879, 893, 923, 991, 995, 1049, 1059, 1109, 1119, 1140, 1148, 1261, 1363, 1455, 1564, 1583.

RHENANUS, *Beatus* (*Biog.*) a scholar and critic, was born in 1485 at Schelestat, in Alsace, and died in 1547, leaving an edition of Tertullian's 'Opera,' fol. Basil. 1521; of 'Auctores Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Basil. 1523, 1535, and Paris, 1541; 'Maximus Tyrius,' fol. Basil.; also of Livy, Pliny, Quintius Curtius, &c.

RHENFRED, *James* (*Biog.*) an orientalist, was born in 1654 at Mulheim, in Westphalia, and died in 1712, leaving among his works 'De Antiquitate Characteris hodierni Judaici,' 4to. 1696; 'Investigatio Præfectorum et Minis-

trorum Syntagoge,' 4to. 1700; 'Dissertationum Theologico-Philologicarum de Stylo Novi Testamenti Syntagma,' &c. 4to. 1701, &c.

RHENUS (*Geog.*) now the *Rhine*, one of the largest rivers of Europe, having its source in the Rhætian Alps, which divides Germany from Gaul, was for a long time a barrier between the Romans and Germans, Julius Cæsar being the first who crossed it in extending his conquests. [Vide *Rhine*]. Virgil calls it *bicornis*.

Virg. Æn. l. 8.

Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis.

And Claudian *bifidus*.

Claudian. de Bell. Get. v. 335.

—— Te Cimbrica Tethys
Divisum bifido consumit, Rhene, meatu.

The cataract which it forms in Switzerland is also alluded to by the poets.

Claudian. de Laud. Stil. l. 1, v. 220.

—— Rhenumque minacem
Cornibus infractis adeo mitescere cogis.

Senec. in Her.

Violentus unda Tigris, aut Rhenus ferox.

Lucan. l. 1, v. 371.

Fregit et Arctoo spumantem vortice Rhenum.

Stat. Sylv. l. 1.

Non vocat Arctoas acies, Rhenumque rebellem.

Cæs. de Bell. Gall. l. 4; *Strab.* l. 4; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2, &c.

RHESCUPORIS (*Hist.*) a king of Thrace, who put his nephew Cotys to death in order to get possession of his kingdom, for which he was taken and carried to Rome by order of Tiberius, and afterwards put to death. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2.

RHESCUPORIS, a name common to some other kings of the Thracian Bosphorus.

RHESUS (*Myth.*) Ῥῆσος, a king of Thrace, who went to the Trojan war to the assistance of Priam, and was killed as he lay asleep in his camp by Diomedes and Ulysses. *Hom. Il.* l. 20; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* &c.

RHETICUS, *George Joachim* (*Biog.*) a German astronomer and mathematician, was born in 1514 at Feldkirk, in Tyrol, and died in 1576, leaving 'Narratio de Libris Revolutionum Copernici,' 4to. Dantis. 1540; besides the 'Ephemerides,' which he composed and published until 1551.

RHIANUS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet, originally a slave, who flourished 200 years before the Christian æra. *Paus.* l. 4; *Suidas*, &c.

RHINE (*Geog.*) called by the Romans *Rhenus* [vide *Rhenus*], the largest river in Europe next to the Danube and Wolga, has its source in the central part of Switzerland, and parts off in its course into four branches, namely, the Waal, the Lech, the Issel, and the Rhine, properly so called, which loses itself in the sands beyond Leyden. From its source to Mentz it is called the *Upper Rhine*, and from Mentz to Holland the *Lower Rhine*. During its course in Switzerland the scenery of the Rhine is very romantic, and below Schaffhausen it forms a cascade, which is the largest mass of waters in Europe. From Mentz to Cologne it runs through the most beautiful parts of Germany.

RHODA (*Geog.*) now *Rosas*, a sea-port in Spain, at the extremity of the Pyrenees. *Liv.* l. 34.

RHODANUS (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Narbonensis, rising in the Rhætian Alps, and falling into the Mediterranean near Marseilles, now the *Rhone*.

Hor. l. 2, od. 20.

—— me peritus
Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor.

Sil. l. 3, v. 447.

—— Tumidique minaces
Accedit Rhodani festino milite ripas.

Tibull. l. 1, el. 8.

Testis Arar, Rhodanusque celer, magnusque Garumna.

Claudian. in Ruf. l. 2.

Quos Rhodanus velox, Araris quos tardior imbit.

RHODES (*Bibl.*) Ῥόδος, the island described under *Geography*, was visited by St. Paul in his way to Jerusalem. *Acts* xxi.

RHODES (*Geog.*) an extensive island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Asia Minor, which was called by the Romans *Rhodus*. [Vide *Rhodus*] Its chief town, Rhodes, is situated Lon. 28° 12′ E. lat. 36° 26′ N.

History of Rhodes.

Rhodes, which makes a considerable figure in ancient history, fell into obscurity from the downfal of the Roman empire until it became one of the last retreats of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who rendered it famous for the stand which they made against the whole force of the Ottoman empire under Mahomet II, the conqueror of Constantinople, who, after a desperate assault in 1479, was obliged to raise the siege. Solyman the Great was more successful, but he did not make himself master of the island until after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in history, and then rather by treachery than the force of arms.

RHODIGINUS, *Ludovicus Cœlius* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, named by Scaliger the *Varro of his age*, whose proper name was *Ludovico Cœlio Richeri*, was born at Rovigo about 1450, and died in 1525. His principal work is his 'Antiquæ Lectiones,' of which he published sixteen books in folio, Venet. 1516; and four more were added after his death in the editions of Basil 1566, and Franckfort in 1666.

RHODOCUS (*Hist.*) a traitor in the army of Judas Maccabæus, who went to the camp of Antiochus Eupator to betray the counsels of his countrymen. 2 *Macc.* xiii. 21.

RHODOPE (*Geog.*) a high mountain of Thrace, extending as far as the Euxine Sea, now *Monte Argentano*. It is said to derive its name from Rhodope, a queen of the Thracians, who was changed into this mountain because she preferred herself to Juno in beauty. *Virg. Eclog.* 8, &c.; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 2; *Senec. in Herc.*; *Ovid. Met.* &c.

RHODUS (*Geog.*) Ῥόδος, an island in the Carpathian Sea, of which mention has been made under its modern name of *Rhodes*. It was 120 miles in circumference, and 20 S. Caria. Its principal cities were Rhodus, now *Rhodes*, founded about 408 years before the Christian æra, Lindus, Camisus, &c. This island is celebrated in high terms of commendation by the poets.

Hor. l. 1, od. 7.

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mitylenen.

Catul. Carm. 4.

Rhodumve nobilem, horridamve Thraciam.

It was sacred to Apollo, in honour of whom the celebrated Colossus was erected, and by whom it was so illumined, according to Solinus, that there was not a single cloudy day.

Lucan. l. 8, v. 247.

—— Gnidon inde fugit, claramque relinquit
Sole Rhodon.

Ovid. Met. l. 7.

Phœbeamque Rhodon et Ialysias Telchinas.

Stat. Sylv. l. 1.

Lumina contempto mallet Rhodos aspera Phœbo.

Manil. l. 4.

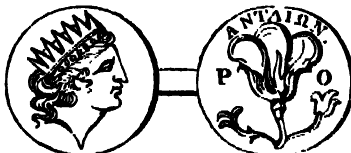
Virgine sub casta felix terrâque marique
Est Rhodus, hospitium recturi principis orbem.
Tuque domus verè Solis, cui tota sacrata es,
Cum caperes lumen magni sub Cæsare mundi.

Its name is derived by some from Rhode, the favourite of Apollo; by others ἀπὸ τῶν ῥόδων, i. e. *a rosis*; on account of the abundance of roses which grew there. It was otherwise called *Ophiusa, Telchinis, Æthrea, Asteria, Corymbia, Trinacria, &c.*

History of Rhodus.

The Rhodians were originally governed by kings, whom they exchanged for a democracy and aristocracy. Being naturally addicted to commerce, they became a very powerful state by sea, and were enabled to maintain a memorable siege against Demetrius. When Alexander made himself master of Asia, they, for a time, lost their independence, but, by means of their naval power, they were enabled to regain their importance, and to withstand all the attacks of their enemies longer than any other state, not having been subdued by the Romans before the reign of Vespasian, when the island was reduced to a Roman province. The commercial laws of the Rhodians had acquired such authority that their conquerors, the Romans, adopted them into their code, which forms the basis of maritime regulations throughout Europe to the present day. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Cic. pro Manil. Leg.*; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Vitruv.* l. 7; *Liv.* l. 27; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mel.* l. 2; *Marcell.* l. 17; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 14; *Aul. Gell.* l. 7; *Lactant. de Fal. Relig.* c. 21.

RHODUS (*Numis.*) the rose, as in the annexed figure, is a frequent type on the medals of this island, in allusion to its name, and also the head of Sol or Apollo, their tutelary deity, as on the reverse. They also honoured Ceres, Jupiter, and Juno on their medals; inscription—ΡΟΔΙΟΝ.—ΡΟΔΙΩΝ. This island struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of M. Antony, Tiberius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Antoninus, M. Aurelius, Commodus, and Caracalla.



RHUNKENIUS, *David* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born in 1723 at Stolpe, in Pomerania, and died in 1798, leaving an edition of Rutilius Lupus, and Velleius Paterculus, &c.

RIBADANEYRA, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Toledo in 1527, and died in 1611, leaving 'De Vitâ S. Patris Ignatii, &c.;' 'De la Scisma de Ingalaterra,' &c.

RIBBLESDALE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of *Lister* [vide *Lister*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, on a fess *sable*, three mullets *or*.

Crest. A buck's head parti per fess *proper* and *or*, with a crescent on it.

Supporters. — — — —

Motto. "Retinens vestigia famæ."

RIBLAH (*Bibl.*) רבלה, a city of Syria, in the country of Emath. *Isai.* xiii. &c.

RICARDO, *David* (*Biog.*) a political economist, who distinguished himself in his capacity of member of the House of Commons, and died in 1823, in the 56th year of his age. He was the author of 'Principles of Political Economy and Taxation.'

RICAUT, *Sir Paul* (*Hist.*) or *Rycaut*, an English statesman and traveller, was born in London, educated at Cambridge, attended the earl of Winchelsea as secretary to his embassy to the Ottoman Porte, was made by Charles II consul for the English nation at Smyrna, and was constituted in 1685 one of the Privy Council of Ireland, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, which offices he held until the revolution, when he was appointed by king William his resident with the Hans Towns; and filling this office for ten years with great satisfaction, he returned to England, and died in 1700, leaving among his works, as an author, 'The present State of the Ottoman Empire,' fol. London, 1670, and 8vo. 1675; 'The Capitulations, Articles of Peace, &c. concluded between England and the Porte,' &c. 1672; 'The present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches,' &c. 8vo. 1679; Knolles' 'History of the Turks' continued; Platina's 'Lives of the Popes' continued, &c.

RICCATI, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and Ex-Jesuit, was born at Castel Franco, in the territory of Treviso, in 1707, and died in 1775, leaving a number of works, which were so much esteemed that a gold medal was struck in honour of him.

RICCI, *Matthew* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit, and missionary to China, of a good family of Macerata, was born in 1552, and died in 1610, after having erected a church at Pekin. He left some memoirs respecting China, which have been made use of by Father Frigault in his history of that vast empire.

RICCI (*Biog.*) vide *Crinitus*.

RICCIARELLI (*Biog.*) vide *Volterra*.

RICCIOLI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, astronomer, and mathematician, was born in 1598 at Ferrara, and died in 1671, leaving 'Almagestum Novum, Astronomiam veterem novamque complectens,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Bonon. 1651; 'Astronomia Reformata,' fol. ibid. 1665; 'Chronologia Reformata,' fol. 1669.

RICE (*Her.*) the family name of baron Dynevor, whose ancestor in the female line was William, the first earl of Talbot, who received the barony of Dynevor in 1780, with remainder to his female issue.

RICCOBONI, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a comic actor and writer, was born in 1674 at Modena, and died in 1753, after having distinguished himself as the best actor on the Italian stage. Besides his dramatic pieces he wrote 'Pensées sur la Declamation,' &c.

RICH (*Her.*) the name of a family in Hampshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1791 on sir Charles Bostock Rich; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a chevron *erminois*, between three crosses bottony *or*.

Crest. A wyvern with wings expanded *argent*.

RICHARD (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of England.

RICHARD I, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his father, Henry II, in 1189, and died in 1199, from the shot of an arrow, as he was besieging Chalus, a place in Limousin. After having distinguished himself in the Holy Land as one of the most formidable antagonists to Saladin, he was taken prisoner on his return by Leopold, duke of Austria, and delivered to the emperor Henry, his enemy, who doomed him to a rigorous captivity; but his place of confinement being discovered by the fidelity of his friend Blondell, he was for a large ransom restored to his subjects, when he was crowned a-fresh. [Vide Plate II]

RICHARD II, son of Edward the Black Prince, was born in 1366, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III, in 1377, and was murdered in 1400, in Pontefract Castle, after a turbulent reign, in which he was deposed by his rebellious subjects, at the head of whom was Henry, duke of Lancaster, his cousin, who succeeded him under the title of Henry IV. This unhappy prince killed four of his assassins, but was at length overpowered by numbers. [Vide Plate II]

RICHARD III, duke of Gloucester, and brother of Edward IV, caused his two infant nephews, Edward V, and Richard, duke of York, to be murdered in the Tower, and then procured his nomination to the crown in 1483, which he lost

with his life at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, while fighting with desperate courage against his rival Henry, earl of Richmond, who afterwards succeeded under the title of Henry VII. [Vide Plate II]

RICHARD, the name of two dukes of Normandy.

RICHARD I, surnamed the *Fearless*, succeeded his father William in 942, and died in 996.

RICHARD II, succeeded his father Richard I, and died in 1027.

RICHARD (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, sometimes called *Fitz-Ralph*, or *Armachanus*, is supposed to have been born in Devonshire, was educated at Oxford, and after various preferments was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, and died in 1360, not without suspicion of poison, from the opposition which he through life made to the Order of Mendicant Friars. He left some sermons, and also a treatise entitled 'Defensio Curatorum adversus Fratres Mendicantes,' Paris. 1496.' He is also said to have translated the Bible into the Irish.

RICHARD *of Cirencester* (*Biog.*) an English historian, so named from his birth-place, who died in 1401, was the author of 'Historia ab Hengista ad Ann. 1348,' the first part of which is preserved in the Library at Cambridge, and the second part is probably in MS. in the Library of the Royal Society. The Library of Benet College, Cambridge, has 'Epitome Chronic. Ri. Cor. West. Lib. I;' besides some theological writings, which are also preserved; but his principal work is his treatise 'De Situ Britanniæ,' which was first published by Dr. Stukeley, and afterwards by professor Bertram, at Copenhagen, with Gildas and Nennius, under the title of 'Britannicarum Gentium Historiæ Scriptores tres, Ricardus Corinensis, Gildas Badonicus, Nennius Banchorensis,' &c. 8vo 1757; and a new edition, with an English translation, was published at London in 1809.

RICHARDSON, *John* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, and a native of Chester, was promoted to the see of Ardagh in 1633, and died in 1654, leaving several theological works.

RICHARDSON, *Jonathan* (*Biog.*) a painter, and a writer on the art of painting, was born about 1665, and died in 1745, after having been, for many years previous to his retiring from business, at the head of portrait painters in England. He wrote an 'Essay on the whole Art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting;' 'An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur;' 'An Account of some Statues, Bas-reliefs,' &c.; 'Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost, with the Life of the Author;' most of which things he published in conjunction with his son; after whose death was published, in 1776, 'Richardsoniana, or, occasional Reflections on the Moral Nature of Man,' &c.

RICHARDSON, *Samuel*, the novelist, was born in 1689 in Devonshire, and died in 1761, leaving, besides his well-known novels of Pamela, Clarissa Harlow, and Sir Charles Grandison, 'The Negotiations of Thomas Roe, in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte,' &c. fol. 1740, &c.; 'The Correspondence of Samuel Richardson,' &c. in 6 vols. 8vo. published in 1804, with a Life by Mrs. Barbauld. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

RICHARDSON, *William*, an English divine, was born in 1698 at Wilhamstead, and died in 1775, leaving a new edition of 'Godwin's Lives of the Bishops,' with a continuation to the time of publication.

RICHARDSON, *Joseph*, a poet, and native of Hexham, in Northumberland, who was educated at Cambridge, and studied law at the Middle Temple, died in 1803, leaving the Rolliad, and some other pieces of poetry.

RICHARDSON, *William*, a Scotch writer, who studied at Glasgow, and died in 1814, was the author of 'Essays on the Dramatic Characters of Shakspeare.'

RICHELET, *Cæsar Peter* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1631 at Chiminon, in Champagne, and died in 1698, leaving 'La Versification Françoise,' &c. 1671; 'Dictionaire Françoise,' &c. 4to. Lyons, 1680; and reprinted several times since, particularly in 2 vols. fol. Lyons, &c.; 'Histoire de la Florida,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1707, 1709, &c. translated from the Spanish of Garcilasso de la Vega.

RICHELIEU, *Armand du Plessis* (*Hist.*) a cardinal, and minister of France, the third son of Francis du Plessis, Seigneur de Richelieu, was born in 1585 at Paris; admitted into the Sorbonne at the age of 22; was consecrated bishop of Lucon in 1607; and on his return was appointed by Mary de Medicis, then regent, her grand almoner. He obtained a cardinal's hat in 1620, from pope Gregory XV, in consequence of his bringing about a reconciliation between the king and queen. This elevation was quickly succeeded by his appointment as Prime Minister, which post he filled with great eclat until his death in 1642. [Vide Plate VIII] He left among his works, as an author, 'Les principaux Points de la Foi Catholique défendus contre l'Ecrit adressé au Roi par les quatres Ministres de Charenton,' 8vo. Poitiers, 1617, &c. and several times reprinted; 'Instruction du Chrétien,' 8vo. Poitiers, 1621; 'Memoire du Cardinal de Richelieu,' 12mo. 1650; 'Traité qui contient la Methode la plus facile, &c. et la plus assurée pour converter ceux qui se sont separés de l'Eglise,' fol. 1651, 1657, and 1663; 'Testament Politique,' &c. 12mo. 1687, &c.

RICHER, *Peter de Belleval* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist, was born in 1558 at Chalons, in Champagne, and died in 1623, leaving a Catalogue of the Garden of Montpellier, and a Treatise on the Native Plants of Languedoc.

RICHER, *Edmund*, a French divine, was born in 1560 at Chaource, in the diocese of Langres, and died in 1631, leaving a treatise 'De la Puissance Ecclésiastique et Politique,' in which he opposed the pretensions of the Holy See, and was in consequence removed from his office of Syndic, and imprisoned until he made a recantation. He likewise wrote 'Histoire des Conciles Generaux,' &c.

RICHMOND, *Earl of* (*Hist.*) vide *Henry VII.*

RICHMOND and LENNOX, *James, Duke of*, the distinguished loyalist, who, by Clarendon, is mostly called duke of Richmond only. [Vide *Lennox*, and Plate VIII]

RICHMOND, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title conferred on Ludovick, second duke of Lennox, which became extinct in 1672. This title was revived in 1675 in the person of Charles Lennox, natural son of Charles II, by the duchess of Portsmouth. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Lennox, duke of Richmond, earl of March, and baron Settrington in England; duke of Lennox, earl of Darnley, and baron Methuen of Torbolton in Scotland; and duke of Aubigny in France.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth the arms of France and England; second those of Scotland, and third those of Ireland (being the arms of Charles II), the whole within a bordure compone *argent* and *gules*, the first charged with verdoy of roses of the second, and seeded *proper;* over all in an escutcheon the arms of Aubigny, viz. *gules*, three oval buckles *or*.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant guardant *or*, crowned with a ducal coronet *gules*, and gorged with a collar *gobone*, charged as the border in the coat.

Supporters. On the dexter side an unicorn *argent*, armed, crested, and hoofed *or;* on the sinister, an antelope *argent*, armed, maned, and hoofed, as the dexter. Each supporter gorged as the crest.

Motto. "En la rose je fleurie."

RICIUS, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a German Jew and scholar of the 16th century, who wrote 'De Cœlesti Agricultura,' fol. Basil. 1587; 'Talmudica Commentariola,' 4to. August. &c.

RIDER, *John* (*Biog.*) an Irish prelate, was born about 1562 at Carrington, in Cheshire, educated at Oxford, and died in

1632, bishop of Killaloe, leaving 'A Dictionary, English and Latin, and Latin and English,' 4to. Oxon. 1589, one of the first of the kind; 'Claim of Antiquity in Behalf of the Protestant Religion.'

RIDDELL (*Her.*) or *Ridel*, a family which, on the score of antiquity, has been outdone by few, deriving their descent from Wulgrinus, a kinsman of Charles the Bald, by whom he was created earl of Angoulesme and Perigord. The first who assumed the name of Ridel was Gilfridus II, who took it in honour of his mother; from him descended sir James Ridel, who was created a baronet in 1778. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. First *or*, three piles in point *gules*, surmounted by a bend dexter *azure*, for Riddell; second grand quarter for the arms of the ancient earls of Angoulesme and Perigord, &c.; third grand quarter, first and fourth for Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, second and third for Robert de Buci; fourth grand quarter, wavy of six *or* and *gules* for Basset, &c.

Crest. A hand issuing from an earl of France's coronet, holding a baton, all *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a female representing agriculture; on the sinister side, a warrior representing honour.

Motto. "Utile et dulce." Over the crest, "De Apulia."

RIDLEY, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) a prelate and reformer, descended from an ancient family of Northumberland, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was entered of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, about 1518, and after various preferments was promoted to the see of Rochester in 1547, from which he was translated to that of London in 1549. On the death of Edward VI he was earnest in his attempts to set lady Jane Grey on the throne; but on the failure of this scheme he was committed to the Tower, and being condemned to death for heresy, he was executed in 1555. [Vide Plate XIX] He left many works of a controversial nature.

Ridley (*Her.*) the name of a family of long standing in Northumberland, where they possessed extensive estates. Of this family was bishop Ridley above-mentioned, and sir Matthew White Ridley, who was created a baronet in 1756; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, on a chevron between three falcons *argent*, as many pellets for Ridley; second and third *argent*, three cocks' heads erased *sable*, combed and wattled *gules*, for White.

Crest. A bull passant, the tail turned over the back *gules*.

Motto on the Crest. "Constans Fidei."

Ridley, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a civilian, and native of Ely, who died in 1629, was the author of 'View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law,' 8vo.

Ridley, *James*, a collateral descendant of bishop Ridley, who died in 1765, was the author of 'Tales of the Genii,' and some other things.

RIENZI, *Nicholas Gabrini di* (*Hist.*) a revolutionary demagogue at Rome, who was the son of a vintner, set himself up as a sovereign, under the name of a tribune; but after amusing the people with the promise of restoring the Roman commonwealth to its pristine state, and enjoying his illgotten power for six months, he was stabbed in a popular tumult in 1354.

RIEZ (*Geog.*) a town of Provence, in France, in the modern department of the Alps, situated on the river Colostre, 23 miles S. by W. Digne, and 40 N. E. Aix. This town, which is of some antiquity, is called in Latin *Regus*, *Regensis Civitas*, *Albecum Regorum*, and by Gregory of Tours, *Regium*. It was an episcopal city, and some councils were held here, namely, in 439, 1285, and 1337.

RIGA (*Geog.*) a city of European Russia, and capital of Livonia, situated in a large plain on the Dwina, 285 m. W. S. W. St. Petersburgh, and 235 S. S. E. Stockholm. Lon. 24° 7′ E., lat. 56° 5′ N. This town has suffered at different times by fire and sieges. In 1656 it sustained a siege from the Russians; in 1700 from the Poles; in 1791 from the Russians; and in 1812 from the French, when the suburbs were burned.

RIGALTIUS (*Biog.*) or *Rigault*, *Nicholas*, a classical editor, was born in 1577 at Paris, and died in 1654, leaving specimens of his critical skill in editions of 'Minutius Felix,' 'Phœdrus,' 'Martial,' 'Rei Accipitrariæ Scriptores,' 'Rei Agrariæ Scriptores,' 'Cyprian,' 'Tertullian,' &c.

RIGAUD, *Hyacinthe* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Perpignan in 1663, and died in 1743, after having obtained the appellation of the Vandyke of France. Louis XV conferred on him the Order of St. Michael.

RIGHTWISE (*Biog.*) or *Ritwyse*, a Latin poet, and native of Norfolk, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1532, was the author of 'Dido,' a Latin tragedy.

RILEY, *John* (*Biog.*) an English artist, was born in 1646 in London, and died in 1691, leaving a good reputation as a portrait painter.

RIMMON (*Bibl.*) רימון, an idol of Damascus, of which Naaman, the Syrian, makes mention to the prophet Elisha. 2 *Kings* v. 18.

RINGELBERGIUS, *Joachim Fortius* (*Biog.*) in German *Storck*, a mathematician of Antwerp, who died about 1536, left several mathematical treatises, which were published collectively at Leyden in 1531.

RINGGLI, *Gotthard* (*Biog.*) a Swiss artist, was born in 1575 at Zurich, and died in 1635, leaving, among the best specimens of his art, designs of our Saviour's Burial, Susannah with the Elders, &c.

RINUCCINI, *Ottavio* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of Florence, who died in 1621, was the editor of several works, a collection of which was published in 4to. Florence, 1622.

RIOLAN, *John* (*Biog.*) a French physician, and native of Amiens, who died in 1606, was the author of several works, which were published collectively under the title of 'Opera Omnia,' Paris. 1610.

Riolan, *John*, son of the preceding, and a distinguished anatomist, was born in 1577, and died in 1657, leaving, 1. 'Comparatio veteris Medicinæ cum nova,' &c. 1605. 2. 'Anatomia Corporis Humani,' 1610. 3. 'Osteologia ex Veterum et Recentiorum Præceptis descripta,' 1614. 4. 'Anatomica, seu Anthropographia,' 1618. 5. 'Enchiridium Anatomicum,' &c. 1648. 6. 'Opuscula Anatomica nova,' Lond. 1649, &c.

RIPHATH (*Bibl.*) ריפת, second son of Gomer, and grandson of Japheth, *Gen.* x.; he is called *Diphath*, 1 *Chron.* i. 6.

RIPLEY, *George* (*Biog.*) or *Gregory*, a chemist and poet in the time of Henry VII, who wrote 'Compound of Alchemie,' in octave metre, published in 1471, and dedicated to Edward IV.

RIPPERDA, *John William*, *Baron de* (*Hist.*) the descendant of a noble family in Groningen, who, being sent by the Dutch on a mission into Spain, insinuated himself into the favour of Philip V, and rose to the post of Prime Minister, which he however soon after lost, and was thrown into prison; but escaping thence in 1728 he went successively to Portugal, England, Holland, and Morocco, in which latter kingdom he experienced the same vicissitude of good and bad fortune as in Spain; but escaping a second time from his imprisonment, he retired to Tetuan, where he died in 1737.

RISDON, *Tristram* (*Biog.*) an English topographer, who died in 1640, published 'The Chorographical Description, or Survey of the County of Devon,' &c.

RITSON, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a poetical critic and editor, was born in 1752 at Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, and died in 1803, leaving 'Cursory Criticisms,' &c.

on Mr. Malone's Edition of Shakspeare;' A select Collection of English Songs; Ancient Songs, from the Time of Henry III to the Revolution; A Volume of Pieces of ancient popular Poetry; 'The English Anthology;' Robin Hood, or a Collection of all the ancient Poems, Songs, and Ballads now extant respecting this celebrated Outlaw; A Collection of Scotch Songs; Ancient English metrical Romances, &c.

RIVAROL, *Anthony de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1757 at Bagnols, in Languedoc, and died in 1801, leaving 'Discours sur l'Universalité de la Langue Françoise;' 'Lettres à la Noblesse Françoise;' 'Petit Almanach des grands Hommes,' &c.

RIVE, *John Joseph* (*Biog.*) a bibliographer, was born at Apt in 1730, and ended a turbulent life at Marseilles in 1792, leaving 'La Chasse aux Bibliographes,' &c. 2 vols.; 'Eclaircissemens sur l'Invention des Cartes à Jouer,' &c.

RIVERS, *Anthony Wydeville, Earl of* (*Hist.*) maternal uncle to Edward V, being entrusted with the care of this young prince, was seized by the duke of Gloucester, and put to death in Pomfret Castle preparatory to the murder of his young charge. He was an accomplished nobleman, under whose patronage printing was introduced into England.

Rivers, *Earl* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1626 on sir Thomas Savage, of an ancient Cheshire family, which became extinct at the death of the fifth earl in 1728. Richard Savage, the poet, is supposed to have been the natural son of the fourth earl.

Rivers, *Lord*, one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Pitt [vide *Pitt*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Pitt, baron Rivers, of Strathfield Say, co. Southampton, and baron Rivers, of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester.

Arms. *Sable*, a fess checky *argent* and *azure* between three bezants.

Crest. On a wreath, a stork close *argent*, beaked and membered *or*.

Supporters. The dexter, a falcon with wings displayed *or*, fessed and belled *gules*; the sinister, an unicorn *argent*.

Motto. "Æquam servare mentem."

Rivers, anciently written *Ripariis* and *Riveries*, a family of Chafford, in Kent, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet conferred in 1621 on sir John Rivers; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, two bars dancette *or*, in chief three bezants; quartering as an augmentation *azure*, on a fess engrailed between three swans *argent*, a bar *gules*, charged with three roses of the second.

Crest. On a wreath, a bull at gaze *argent*, horns and hoofs and point of the tail *or*, charged with a collar and chain of the same.

Motto. "Secus rivos aquarum."

RIVERSDALE, *Baron* (*Her.*) of Rathcormac, co. Cork; the title enjoyed by the family of Tonson. [Vide *Tonson*]

RIVINUS, *Augustus Quirinus* (*Biog.*) a botanist and physician, was born in 1652 at Leipzig, and died in 1723, leaving 'Introductio generalis in Rem Herbariam,' fol. Lips. 1690; 'Ordo Plantarum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Lips. 1690, 1691; in which he unfolds his peculiar system of botany; 'Censura Medicamentorum Officinalium,' Lips. 1701; 'Manuductio ad Chemiam,' 8vo. Norib. 1718.

RIZPAH (*Bibl.*) רצפה, daughter of Aiah, concubine to king Saul, of whom Abner became enamoured after the king's death. 2 *Sam.* iii. 7.

RIZZIO, *David* (*Hist.*) or *Riccio*, a musician of unhappy celebrity, and a native of Turin, is supposed to have gone to Scotland about 1564 in the suit of the count de Merezzo, ambassador from Savoy. Being chosen to perform the bass part in the queen's choir, he gradually crept into her favour, and was chosen her secretary, in which capacity he conducted himself with such arrogance that he provoked the indignation of the whole court, and the jealousy of the young king Henry, who, at the head of some of the nobles, dispatched him in the queen's presence with 56 wounds.

ROBERT (*Hist.*) the name of some emperors, kings, &c.

Emperors of this Name.

Robert *de Courtenay*, one of the French emperors of Constantinople, succeeded his father Peter in 1218, and died in 1228, after a weak reign, in which the two kingdoms of Trebizonde and Thessalonica were established.



Robert, surnamed the *Little*, was elected emperor of the West in the place of Wenceslaus, who was deposed, and died in 1410. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

Kings of France.

Robert, son of Robert the Brave, a duke of France, and brother of Eudes, caused himself to be proclaimed king in 922 in opposition to Charles the Simple, by whom he was killed in battle the next year.



Robert, surnamed the *Devout* and the *Wise*, the son of Hugh Capet, was crowned at Orleans in 988 in the lifetime of his father, succeeded him in 997, and died in 1031. The effigy of this prince is given as in the annexed figure.

Kings of Scotland.

Robert Bruce, or *Robert I*, vide *Bruce*.

Robert II, succeeded David II, and died after a reign of 19 or 20 years in 1390.

Robert III, succeeded his father Robert II, and died after a reign of 16 years of grief, it is said, on account of the capture of his son, James I, by the English.

Other Princes.

Robert, surnamed the *Bold*, a duke and marquis of France, and ancestor to the third race of French kings, descended from Childebrand, the son of Pepin. He was one of the greatest captains of his age, gaining many signal advantages over the Normans and Bretons, and died fighting against the former in 866 or 867.

Robert, the name of several dukes of Normandy.

Robert I, who before his baptism was called *Rollo* or *Raoul*, was a chief of the Danes and Normans, to whom, in consequence of their frequent incursions, Charles the Simple ceded a part of ancient Neustria, afterwards called *Normandy*. This Robert, the first duke, died in 917 or 920.

Robert II, son of Richard II, succeeded his eldest brother, Richard III, and died in 1035 at Nice on his return from the Holy Land, whither he had made a pilgrimage. He was the father of William the Conqueror.

Robert III, surnamed *Curthose*, from the shortness of his legs, eldest son of William the Conqueror, obtained the dukedom of Normandy for his inheritance; his second brother, William Rufus, succeeded to the throne of England; but at the death of the latter, he attempted, by force of arms, to recover his rightful possession, which had been seized by his brother Henry during his absence in the Holy Land, but was taken prisoner, and suffered to linger in captivity until his death in 1134.

Robert, the name of two dukes of Burgundy.

Robert I, son of king Robert, was killed by an accident in 1075, after having killed his father-in-law.

Robert II, served Philip the Fair in his wars with the Flemish, and died in 1305.

Robert, the name of several counts of Dreux.

Robert I *of France*, surnamed the *Great*, fifth son of Louis VI, engaged in the crusade in 1147; and, after assisting his brother against the English in 1188, he died the same year. He built the Church of St. Thomas at Paris.

Robert II, was at the siege of Acre in 1191, assisted his cousin, Philip Augustus, against the English at the siege of Rouen in 1204, and at the battle of Bouvines in 1214, and died in 1219.

Robert III, who was early engaged against the English, was taken in 1214 after the battle of Bouvines, and died in 1233.

Robert, the name of some counts of Artois.

Robert I, third son of Louis VIII, accompanied his brother S. Louis to the Holy Land, where, after performing prodigies of valour, he was killed in 1250.

Robert II, surnamed the *Good*, was killed in battle fighting against the Flemish in 1302, after having been engaged in all the wars of that time.

Robert, *Duke of Gloucester*, natural son of Henry I, king of England, was no less distinguished by his erudition than his valour, and died in 1140.

ROBERTS (*Her.*) the name of a family of Brightfieldstown, in the county of Cork, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet conferred in 1809 on sir Thomas Roberts; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Azure, on a chevron *azure*, cottized *or*, three mullets of six points *sable*.

Crest. On a mount *vert*, an eagle displayed *azure*, wreathed round the neck with ivy *proper*.

Roberts, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a puritan, was born in 1609 at Aslake, in Yorkshire, and, after being educated at Oxford, sided with the rebels, by whom he was put in the place of Ephraim Udal, a loyal minister of St. Augustine's, Watling-street. He however conformed at the restoration to the established order of things, and died in 1675, leaving, among his works 'Clavis Bibliorum,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1649, and reprinted afterwards in 4to.

ROBERTSON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine and grammarian, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at Oxford, and died about 1560, after having proceeded so far with the reformers as to be associated with them in forming the new Liturgy, or Common Prayer. He was made dean of Durham in the reign of queen Mary, but refused a bishopric. Among his works, as an author, are his 'Annotationes in Lib. Gulielmi Lilii de Lat. Nom. Generibus,' 4to. Basil. 1532.

Robertson, *William*, a grammarian, and native of Scotland, who died about 1690, was the author of 'First and Second Gates to the Holy Tongue,' 1653; 'Key to the Hebrew Bible,' &c.

Robertson, *William*, an historian and native of Scotland, was born in 1721 at Borthwick, in the county of Mid Lothian, and died in 1793, leaving his well known works on the History of Scotland, the History of the Emperor Charles V, and that of America. [Vide Plate XXVI.]

Robertson, *Joseph*, an English divine, was born at Knipe, in Westmoreland, in 1726, and died in 1802, leaving 'The Parian Chronicle, or the Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles;' 'An Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature,' &c.

ROBERVAL, *Giles Personne de* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was born in 1602 at Roberval, in the diocese of Beauvais, and died in 1675, leaving 'Traité de Mechanique;' 'Aristarchus Samius;' besides several treatises inserted in the Memoirs of the French Academy.

ROBESPIERE, *Maximilian Isidore* (*Hist.*) a sanguinary demagogue of obscure origin, was born at Arras in 1759, and having obtained a seat in the National Convention at the commencement of the French revolution, he pursued his career of ambition by the sacrifice of every one who interfered with his projects; but having finally roused a party against himself, he fell in 1794 by the guillotine, which he had never ceased to employ against others from the moment of his elevation.

ROBINS (*Biog.*) or *Robyns*, *John*, an English mathematician, and native of Staffordshire, in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and queen Mary, wrote 'De Culmine Fixarum Stellarum,' &c.; 'De Ortu et Occasu Stellarum;' 'Annotationes Astrologicæ,' &c. which, with other things in MS. are in the Bodleian Library, or the British Museum.

Robins, *Benjamin*, another mathematician, was born at Bath, in Somersetshire, in 1707, and died in 1751, leaving, among his works, 'New Principles of Gunnery.'

ROBINSON, *John* (*Hist.*) an English prelate and statesman, was born in 1650 at Cleasby, in Yorkshire, educated at Oriel College, Oxford, to which he was a liberal benefactor; and, after having acted as ambassador in Sweden, he was in 1710 preferred to the see of Bristol, then chosen a Privy Counsellor, and sent by queen Anne as one of her Plenipotentiaries at the memorable treaty of Utrecht. In 1714 he was translated to the see of London, where he died in 1723.

Robinson, *Sir Thomas*, vide *Grantham*.

Robinson, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Armagh, and lord Rokeby, was born in 1709, educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, promoted in 1751 to the see of Killala, translated in 1759 to the united sees of Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1761 to Kildare, and in 1765 to the primacy of Armagh. In 1787 he was nominated one of the lords justices of Ireland, and died in 1794, after having been a most munificent benefactor to the see of Armagh, where he built four churches and other public edifices for the benefit and ornament of the city of Armagh.

Robinson (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy the peerage. The family which enjoys the English peerage, by the title of lord Grantham, baron Grantham, in Lincolnshire, was first ennobled in 1765 in the person of sir Thomas Robinson above-mentioned. But the Robinsons of Rokeby, who enjoy the Irish peerage, received this honour in 1777, when sir Richard Robinson, bart. was created lord Rokeby, baron Rokeby, of Armagh.

Robinson, the name of a family of Yorkshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Vert, a buck trippant *or*, collared and lined *vert*.

Robinson, *Hugh* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of the Isle of Anglesea, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1655, was the author of 'Annalium Mundi,' &c. fol. 1677.

Robinson, *Anastasia*, an accomplished musical performer, who, after having been engaged at the Opera for some time, was at length induced to quit the stage in order to be married to the celebrated earl of Peterborough, which marriage was not openly acknowledged until just before his death, when he made the declaration in the presence of his nearest relations, whom he had assembled round his dying bed with that intent. She died in 1750, fifteen years after her lord, whose 'Memoirs,' written by himself, she thought proper, for the sake of his honour, to destroy in order to prevent their publication.

Robinson, *Robert*, a baptist preacher, was born in 1735 at Swaffham, in Norfolk, and died in 1790, leaving, among other things, 'The History of Baptism.'

Robinson, *Mary*, a female writer and performer, who was born in 1758, and died in 1800, was the author of 'Poems,' 2 vols.; 'Lyrical Tales;' 'Memoirs of her own Life,' &c. She was at one time well known to the public by the name

of 'Perdita,' from the part so called in the Winter's Tale, in which she attracted most notice.

ROBINSON, *Thomas*, an English divine, was born at Wakefield in 1749, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1813 rector of St. Mary, in Leicester, which living he had held for upwards of thirty years. He published 'Scripture Characters,' 4 vols. 8vo.; 'The Christian System unfolded,' 3 vols. 8vo.; Sermons and Tracts, &c.

ROBISON, *John* (*Biog.*) a natural philosopher and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1739 at Boghall, in the county of Stirling, and died in 1805, leaving 'Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe,' &c. 1798; 'Elements of Mechanical Philosophy.'

ROBORTELLO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian critic, was born at Udina in 1516, and died in 1567, leaving 'De Vita et Victu Populi Romani sub Imperatoribus,' fol. 1559; besides notes on the Classic Poets.

ROCABERTI, *John Thomas de* (*Biog.*) a general of the Dominicans, and a native of Catalonia, was born about 1624, and died in 1699, leaving 'De Romani Pontificis Autoritate,' 3 vols. fol.

ROCCA, *Angelus* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic, was born in 1545 at Rocca Contrata, in the Marche of Ancona, and died in 1620, leaving 'Bibliotheca Vaticana;' 'Bibliotheca Theologica,' &c.

ROCHEFOCAULT, *Francis, Duke of* (*Hist.*) Prince of Marsillac and Governor of Poitou, was born in 1613, and died in 1680, after having distinguished himself by his valour as a soldier, and his writings as an author; the principal of which were his 'Maximes' and 'Memoires de la Régence de la Reine Anne d'Autriche.' [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

ROCHELLE, *la* (*Geog.*) a seaport of France, in the country of Aunis, capital of the department of the Lower Charente, situated in a plain at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic, 78 miles S. Nantes, and 335 S. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 9′ W. lat. 46° 9′ N.

History of La Rochelle.

La Rochelle, called by the Latins *Rupella Santonum*, or simply *Rupella*, was once a considerable place, which was fortified to oppose the incursions of the Normans. It was for some time in the possession of the English prior to 1224, when it was retaken by the French, and became in the 16th century a rendezvous for the Protestants, on whose account it was besieged several times by the Catholics, and finally taken in 1637 by Louis XIII after a memorable siege of 13 months, during which cardinal Richelieu, in order to exclude supplies, caused the construction of an immense mole across the roadstead above a mile and a half in length. The remains of this mole are still visible, although the fortifications were razed on that occasion, and were re-erected under Louis XIV such as they are at present. This town was the birthplace of the naturalist Reaumur.

ROCHESTER, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1644 on Henry Wilmot, viscount Wilmot, of Ireland, whose son John, the second earl, was the poet mentioned under *Biography*. The title became extinct at the death of his son Charles, the third earl.

ROCHESTER, *John, second Earl of* (*Biog.*) a poet and a libertine, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1648, and died at the age of 31, distinguished for his wit, his vices, and his repentance. He is now remembered by his writings, which have given him a place among the British Poets. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

ROCHESTER (*Geog.*) an ancient, though now inconsiderable, city of Kent, in England, situated on the Medway, 27 m. N. W. Canterbury, and 29 S. E. London. Lon. 36° E. lat. 51° 23′ N.

History of Rochester.

Rochester, called in Latin *Roffa*, is said to have been originally founded by the ancient Britons, and in the time of the Romans became one of their military stations; but it did not acquire any celebrity until more than a century after the arrival of the Saxons, and its subsequent prosperity was much retarded by the ravages of the Danes. It is called by Bede the *Castle of the Kentishmen*, but the present castle was one of those founded by William the Conqueror, which was entrusted to the charge of Odo, bishop of Baieux; but he rebelling against William Rufus, was besieged in this castle, and afterwards banished the kingdom, when bishop Gundulph was enjoined to repair the castle, who not only rebuilt the walls, but laid the foundation of the great square tower or keep, which yet perpetuates his name. It afterwards underwent further repairs in the reign of Edward IV. Henry III rebuilt the city walls, and invested it with a deep fosse; and in 1251 he held here a grand tournament, which was attended by a vast concourse of foreign nobility. Rochester suffered much during the wars of York and Lancaster, but was twice visited by Henry VIII; namely, once in his interview with the emperor Charles V, and again on his meeting with Anne of Cleves. Queen Elizabeth lodged a week in this city, which was the first that publicly received Charles II at the restoration. It has been frequently visited by the plague, particularly in 1665.

Ecclesiastical History of Rochester.

The see of Rochester was established, and a church built, as early as the year 600 by Ethelbert, king of Kent, who at the same time attached to the church a priory for secular canons, and dedicated it to St. Andrew. The first prelate was Justus, who had been sent from Rome to assist in the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, and was installed by St. Augustine, the Apostle of Britain. Since that period the see of Rochester has been held by 94 prelates in succession, many of whom were eminent for their talents, their piety, and their learning.

ROCKINGHAM, *Charles, second Marquis of* (*Hist.*) a statesman of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, for a short time took a lead in the administration formed in 1782, on the resignation of lord North, when he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, having for his colleagues the earl of Shelburne and Mr. Fox, Secretaries of State, lord Camden, President of the Council, and duke of Grafton, Privy Seal, but, on his death in July of the same year, Mr. Fox and several of his friends resigned, leaving lord Shelburne as successor to the deceased marquis.

ROCKINGHAM, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1746 on Thomas Wentworth, earl of Malton, viscount Higham, and lord Rockingham, which became extinct in 1782, at the death of Charles Watson Wentworth, the second marquis above-mentioned.

ROCKSAVAGE, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Cholmondeley.

RODEN, *Earl* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Jocelyn [vide *Jocelyn*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Jocelyn, earl Roden, viscount Jocelyn, and baron Newport.

Arms. *Azure*, a circular wreath *argent* and *sable*, with four hawks' bells joined thereto in quadrature, or towards the centre of the escutcheon *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a falcon's head à la guise *proper*, with a golden bell.

Supporters. Two falcons *proper*, belled *or*.

Motto. "Faire mon devoir."



RODERIC (*Hist.*) last king of the Visigoths in Spain, seized the kingdom in 710 from Vitiga, the rightful sovereign, but the sons of the latter having invited the Moors into Spain, the usurper was killed in 713. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

RODERIC *of Toledo* (*Ecc.*) or *Rodericus Ximenius*, archbishop of Toledo, was raised to this see in 1243, and died in 1247, on his return from the general council of Lyons. He wrote a History of Spain, which was published in the collection of Spanish historians, with notes by Andrew Schottus.

RODNEY, *George Brydges, Lord* (*Hist.*) a celebrated naval commander, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1717, and, having entered early into the navy, he rose by his extraordinary merit to the highest rank in the service, and died in 1792, after having given a severe blow to the three continental powers of France, Spain, and Holland, taken an admiral of each nation, added twelve line-of-battle ships, all taken from the enemy, to the British navy, and destroyed five more. [Vide Plate XVI]

RODNEY (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, of which mention is made as early as the reign of Henry I, whose daughter, the empress Matilda, granted to Walter Rodney Brackwell, Lamet, Hurleston, and other lands, in the counties of Somerset, Cornwall, and Devon. This family has since become celebrated from the brilliant exploits of sir George Brydges Rodney above-mentioned, who was created a peer in 1782 by the title of baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, three eagles displayed *purpure*.
Crest. On a ducal coronet *or*, an eagle rising *purpure*.
Supporters. Two eagles *proper*, holding banners of St. George *gules*, with naval coronets *or*.
Motto. "Non generant aquilæ columbas."

RODOALD (*Hist.*) a king of the Lombards, succeeded his father Rotharus in 653, and was slain in 657 by a Lombard, whose wife he had violated.

RODOLPH (*Hist.*) in Latin *Rodolphus*, the name of some emperors and kings.

RODOLPH, *Duke of Suabia*, husband to Matilda, sister of the emperor Henry IV, was elected by a party to the empire in 1077, but, after some battles of doubtful success, he was defeated, and perished in the field.

RODOLPH I *of Hapsburg*, the founder of the house of Austria, was elected emperor in 1273, and died in 1291, aged 73, after having obtained by conquest the countries of Austria, Styria, and Carniola, from Ottacarus, king of Bohemia. [Vide Plate II]



RODOLPH II, son of Maximilian II, was born at Vienna in 1552, made king of Hungary in 1572, elected emperor in 1575, and died in 1612, after having been obliged to yield the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia to his brother Matthias. The effigy of this emperor is given as in the annexed figure.

RODOLPH, or *Raoul I*, established the kingdom between France, Italy, and Germany, to which he gave the name of Burgundy Transjurane, and died in 911.



RODOLPH II succeeded his father Rodolph I, was crowned king of France on the deposition of Charles the Simple about 926, and died in 937, after having been successful against his rival, Berenger, and all his enemies. According to some historians Rodolph I and II are one and the same person. The effigy of the king of France of this name is given as in the annexed figure.

RODOLPH III, succeeded his father, Conrad I, in 994, and died after a reign of 28 years. *Du Chêne. Hist. Bourg.*

ROE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a diplomatist, was born about 1580 at Low Layton, in Essex, educated at Oxford, and, after spending some time at one of the inns of court, he was made esquire of the body guard to queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was sent by Henry, prince of Wales, to make discoveries; and in 1614 was employed on an embassy to the great Mogul; in 1621 on an embassy to the grand Seignior. In 1629 he went to mediate a peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, and died in 1644, after having been employed on other negotiations, leaving 'A true and faithful relation to his Majesty and the Prince of what hath lately happened in Constantinople,' &c. 4to. London, 1622; 'The Negociations of Sir Thomas Roe in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte,' &c. published in folio in 1740.

ROEMER, *Olaus* (*Biog.*) a Danish astronomer and mathematician, was born at Aarhusen, in Jutland, in 1644, and died in 1710, leaving 'Basis Astronomiæ,' published in 1735.

ROGER (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of Sicily.

ROGER I, a Norman prince, drove the Saracens from Sicily, and died in 1110, after having established the kingdom of which he was the founder.

ROGER II, succeeded his father, and died in 1154, after having obtained great glory as a warrior.

ROGER, a prince of Antioch, died of the wounds which he received while fighting against the Infidels.

ROGERS, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English divine of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, and the first who suffered death for his religious opinions in the reign of queen Mary, was educated at Cambridge, and, having been made prebendary and divinity reader of St. Paul's by Ridley in the reign of Edward VI, he thought proper, on the Sunday following the triumphal entry of queen Mary into London, to preach a sermon at St. Paul's Cross against the doctrines of the Romish Church, for which he was immediately called before the Council, and, being convicted as an obstinate heretic, he was condemned to be burnt, which sentence was executed upon him in 1555.

ROGERS (*Her.*) the name of a family to which celebrity was first given by the Protestant divine above-mentioned, whose descendant, sir John Rogers, was created a baronet in 1698. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three roebucks current *sable*, attired and gorged with ducal coronets *or*.
Crest. On a mount *vert*, a roebuck current *proper*, attired and gorged with a ducal coronet *or*, between two branches of laurel *vert*.
Motto. "Nos nostraque Deo."

ROGERS, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Warwickshire, who, in some of his writings, styles himself *Albimontanus*, was born about 1540, and died in 1590, leaving 'Odæ, Epigrammata,' &c.; 'Dan. Rogersii Albimontani Angli ad Stephani Malescoti Catechesin προσφωνήσις, carmine Latino,' 8vo. Basil. 1567; 'Elegia ad Gulielmum Cecilium Baronem Burleigh,' &c. among the 'Illust. et Clar. Virorum Epist. Select.' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1617.

ROGERS, *Thomas*, another English divine of Cheshire, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1616, wrote a philosophical discourse, entitled 'The Anatomy of the Mind,' 8vo. London, 1577; 'The English Creed,' &c. fol. 1579 and 1585; 'An Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles,' &c.

ROGERS, *John*, an English divine, was born at Ensham in Oxfordshire, in 1679, educated at Oxford, and died in 1729, leaving, among other things, a book entitled 'A Discourse of the Visible and Invisible Church of Christ.'

ROGERS, *Charles*, an antiquary, was born in 1711 in Dean Street, Soho, and died in 1784, leaving 'Description of a Collection of Prints,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1777, and a translation

of Dante's 'Inferno,' 4to. 1782; besides some papers in the 'Archæologia,' &c.

ROHAN, *Henry, Duke de* (*Hist.*) a peer of France, who distinguished himself by his valour on the side of the Huguenots, particularly at the siege of Amiens, was afterwards engaged with no less distinction in the service of his sovereign, Louis XIII, both as a statesman and a warrior; but, being compelled to leave the French court, in consequence of the intrigues of Richelieu, he repaired to the standard of his friend, the duke of Saxe Weimar, against the Imperialists, and was mortally wounded in battle in 1638, leaving among his works as an author, 'Memoires,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1665, 1695, 1756; 'Les Interêsts des Princes,' 12mo.; 'Le parfait Capitaine,' &c. 12mo.; 'De la Corruption de la Milice Ancienne,' &c. 3 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1758.

ROHAN, *Margaret de Bethune, Duchess of*, daughter of Sully, and wife of the preceding, distinguished herself by her courage and zeal in the Protestant cause, by defending Castres against the Mareschal de Themines in 1625, and died in 1660.

ROHAN, *Benjamin de*, brother of Henry, the duke abovementioned, also lent his aid in support of the Hugonots, and came into England to solicit help for the town of Rochelles. In 1625 he took the Isle of Rhe, and did much mischief among the French merchant ships, but being driven from that island some time after, he retired to England, where he died in 1630.

ROHAN, *Anne*, sister of Benjamin and Henry above-mentioned, a lady of great literary endowments, also bore her part in aid of the Hugonots, particularly during the siege of Rochelle, the hardships of which she bore with the utmost courage, and refused to be comprehended in the capitulation, choosing rather to be a prisoner of war.

ROHAULT, *James* (*Biog.*) a French philosopher, and native of Amiens, was born in 1620, and died in 1675, leaving several works on Physics and Mechanics, &c. which were published collectively in 2 vols. at the Hague, in 1690.

ROKEBY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Robinson. [Vide *Robinson*]

ROLAND, *Maria Jeanne Philipon* (*Biog.*) wife of M. Roland, one of the agents in the French Revolution, took an active part in support of the Brissotine faction, at the fall of which her husband destroyed himself, to escape a public execution, and she fell on the scaffold in 1793, leaving 'Opuscules;' 'Voyage en Angleterre et en Suisse,' besides a memoir of herself, entitled 'Appel à l'Impartielle Posterité.'

ROLANDINO (*Biog.*) an early Italian historian, was born in 1200 at Padua, and died in 1276, leaving a Chronicle, which was published at Venice in 1636, and reprinted by Muratori, in the seventh volume of the Italian Historians.

ROLLE, *Sir Henry* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, after studying at the Inner Temple, was appointed in 1645 a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, which post he continued to hold during the usurpation, and died in 1655, leaving 'The Reports of Sir Henry Rolle in the King's Bench from 12 to 22 Jac. I.' 2 vols. fol. 1675, in French; 'An Abridgment of Cases and Resolutions of the Law.'

ROLLE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Devonshire, which first rose to distinction in the reigns of James I, and Charles I, when sir Henry Rolle above-mentioned distinguished himself in the profession of the law. Henry Rolle, a descendant from a junior branch of the same family, was created in 1796 a peer of this realm, by the style and title of lord Rolle, baron of Stevenstone in 1747. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Or, on a bar dancette, between three delves *azure*, charged with as many lions rampant of the first, three bezants.

Crest. An arm couped *azure*, hand *or*, holding a flint *proper*.

Supporters. On either side, a leopard regardant *gules*, spotted *or*, each crowned with a coronet flory of the second.

Motto. "Nec rege, nec populo, sed utroque."

ROLLIN, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a French writer of some distinction, was born at Paris in 1661, and died in 1741, leaving 'Traité de la manière d'Enseigner et d'Etudier les Belles-Lettres,' 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1726-1728, &c.; 'Histoire Ancienne des Egyptiens,' &c. 13 vols. 12mo. 1730-38; 'Histoire Romaine,' &c. which he lived to carry on to the ninth volume; it has since been completed by Crevier to 16 vols. 12mo. besides which, he wrote many Latin poems and theological works. [Vide Plate XXVI]

ROLLO (*Hist.*) duke of Normandy. [Vide *Robert I*]

ROLLO (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family of Norman extraction, which was ennobled in the person of sir Andrew Rollo, of Duncrub, who was created a peer in 1651, by the title of lord Rollo, of Duncrub. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Or, a chevron between three boars' heads, erased *azure*.

Crest. On a wreath, a stag's head couped *proper*.

Supporters. Two stags *proper*.

Motto. "La Fortune passe par tout."

ROLT, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born in 1724 at Shrewsbury, and died in 1770, leaving 'A History of the War which terminated in 1748;' 'The Life of John, Earl of Crauford;' 'A Dictionary of Trade and Commerce,' &c.

ROMA (*Bibl.*) vide *Rome*.

ROMA (*Geog.*) *Rome*, the illustrious city of Italy, by distinction called *Urbs*, and *Dea*, or *Domina Gentium*, was celebrated by the Latin poets in patriotic strains.

Tibull. l. 2, el. 5.

Romulus æternæ nondum formaverat Urbis
Mœnia.

Mart. l. 12, ep. 8.

Terrarum dea, gentiumque Roma
Cui par est nihil, et nihil secundum.

Virg. Eclog. 1.

Verùm hæc tantùm alias inter caput extulit urbes
Quantùm lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

Ovid. Fast. l. 1.

At postquam fortuna loci caput extulit hujus
Et tetegit summo vertice Roma Deos.

Ibid. l. 4.

Post ubi Roma potens opibus jam secula quinque
Vixit, et edomito sustulit orbe caput.

Petron. Arbit.

Orbem jam totum victor Romanus habebat
Qua mares, qua terræ, qua sidus currit utrumque.

Horat. l. 4, od. 15.

Porrecta majestas ad ortum
Solis ab Hesperio cubili.

Ibid. l. 3, od. 3.

Horrenda late nomen in ultimas
Extendat oras, quà medius liquor
Secernit Europen ab Afro,
Quà tumidus rigat arva Nilus.

Tibull. l. 2, el. 5.

Roma tuum nomen terris fatale regendis,
Quà sua de cœlo prospicit arva Ceres.
Quàque patent ortus, et quà fluitantibus undis
Solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos.

Virg. Georg. l. 2.

Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma.

ROM

Propert. l. 3, el. 22.

Omnia Romanæ cedent miracula terræ;
Natura hic posuit, quicquid ubique fuit.

History of Rome.

Neither the name of its founder, nor the manner of its foundation, is precisely known, but Romulus is generally supposed to have laid the foundations of Rome, on the 20th April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, A. M. 3251, A. C. 753, in the fourth olympiad, 431 years after the Trojan war; but Fabius Pictor dates the foundation five years earlier It was commenced by a small castle on the Mons Palatine, and afterwards extended over six other hills, namely, Mons Capitolinus, Mons Aventinus, Mons Esquilinus, Mons Cœlius, Mons Quirinalis, and Mons Viminalis. It had originally but three gates, namely, Porta Trigonia, Porta Mugonia, and Porta Carmentalis; but as the city increased, the gates were multiplied, and in Pliny's time there were no fewer than thirty-four, the principal of which were Porta Flumentana, Porta Flaminia, Porta Nævia, Porta Capena, Porta Appia, Porta Triumphalis, &c. These gates led out to as many different roads, as the Via Appia, Via Campana, Via Æmilia, Via Valeria, Via Cassia, Via Tiburtina, Via Latina, Via Prænestina, Via Laurentina, &c. which derived their names mostly from the places to which they lead. Among the number of its bridges were the Pons Sublicius, Pons Triumphalis seu Vaticanus, Pons Ælius, Pons Milvius, Pons Palatinus, Pons Fabricius, or Tarpeius, and Pons Aurelius, or Janiculensis. It is reckoned to have had upwards of five hundred temples or sacred edifices large and small, three amphitheatres, fourteen aqueducts, upwards of nine hundred baths, eight circuses, &c.; and to have been divided into fourteen regions or quarters. [Vide *Roma* under *Numismatics*, and under *Rome*] Three years after the foundation of the city, the Sabine women were seized for wives, by the stratagem of Romulus, their first king. At his death, which happened after a reign of 37 years, he was succeeded by Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus. The family of the Tarquins being expelled, the regal government was abolished, and consuls elected in their stead, U.C. 246, A.C. 508. The two first consuls chosen were L. Junius Brutus, and L. Tarq. Collatinus, which latter being suspected of favouring his relatives, the Tarquins, was obliged to resign, when P. Valerius Publicola was chosen in his stead; of whose successors, until the time of Cæsar, the following is a list:

U. C.		*A. C*	*Consuls.*
247	....	507	P. Valerius Publicola, 2.
			T. Lucretius Tricipetinus.
248	....	506	P. Valerius Publicola, 3.
			M. Horatius Pulvillus.
249	....	505	Sp. Lartius Flavus.
			T. Herminius Aquilinus.
250	....	504	M. Val. Volusus.
			P. Posthumius Tubertus.
251	....	503	P. Val. Publicola, 4.
			T. Lucretius Tricipitinus, 2.
252	....	502	P. Posthumius Tubertus, 2.
			Agrippa Menenius Lanatus.
253	....	501	Opiter Virginius Tricostus.
			Sp. Cassius Viscellinus.
254	....	500	Posthumius Cominius Aruncus.
			T. Lartius Flavus.
255	....	499	Ser. Sulpitius Camerinus.
			M. Tullus Longus.
256	....	498	P. Veturius Geminus.
			T. Æbutius Helva.
257	...	497	T. Lartius Flavus II.
			Q. Clœlius Siculus.
258	....	496	A. Sempronius Atratinus.
			M. Minutius Augurinus.
259	....	495	A. Posthumius Albus Regillensis.
			T. Virginius Tricostus Cœlimontanus
260	....	494	M. Claudius Sabinus.
			P. Servilius Priscus.
261	....	493	A Virginius Tricostus.
			T. Veturius Geminus.
262	....	492	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus, 2.
			Post. Cominius Aruncus.
263	....	491	T. Teganius Macerinus.
			P. Minucius Augurinus.
264	....	490	A. Sempronius Atratinus, 2.
			M. Minucius Augurinus, 2.
265	....	489	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus.
			Sp. Lartius Flavus, 2.
266	....	488	C. Julius Julus.
			P. Pinarius Mamercinus.
267	....	487	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.
			Sex. Furius Fusus.
268	....	486	C. Aquilius Tuscus.
			T. Sicinius Sabinus.
269	....	485	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus, 3.
			Procul. Virginius Tricostus.
270	....	484	Q. Fabius Vibulanus.
			Ser. Cornelius Cossus Maluginensis.
271	....	483	L. Æmilius Mamercus.
			Cæso Fabius Vibulanus.
272	....	482	M. Fabius Vibulanus.
			L. Valerius Potitus.
273	....	481	C. Julius Julus.
			Q. Fabius Vibulanus, 2.
274	....	480	Cæso. Fabius Vibulanus, 2.
			Sp. Furius Fusus.
275	....	479	Cn. Manlius Cincinnatus.
			M. Fabius Vibulanus, 2.
276	....	478	Cæso. Fabius Vibulanus, 3.
			Procul. Virginius Tricostus, 2.
277	....	477	L. Æmilius Mamercus, 2.
			C. Servilius Structus.
278	....	476	C. Horatius Pulvillus.
			I. Menenius Agrippa Lanatus.
279	....	475	A. Virginius Tricostus.
			Sp. Servilius.
280	....	474	C. Nautius Rutilus.
			P. Valerius Publicola.
281	....	473	L. Furius Medullinus.
			M. Manlius Vulso.
282	....	472	L. Æmilius Mamercus, 3.
			Vopiscus Julius Julus.
283	....	471	P. Furius Fusus.
			L. Pinarius Mamercinus.
284	....	470	T. Q. Capitolinus.
			Ap. Claudius Sabinus.
285	....	469	Tib. Æmilius Mamercus.
			L. Valerius Potitus, 2.
286	....	468	A. Virginius Cœlimontanus.
			T. Numicius Priscus.
287	....	467	T. Q. Capitolinus, 2.
			Q. Servilius Priscus.
288	....	466	Tib. Æmilius Mamercus, 2.
			Q. Fab. Vibulanus.
289	....	465	Q. Serv. Priscus, 2.
			Sp. Posthumius Albus.

U. C.	A. C.	*Consuls, or Military Tribunes with consular authority, 3, 4, or 6.*
290	464	T. Quinctius Capitolinus, 3. Q. Fabius Vibulanus, 2.
291	463	A. Posthumius Albus Regellensis, 2. Sp. Furius Medullinus.
292	462	P. Servilius Priscus. L. Æbutius Helva.
293	461	L. Lucretius Tricipitinus. T. Veturius Geminus.
294	460	P. Volumnius Amynthinus. Serv. Sulpitius Camerinus.
295	459	P. Valerius Publicola, 2. C. Claudius Sabinus.
296	458	Q. Fabius Vibulanus, 3. L. Cornelius Maluginensis.
297	457	C. Nautius Rutilus, 2. L. Minucius Augurinus.
298	456	C. Horatius Pulvillus. Q. Minucius Augurinus.
299	455	M. Valerius Lactuca. Sp. Virginius Tricostus.
300	454	T. Romilius Vaticanus. C. Veturius Cicurinus.
301	453	Sp. Tarpeius Montanus. A. Aterius Fontinalis.
302	452	Sex. Quintilius Varus. P. Curiatius Horatius Tergeminus.
303	451	P. Sextius Capitolinus. T. Menenius Agrippa Lanatus.
304	450	Appius Claudius, T. Genucius Augurinus, Sp. Veturius Crassus, &c. &c. decemvirs.
305	449 }	Appius Claudius Crassinus, 2, 3.
306	448 }	Q. Fabius Vibulanus, &c. decemvirs.
307	447	L. Valerius Potitus. M. Horatius Barbatus.
308	446	L. Herminius Exquilinus. T. Virginius Cœlimontanus.
309	445	M. Geganius Macerinus. C. Julius Julus, 2.
310	444	T. Q. Capitolinus, 4. Agrippa Furius Fusus.
311	443	M. Genucius Augurinus. C. Curtius Medullinus.
312	442	A. Sempronius Atratinus. T. Clœlius Siculus.
313	441	M. Geganius Macerinus, 2. T. Q. Capitolinus, 5.
314	440	M. Fabius Vibulanus. Posthumius Æbutius Helva.
315	439	C. Furius Fusus Pacillus. M. Papirius Crassus.
316	438	Proc. Geganius Macerinus. L. Menenius Agrippa Lanatus.
317	437	T. Q. Capitolinus, 6. Agrippa Menenius Lanatus.
318	436	M. Æmilius Mamercinus, L. Q. Cincinnatus, and L. Julius Julus.
319	435	M. Geganius Mamercinus. L. Sergius Fidenas.
320	434	M. Cornelius Maluginensis. L. Papirius Crassus.
321	433	C. Julius Julus, 3. L. Virginius Tricostus.
322	432	L. Julius Julus, 2. L. Virginius Tricostus, 2.
323	431	M. Fabius Vibulanus, M. Fossius Flaccinator, L. Sergius Fidenas, &c.

U. C.	A. C.	*Consuls, or Military Tribunes with consular authority, 3, 4, or 6.*
324	430	L. Pinarius Mamercus, &c.
325	429	T. Q. Cincinnatus. C. Jul. Manto.
326	428	L. Pap. Crassus, 2. L. Jul. Julus, 3.
327	427	L. Serg. Fidenas, 2. Hostius Lucretius Tricipitinus.
328	426	T. Q. Cincinnatus, 2. A. Corn. Cossus.
329	425	C. Serv. Ahala. L. Papirius Mugillanus, 2.
330	424	T. Q. Cincinnatus, M. Posthumius Albus, &c.
331	423	A. Semp. Atratinus, L. Q. Cincinnatus, &c.
332	422	Ap. Claudius Crassus, L. Serg. Fidenas, 2.
333	421	C. Sempronius Atratinus. Q. Fabius Vibulanus.
334	420	L. Man. Capitolinus, T. Q. Capitolinus Barbatus, &c.
335	419	T. Q. Capitolinus Barbatus. Numerius Fabius Vibulanus.
336	418	T. Q. Cincinnatus, 2, M. Man. Capitolinus, &c.
337	417	Agrippa Menenius Lanatus, P. Lucretius Tricipitinus, &c.
338	416	C. Servilius Ahala, 2, L. Sergius Fidenas, 2, &c.
339	415	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus, 2, Agrippa Menenius Lanatus, 2, &c.
340	414	A. Sempronius Atratinus, 2, Sp. Nautius Rutilus, 2, &c.
341	413	P. Cornelius Cossus, L. Q. Cincinnatus, &c.
342	412	Q. Fabius Vibulanus, 2, Cn. Cornelius Cossus, &c.
343	411	M. Cornelius Cossus. L. Furius Medullinus.
344	410	Q. Fabius Ambustus. C. Furius Pacilius.
345	409	M. Papirius Mugillanus. C. Nautius Rutilus.
346	408	Æmilius Mamercinus. C. Valerius Potitus.
347	407	Cn. Cornelius Cossus. L. Furius Medullinus, 2.
348	406	C. Julius Julus, P. Cornelius Cossus, &c.
349	405	C. Valerius Potitus, 2, C. Serv. Ahala, 2, &c.
350	404	P. Cornelius Cossus, 2, L. Valerius Potitus, 2, &c.
351	403	C. Julius Julus, 2, M. Æmilius Mamercinus, &c.
352	402	P. Cornelius Maluginensis, C. Valerius Potitus, 3, &c.
353	401	M. Æmilius Mamercinus, 2, L. Valerius Potitus, 3, &c.
354	400	C. Serv. Ahala, 3, Q. Sulpicius Camerinus, &c.
355	399	L. Valerius Potitus, 4, L. Julius Julus, 2, &c.
356	398	P. Licinius Calvus, P. Mælius Capitolinus, &c.
357	397	M. Pomponius, L. Æmilius Longus, &c.

U. C.	A. C.	Consuls, or Military Tribunes with consular authority, 3, 4, or 6.
358	396	L. Valerius Potitus, 5, M. Furius Camillus, 2, &c. mil. trib.
359	395	L. Julius Julus, 3, L. Furius Medullinus, 4, &c.
360	394	P. Licinius Calvus, M. Mælius Capitolinus, 2, &c.
361	393	P. Cornelius Cossus, P. Cornelius Scipio, &c.
362	392	M. Furius Camillus, 3, L. Furius Medullinus, 6, &c.
363	391	L. Lucretius Flavus, C. Æmilius, Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.
364	390	L. Valerius Potitus. M. Manlius Capitolinus.
365	389	L. Lucretius Flavus, C. Æmilius Mamercinus, 2.
366	388	Q. Fabius Ambustus, Q. Sulpicius Longus, &c.
367	387	L. Valerius Publicola, 2, L. Æmilius Mamercinus, &c.
368	386	T. Q. Cincinnatus, Q. Servilius Priscus, 5, &c.
369	385	L. Papirius Cursor, L. Æmilius Mamercinus, 2, &c.
370	384	M. Furius Camillus, 4, Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis, 2, &c.
371	383	A. Manlius Capitolinus, 2, L. Papirius Cursor, 2, &c.
372	382	Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis, 3, P. Valerius Publicola, 2, &c.
373	381	L. Valerius Publicola, 4, A. Manlius Capitolinus, 3, &c.
374	380	Sp. Papirius Crassus, L. Æmilius Mamercinus, 4, &c.
375	379	M. Furius Camillus, 6, L. Lucretius Tricipitinus, &c.
376	378	L. Valerius Publicola, 5, Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis, 5, &c.
377	377	P. Manlius Capitolinus, C. Manlius Capitolinus, &c.
378	376	Sp. Furius Medullinus, Q. Servilius Priscus, 2, &c.
379	375	L. Æmilius Mamercinus, 5, P. Valerius Publicola, 4, &c.
380	374	C. Licinius Calvus. L. Sextius Lateranus.
381	373	C. Licinius Calvus, 2. L. Sextius Lateranus, 2.
382	372	C. Licinius Calvus, 3. L. Sextius Lateranus, 3.
383	371	C. Licinius Calvus, 4. L. Sextius Lateranus, 4.
384	370	C. Licinius Calvus, 5. L. Sextius Lateranus, 5.
385	369	L. Furius Medullinus, 2, P. Valerius Publicola, 5.
386	368	Q. Servilius Priscus, 3, M. Cornelius Maluginensis, &c.
387	367	L. Quinctius Capitolinus, L. Papirius Crassus.
388	366	A. Cornelius Cossus, 2, M. Cornelius Maluginensis, 2, &c.
389	365	L. Æmilius Mamercinus, L. Sextius Lateranus, &c.
390	364	L. Genutius Aventinensis. Q. Servilius Ahala.
391	363	C. Sulpicius Peticus. C. Licinius Stolo Calvus.

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U. C.	A. C.	Consuls.
392	362	L. Æmilius Mamercinus, 2. Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
393	361	Q. Servilius Ahala, 2. L. Genucius Aventinensis, 2.
394	360	C. Licinius Stolo Calvus, 2. C. Sulpicius Peticus, 2.
395	359	M. Fabius Ambustus. C. Petilius Libo.
396	358	M. Popilius Lænas. Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus.
397	357	C. Fabius Ambustus. C. Plautius Proculus.
398	356	C. Martius Rutilius. Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus, 2.
399	355	M. Fabius Ambustus, 2. M. Popilius Lænas, 2.
400 .. .	354	C. Sulpicius Peticus, 3. M. Valerius Publicola.
401	353	M. Fabius Ambustus, 3. T. Quinctius Barbatus.
402	352	C. Sulpicius Peticus, 4. M. Valerius Publicola, 2.
403	351	P. Valerius Publicola. C. Martius Rutilius, 2.
404	350	C. Sulpicius Peticus, 5. T. Quinctius Cincinnatus.
405	349	M. Popilius Lænas, 3. L. Cornelius Scipio.
406	348	Ap. Claudius Crassinus. L. Furius Camillus.
407	347	M. Popilius Lænas, 4. M. Valerius Corvus.
408	346	T. Manlius Torquatus. C. Plautius Hypsæus.
409	345	M. Valerius Corvus, 2. C. Petilius Libo, 2.
410	344	M. Fabius Dorso. Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.
411	343	C. M. Rutilius, 3. T. Man. Torquatus, 2.
412	342	M. Val. Corvus, 2. A. Corn. Cossus Arvina.
413	341	Q. Servilius Ahala, 3. Q. Marcius Rutilius, 4.
414	340	L. Æmilius Mamercinus. C. Plautus Hypsæus, 2.
415	339	T. Manlius Torquatus, 3. P. Decius Mus.
416	338	T. Æmilius Mamercinus. Q. Publius Philo.
417	337	L. Furius Camillus. C. Mænius Nepos.
418	336	C. Sulpicius Longus. P. Ælius Pætus.
419	335	L. Papirius Crassus. Cæso Duillius.
420	334	M. Valerius Corvus, 4. M. Attilius Regulus.
421	333	T. Veturius Calvinus. Sp. Veturius Albinus.
422	332	L. Papirius Spurius. C. Petilius.
423	331	A. Cornelius Cossus Aruina, 2. Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
424	330	L. Valerius Potitus. M. Claudius Marcellus.
425	329	L. Papirius Crassus, 2. L. Plautius Venno.

U. C.	A. C.	Consuls.
426	328	T. Æmilius Mamercinus, 2.
		C. Plautius Decianus.
427	327	P. Cornelius Scapula.
		P. Plautius Proculus.
428	326	L. Cornel. Lentulus.
		Q. Pub. Philo, 2.
429	325	L. Papirius Cursor.
		C. Petilius Libo, 3.
430	324	L. Furius Camillus, 2.
		Junius Brutus Scæva.
431	323	C. Sulp. Longus, 2.
		Q. Aul. Ceretanus.
432	322	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus.
		L. Fulvius Curvus.
433	321	T. Veturius Calvinus, 2.
		Sp. Post. Albinus.
434	320	L. Pap. Cursor, 2.
		Q. Pub. Philo, 3.
435	319	L. Pap. Cursor, 3.
		Q. Aul. Ceretanus, 2.
436	318	M. Fostius Flaccinator.
		L. Plautius Venno, 2.
437	317	Q. Æmilius Barbula.
		C. Junius Bubulcus.
438	316	Sp. Nautius Rutilius.
		M. Popilius Lænas, 5.
439	315	L. Pap. Cursor, 4.
		Q. Pub. Philo, 4.
440	314	M. Petilius Libo.
		C. Sulpicius Longus, 3.
441	313	L. Pap. Cursor, 5.
		C. Jun. Bubulcus, 2.
442	312	M. Valerius Maximus.
		P. Decius Mus.
443	311	C. Junius Bubulcus, 3.
		Q. Æmil. Balbula, 2.
444	310	Q. Fab. Max. Rullianus, 2.
		C. Martius Rutilius.
445	309	L. Pap. Cursor, Dictator.
		C. Jun. Bubulcus, Master of the Horse.
446	308	Q. Fab. Max. Rullianus, 3.
		P. Decius Mus. 2.
447	307	Appius Claudius Cæcus.
		L. Volumnius Flamma.
448	306	Q. Martius T emulus.
		P. Corn. Aruina.
449	305	L. Posthumius Megellus.
		T. Minucius Augurinus.
450	304	P. Sempronius Sophus.
		P. Sulpicius Saverno.
451	303	Ser. Corn. Lentulus.
		L. Genucius Aventinensis.
452	302	M. Livius Dexter.
		M. Æmil. Paulus.
453	301	Q. Fab. Maximus, Dictator.
		M. Æmil. Paulus, Master of the Horse.
454	300	Q. Apuleïus Pansa.
		M. Valerius Corvinus.
455	299	M. Fulvius Petinus.
		T. Manlius Torquatus.
456	298	L. Corn. Scipio.
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
457	297	Q. Fab. Maximus Rullianus, 4.
		Q. Decius Mus. 3.
458	296	Appius Claudius Cæcus, 2.
		L. Volumnius Flamma, 2.
459	295	Q. Fab. Max. Rullianus, 5.
		P. Decius Mus. 4.

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U. C.	A. C.	Consuls.
460	294	L. Posthumius Megellus, 2.
		M. Attilius Regulus.
461	293	L. Papirius Cursor.
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus.
462	292	Q. Fab. Max. Gurges.
		Jun. Brutus Scæva.
463	291	L. Post. Megellus, 3.
		C. Jun. Brutus Bubulcus.
464	290	P. Corn. Rufinus.
		M. Curius Dentatus.
465	289	M. Valerius Corvinus.
		Q. Cœditius Noctua.
466	288	Q. Martius Tremulus, 2.
		P. Cornelius Aruina, 2.
467	287	M. Claud. Marcellus.
		Sp. Nautius Rutilius.
468	286	M. Valerius Potitus.
		C. Ælius Pœtus.
469	285	C. Claudius Canina.
		M. Æmilius Barbula.
470	284	C. Servilius Tucca.
		L. Cæcilius Metellus.
471	283	P. Cornelius Dolabella.
		Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
472	282	C. Fabricius Luscus.
		Q. Æmilius Papus.
473	281	L. Æmilius Barbula.
		Q. Marcius Philippus.
474	280	P. Valerius Lævinus.
		T. Coruncanius Nepos.
475	279	P. Sulpicius Saverrio.
		P. Decius Mus.
476	278	C. Fabricius Luscus, 2.
		Q. Æmilius Papus, 2.
477	277	P. Cornelius Rufinus, 2
		C. Jun. Bubulcus, 2.
478	276	Q. Fab. Max. Gurges, 2.
		C. Genucius Clepsina.
479	275	M. Curius Dentatus, 2.
		L. Corn. Lentulus.
480	274	Ser. Corn. Merenda.
		M. Curius Dentatus, 3.
481	273	C. Fabius Dorso.
		C. Claudius Canina, 2.
482	272	L. Papirius Cursor, 2.
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus, 2.
483	271	C. Quinctius Claudius.
		L. Genucius Clepsina.
484	270	C. Genucius Clepsina, 2.
		Cn. Cornelius Blasio.
485	269	C. Fabius Pictor.
		L. Quinctius Ogulnius Gallus.
486	268	P. Sempronius Sophus.
		Appius Claudius Crassus.
487	267	L. Julius Libo.
		M. Fabius Pictor.
488	266	M. Attilius Regulus.
		D. Junius Pera.
489	265	Q. Fab. Max. Gurges, 3.
		L. Mamilius Vitulus.
490	264	Ap. Claudius Caudex.
		M. Fulvius Flaccus.
491	263	M Valerius Maximus.
		M. Otacilius Crassus.
492	262	L. Postumius Megellus.
		Q. Mamilius Vitulus.
493	261	L. Valerius Flaccus.
		T. Otacilius Crassus.

U.C.	A.C.	Consuls.
494	260	Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina.
		C. Duillius.
495	259	L. Corn. Scipio.
		C. Aquilius Florus.
496	258	A. Attilius Calatinus.
		C. Sulpicius Paterculus.
497	257	C. Attilius Serranus.
		Cn. Corn. Blasio.
498	256	L. Manlius Vulso.
		C. Attilius Regulus.
499	255	Ser. Fulvius Nobilior.
		M. Æmilius Paulus.
500	254	Cn. Corn. Scipio.
		A. Attilius Calatinus, 2.
501	253	Cn. Servilius Cæpio.
		C. Sempronius Blæsus.
502	252	C. Aurelius Cotta.
		P. Servilius Geminus.
503	251	C. Cæcilius Metellus.
		C. Furius Pacillus.
504	250	C. Attilius Regulus, 2.
		L. Manlius Vulso, 2.
505	249	M. Claudius Pulcher.
		L. Junius Pullus.
506	248	C. Aurelius Cotta, 2.
		P. Servilius Geminus, 2.
507	247	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
		M. Fabius Buteo.
508	246	M. Otacilius Crassus, 2.
		M. Fabius Licinius.
509	245	M. Fabius Buteo, 2.
		C. Attilius Balbus.
510	244	A. Manlius Torquatus.
		C. Sempronius Blesensis.
511	243	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
		C. Sulpicius Gallus.
512	242	C. Luctatius Catulus.
		A. Posthumius Albinus.
513	241	A. Manlius Torquatus, 2.
		Q. Luctatius Catulus Cerco.
514	240	C. Claudius Centho.
		M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
515	239	C. Mamilius Turinus.
		Q. Valerius Falco.
516	238	T. Sempronius Gracchus.
		P. Valerius Falco.
517	237	L. Cornelius Lentulus.
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
518	236	P. Cornelius Lentulus.
		C. Licinius Varus.
519	235	T. Manlius Torquatus.
		C. Attilius Balbus, 2.
520	234	L. Posthumius Albinus.
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus.
521	233	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus.
		M. Pomponius Matho.
522	232	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
		M. Publicius Malleolus.
523	231	M. Pomponius Matho, 2.
		C. Papirius Masso.
524	230	M. Æmilius Barbula.
		M. Junius Pera.
525	229	L. Post. Albinus, 2.
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
526	228	Sp. Carvilius Maximus, 2.
		Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, 2.
527	227	P. Valerius Flaccus.
		M. Attilius Regulus.

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U.C.	A.C.	Consuls.
528	226	M. Valerius Messala.
		L. Apustius Fullo.
529	225	L. Æmilius Papus.
		C. Attilius Regulus, 3.
530	224	T. Manlius Torquatus, 2.
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus, 2.
531	223	C. Flaminius Nepos.
		P. Furius Philo.
532	222	Cn. Corn. Scipio.
		M. Claudius Marcellus.
533	221	P. Corn. Scipio Asina.
		M. Minucius Rufus.
534	220	L. Veturius Philo.
		C. Luctatius Catulus.
535	219	M. Livius Salinator.
		L. Æmilius Paulus.
536	218	P. Corn. Scipio.
		T. Sempronius Longus.
537	217	C. Flaminius.
		Cn. Servilius Geminus.
538	216	L. Æmilius Paulus, 2.
		C. Terentius Varro.
539	215	L. Post. Albinus, 3; or, in his stead,
		Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus, 3.
		T. Sempronius Gracchus, 2.
540	214	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus, 4.
		M. Claud. Marcellus, 2.
541	213	Q. Fab. Maximus Verrucosus, 5.
		T. Sempronius Gracchus, 3.
542	212	Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus, 3.
543	211	P. Sulpicius Galba.
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
544	210	M. Valerius Lævinus, 2.
		M. Claudius Marcellus, 3.
545	209	Q. Fab. Maximus Verrucosus, 6.
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus, 4.
546	208	M. Claudius Marcellus, 4.
		T. Quinctius Crispinus.
547	207	C. Claudius Nero.
		M. Livius Salinator, 2.
548	206	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
		L. Veturius Philo, 2.
549	205	P. Corn. Scipio Africanus.
		P. Licinius Crassus.
550	204	M. Corn. Cethegus.
		P. Sempronius Tuditanus.
551	203	Cn. Servilius Cæpio.
		C. Servilius Nero.
552	202	T. Claudius Nero.
		M. Servilius Geminus.
553	201	C. Cornelius Lentulus.
		P. Ælius Pætus.
554	200	P. Sulpicius Galba, 2.
		C. Aurelius Cotta.
555	199	L. Corn. Lentulus.
		P. Villius Tapulus.
556	198	T. Quintius Flaminius.
		Sex. Ælius Pætus.
557	197	C. Corn. Cethegus.
		Q. Minucius Rufus.
558	196	L. Furius Purpureus.
		M. Claudius Marcellus, 4.
559	195	M. Porcius Cato.
		L. Valerius Flaccus.
560	194	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus, 2.
		T. Sempronius Longus.

U. C.	A. C.	Consuls.
561	193	L. Cornelius Merula.
		Q. Minucius Thermus.
562	192	L. Q. Flaminius.
		Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
563	191	M. Acilius Glabrio.
		P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
564	190	L. Corn. Scipio Asiaticus.
		C. Lælius Nepos.
565	189	Cn. Manlius Vulso.
		M. Fulvius Nobilior.
566	188	C. Livius Salinator.
		M. Valerius Messala.
567	187	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
		C. Flaminius Nepos.
568	186	Sp. Post. Albinus.
		Q. Martius Philippus.
569	185	Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
		M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
570	184	P. Claudius Pulcher.
		P. Portius Licinius.
571	183	Q. Fabius Labeo.
		M. Claudius Marcellus.
572	182	L. Æmilius Paulus.
		Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
573	181	P. Cornelius Cethegus.
		M. Bæbius Tamphilus.
574	180	A. Post. Albinus.
		C. Calpurnius Piso.
575	179	L. Manlius Acidinus.
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
576	178	M. Junius Brutus.
		A. Manlius Vulso.
577	177	C. Claudius Pulcher.
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus.
578	176	Cn. Cornelius Scipio.
		Q. Petilius Spurinus.
579	175	P. Mutius Scævola.
		M. Æmilius Lepidus, 2.
580	174	Sp. Post. Albinus.
		Q. Mucius Scævola.
581	173	L. Post. Albinus.
		M. Popilius Lænas.
582	172	C. Popilius Lænas.
		P. Ælius Ligur.
583	171	L. Licinius Crassus.
		C. Cassius Longinus.
584	170	A. Hostilius Mancinus.
		A. Attilius Serranus.
585	169	Q. Martius Philippus, 2.
		Cn. Servilius Cæpio.
586	168	L. Æmilius Paulus, 2.
		C. Licinius Crassus.
587	167	Q. Ælius Pætus.
		M. Junius Pennus.
588	166	C. Sulpicius Gallus.
		M. Claudius Marcellus.
589	165	T. Manlius Torquatus.
		Cn. Octavius Nepos.
590	164	A. Manlius Torquatus.
		Q. Cassius Longinus.
591	163	T. Sempronius Gracchus, 2.
		M. Juventinus Thalma.
592	162	P. Corn. Scipio Nasica.
		C. Martius Figulus.
593	161	M. Valerius Messala.
		C. Fannius Strabo.
594	160	L. Anicius Gallus.
		M. Cornelius Cethegus.
595	159	Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.
		M. Fulvius Nobilior.
596	158	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
		C. Popilius Lænas, 2.
597	157	Sext. Julius Cæsar.
		L. Aurelius Orestes.
598	156	L. Corn. Lentulus.
		C. Martius Figulus, 2.
599	155	P. Corn. Scipio Nasica, 2.
		M. Claudius Marcellus, 2.
600	154	Q. Opimius Nepos.
		L. Post. Albinus.
601	153	Q. Fulvius Nobilior.
		T. Annius Luscus.
602	152	M. Claudius Marcellus, 3.
		L. Valerius Flaccus.
603	151	L. Licinius Lucullus.
		A. Post. Albinus.
604	150	T. Quintius Flaminius.
		M. Acilius Balbus.
605	149	L. Marcius Censorinus.
		M. Manlius Nepos.
606	148	Sp. Post. Albinus.
		L. Calpurnius Piso.
607	147	P. Corn. Scipio Africanus.
		C. Livius Drusus.
608	146	Cn. Corn. Lentulus.
		L. Mummius Achaicus.
609	145	Q. Fabius Æmilianus.
		L. Hostilius Mancinus.
610	144	Ser. Sulpicius Galba.
		L. Aurelius Cotta.
611	143	Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
612	142	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
		Q. Fabius Servilianus.
613	141	Cn. Servilius Cæpio.
		Q. Pompeius Rufus.
614	140	Q. Lælius Sapiens.
		Q. Servilius Cæpio.
615	139	Cn. Calpurnius Piso.
		M. Popilius Lænas
616	138	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
		D. Junius Brutus.
617	137	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
		C. Hostilius Mancinus.
618	136	P. Furius Philus.
		Sext. Attilius Serranus.
619	135	Serv. Fulv. Flaccus.
		C. Calpurnius Piso.
620	134	P. Corn. Scipio Africanus, 2.
		C. Fulvius Flaccus.
621	133	P. Mutius Scævola.
		L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi.
622	132	P. Popilius Lænas.
		P. Rupilius.
623	131	P. Licinius Crassus.
		L. Valerius Flaccus.
624	130	M. Perpenna.
		C. Claudius Pulcher.
625	129	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
		Man. Aquilius.
626	128	Cn. Octavius.
		T. Annius Luscus.
627	127	L. Cassius Longinus.
		C. Cornelius Cinna.
628	126	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
		L. Aurelius Orestes.

U. C.	A. C.	Consuls.
629	125	M. Plautius Hypsæus.
		M. Fulvius Flaccus.
630	124	C. Cassius Longinus.
		C. Sextius Calvinus.
631	123	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
		T. Q. Flaminius.
632	122	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
		C. Fannius.
633	121	Q. Fabius Maximus.
		L. Opimius.
634	120	P. Manilius.
		C. Papirius Carbo.
635	119	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
		L. Aurelius Cotta.
636	118	M. Porcius Cato.
		Q. Marcius Rex.
637	117	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
		Q. Mutius Scævola.
638	116	C. Licinius Geta.
		Q. Fabius Maximus.
639	115	M. Æmilius Scaurus.
		M. Cæcilius Metellus.
640	114	M. Acilius Balbus.
		C. Porcius Cato.
641	113	C. Cæcilius Metellus.
		Cn. Papirius Carbo.
642	112	M. Livius Drusus.
		L. Calpurnius Piso.
643	111	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
		L. Calpurnius Bestia.
644	110	M. Minucius Rufus.
		Sp. Post. Albinus, 2.
645	109	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
		M. Junius Silanus.
646	108	Serv. Sulpicius Galba.
		M. Aurelius Scaurus.
647	107	L. Cassius Longinus.
		C. Marius.
648	106	C. Attilius Serranus.
		Q. Servilius Cæpio, 2.
649	105	P. Rutilius Rufus.
		C. Manlius.
650	104	C. Marius, 2.
		C. Flavius Fimbria.
651	103	C. Marius, 3.
		L. Aurelius Orestes.
652	102	C. Marius, 4.
		Q. Luctatius Catulus.
653	101	C. Marius, 5.
		M. Aquilius.
654	100	C. Marius, 6.
		L. Valerius Flaccus.
655	99	M. Antonius.
		A. Post. Albinus.
656	98	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
		T. Didius.
657	97	Cn. Corn. Lentulus.
		P. Licinius Crassus.
658	96	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, 2.
		C. Cassius Longinus.
659	95	L. Licinius Crassus.
		Q. Mutius Scævola.
660	94	C. Cœlius Calvus.
		L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
661	93	C. Valerius Flaccus.
		M. Herennius.
662	92	C. Claudius Pulcher.
		M. Perpenna.

ROM

U. C.	A. C.	Consuls.
663	91	L. Marcius Philippus.
		Sext. Julius Cæsar.
664	90	L. Julius Cæsar.
		P. Rutilius Lupus.
665	89	Cn. Pompeius Strabo.
		L. Porcius Cato.
666	88	L. Corn. Sylla.
		Q. Pompeius Rufus.
667	87	Cn. Octavius.
		L. Corn. Cinna.
668	86	L. Corn. Cinna, 2.
		C. Marius, 7.
669	85	L. Corn. Cinna, 3.
		Cn. Papirius Carbo.
670	84	Cn. Papirius Carbo, 2.
		L. Corn. Cinna, 4.
671	83	L. Corn. Scipio Asiaticus.
		C. Norbanus Flaccus.
672	82	C. Marius, C. F.
		Cn. Papirius Carbo, 3.
673	81	M. Tullius Decula.
		Cn. Corn. Dolabella.
674	80	L. Corn. Sylla, 2.
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius.
675	79	Q. Servilius Vatia.
		App. Claudius Pulcher.
676	78	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
		Q. Luctatius Catulus.
677	77	D. Junius Brutus.
		M. Æmilius Lepidus.
678	76	Cn. Octavius.
		C. Scribonius Curio.
679	75	L. Octavius.
		C. Aurelius Cotta.
680	74	L. Licinius Lucullus.
		M. Aurelius Cotta.
681	73	M. Terentius Varro.
		C. Cassius Longinus.
682	72	L. Gellius Publicola.
		Cn. Corn. Lentulus.
683	71	Cn. Aufidius Orestes.
		P. Corn. Lentulus Sura.
684	70	Cn. Pompeius Magnus.
		M. Licinius Crassus.
685	69	Q. Hortensius.
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
686	68	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
		Q. Marcius Rex.
687	67	C. Calpurnius Piso.
		M. Attilius Glabrio.
688	66	M. Æmilius Lepidus, 2.
		L. Volcatius Tullus.
689	65	P. Corn. Sulla, or Sylla.
		P. Antonius Pætus.
690	64	L. Jul. Cæsar.
		C. Martius Figulus.
691	63	M. Tullius Cicero.
		C. Antonius.
692	62	D. Julius Silanus.
		L. Licinius Murena.
693	61	M. Calpurnius Piso.
		M. Valerius Messala.
694	60	L. Afranius.
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer.
695	59	C. Jul. Cæsar.
		M. Calpurnius Bibulus.
696	58	L. Calpurnius Piso.
		A. Gabinius.

U. C.	A. C.	Consuls.
697	57	P. Corn. Lentulus Spinther.
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos.
698	56	Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus.
		L. Marius Philippus.
699	55	Cn. Pompeius Magnus, 2.
		M. Licinius Crassus, 2.
700	54	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
		Ap. Claud. Pulcher.
701	53	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
		M. Valerius Messala.
702	52	Cn. Pompeius Magnus, 3, without a colleague.
703	51	Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio.
		Serv. Sulpicius Rufus.
704	50	M. Claudius Marcellus.
		L. Æmilius Paulus.
705	49	C. Claudius Marcellus.
		L. Corn. Lentulus.
706	48	C. Jul. Cæsar, 2.
		P. Servilius Vatia.
707	47	Q. Fusius Calenus.
		P. Vatinius.
708	46	C. Jul. Cæsar, 3.
		M. Æmilius Lepidus, 3.
709	45	C. Jul. Cæsar, 4, and without a colleague, also Dictator the third time.
710 .. .	44	C. Julius Cæsar, 5, and Dictator, 4.
		M. Æmilius Lepidus, 4, and Master of the Horse.

From this period Cæsar became perpetual dictator, and in the following year was murdered by a band of conspirators, of which Brutus was at the head. A triumvirate was now formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius Cæsar, which was dissolved at the death of Antony, U. C. 725, A. C. 29, when the supreme power fell into the hands of Octavius, who was thenceforth styled Augustus. He held the empire 57 years, and died in the 14th year of the Christian era, having for his successors the emperors, as given in the following list, to which are added such as were considered usurpers.

List of Roman Emperors, &c. in Chronological Succession.

Emperors.	Began to Reign.	Reigned.
Tiberius................	A. D. 14	22 years.
Caligula....................	37	3
Claudius I................	41	13
Nero	54	13
Galba.....................	68	6 months.
Otho	69	3
Vitellius..................	69	8
Vespasian	69	10 years.
Titus......................	79	2
Domitian..................	81	15

These, with Cæsar and Augustus, are generally denominated the twelve Cæsars.

Emperors.	Began to Reign.	Reigned.
Nerva......................	96	1
Trajan.....................	98	19
Adrian.....................	117	20
Ælius Verus.		
Antoninus Pius.............	138	22
M. Aurelius	161	19
L. Verus, his colleague........		9
Avidius Cassius.		
Commodus..................	180	12
Helvius Pertinax	193	2 months.
Didius Julianus...............		2
Pescennius Niger.		
Clodius Albinus.		
Severus	A. D. 193	17 years.
Antoninus Caracalla and Geta.	211	6
Macrinus and Diadumenianus.	217	1
Heliogabalus....................	218	3
Alexander Severus	222	13
Maximinus and Maximus.	235	2
Pupienus and Balbinus.........	238	10 months.
Gordianus, sen. and jun.	....	1
Gordianus III.	....	5 years.
Philippus, sen. and jun.........	244	5
Marinus.		
Trajanus Decius and Herennius.	249	2
Hostilianus.		
Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus.	251	
Æmilianus.		
Valerianus....................	254	6 years.
Gallienus and Cornelius Saloninus Valerianus.	260	
Licinius Valerianus.		
Postumus.		
Cyriades.		
Odenatus.		
Zenobia.		
Herodianus, &c.		
Herennianus.		
Timolaus.		
Vabalathus.		
Lælius Ingenuus.		
Regillianus.		
Aureolus.		
Valens.		
Calpurnius Piso.		
Macrianus, sen. and jun.		
Quietus.		
Celsus.		
Trebellianus.		
Victorinus.		
Tetricus, sen. and jun.		
Claudius II	268	2
Quintillus.		
Aurelianus..................	270	5
Censorinus.		
Domitianus.		
Firmius.		
Tacitus.....................	275	6 months.
Florianus.		
Saturninus.		
Proculus.		
Bonosius.		
Probus......................	276	5 years.
Carus.......................	282	1
Carinus.		
Numerianus.		
Diocletian	284	20
Achilleus.		
Carausius.		
Allectus.		
L. Ælianus.		
Amandus.		
M. Aurelius Julianus.		
Maximianus Herculeus	285	18
Constantius Chlorus..........	305	1
Galerius Maximianus	305	7

Emperors.	Began to Reign.	Reigned.
Alexander.		
Nigrinianus.		
Maximinus.		
Valerius Severus.		
Maxentius and		
Romulus.		
Licinius, sen. and jun.		
Constantine the Great	A. D. 312	24
Martinianus.		
Valerius Dalmatius.		
Hannibalianus.		
Crispus.		
Constantinus, jun.		
Constans	337	14
Nepotianus.		
Magnentius.		
Decentius.		
Desiderius.		
Vetranio.		
Jul. Constantius	350	11
Julian the Apostate	361	1
Jovian	363	7 months.
Valentinian and Valens.	364	11 years.
Procopius.		
Fl. Gratianus	367	
Valentinianus, jun.	383	8
Magnus Maximus and		
Fl. Victor.		
Theodosius	392	2
Eugenius.		
Honorius in the west, and Arcadius in the east	395	28
Valentinian III	423	30
Marcus.		
Gratianus.		
Constantine.		
Constans.		
Priscus Attalus.		
Jovinus.		
Sebastianus.		
Theodosius II.		
Marcianus.		
Petronius Maximus.		
Mæcilius Avitus.		
Majorianus	457	4
Libius Severus	461	3
Interregnum		2
Anthemius	467	4
Olybrius	472	7 months.
Glycerius		1 year.
Julius Nepos		3 months.
Romulus Augustulus	475	1 year.

On the capture of this last prince by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, the Roman empire terminated in the West, the conqueror having declared himself king of Italy. [Vide *Italy*] An account of the emperors of the eastern empire from the reign of Arcadius, will be found under the head of *Constantinople;* and that of the modern history of Rome, under the head of *Rome.*

ROMA (*Numis.*) this city was honoured as a goddess on the medals of the ancients, under the figure of a female in full armour, as in the annexed cut, or for the most part only with the helmeted head of a female, and the inscription among the Greeks—ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Its origin, from the Trojan hero Æneas, is also alluded to by the representation of Æneas, bearing his father Anchises on his shoulders, or that of a sow suckling her young at the foot of a tree; but still more frequently by the figures of two children sucking a wolf, as in the annexed cut, in allusion to the fable of Romulus and Remus, the more immediate founders of Rome. *Vaillant. Morell, Spanheim, Beger, Patin, Tristan, Mediobarbus, &c.*





ROMAINE, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, descended from a French family, was born in 1714 at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, and died in 1795, leaving a number of works of a Calvinistic stamp, which were published collectively in 8 vols. 8vo.

ROMANA, *Don Pedro Caro y Sureda, Marquis de la* (*Hist.*) a grandee of Spain, and commander of the armies of his Catholic Majesty, died in 1811, at the age of 49, after having distinguished himself against the enemies of his country, particularly under the duke of Wellington during the peninsular war.

ROMANIA (*Geog.*) *Rumelia*, or *Rum-Ili*, an extensive province of European Turkey, comprehending ancient Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Albania, Servia, Bulgaria, and the island of Eubœa, &c.

ROMANUS (*Hist.*) the name of four Greek emperors.

ROMANUS I, surnamed *Lecapenes*, son of Theophylactes Abastactes, obtained a share in the empire in 919, with his son-in-law Constantine Porphyrogenetes, and died in 944, two years after having been banished to an island by his own son Stephen.

ROMANUS II, surnamed the *Younger*, succeeded his father Constantine Porphyrogenetes in 959, after having poisoned him, and died in 963, either of poison, or the effects of his debaucheries.

ROMANUS III, surnamed *Argyropulus*, son of Leo, a general of the imperial armies, arrived at the empire by his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine the Younger, in 1028, and was poisoned by her in 1034, at the age of 46.

ROMANUS IV, surnamed *Diogenes*, succeeded Constantine Ducas in 1068, and died in 1071, in prison, into which he had been put by Michael, the son of Constantine Ducas.

ROMANUS (*Ecc.*) a deacon in the church of Cæsarea, suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian, when, reproving such Christians as sought to escape persecution by the show of worshipping the false gods, he was dragged before the tribunal and condemned to be burnt; which sentence was afterwards exchanged for strangulation.

ROMANUS, *St.* archbishop of Rouen, was nominated to this see in 626, and died in 639, leaving a distinguished reputation for piety.

ROMANUS, succeeded to the papal chair in 897, after Stephen VI, and died in 898. It has been doubted by some authors whether his election was regular.

ROMANZOFF, *Nicolaus* (*Hist.*) a marshal, and one of the most distinguished generals of Russia, defeated the Turks in 1770, and contributed by his extraordinary successes to the enlargement of the Russian dominions; as also to the free navigation of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles, for which services he was loaded with honours. He died at an advanced age in 1787, shortly after having resigned the command of the army.

ROME (*Bibl.*) Ῥώμη, the city described under *Geography* [vide *Roma* and *Rome*], is not mentioned by name in the Old Testament, but it is distinguished in the New Testament, as well as in the Maccabees. St. Paul came twice to Rome: first A. D. 61, when he appealed to Cæsar; secondly A. D. 65, a year before his martyrdom, which happened in that city. St. Peter also visited Rome more than once, but in what character has been a matter of considerable dispute. The Romanists make him to have been the first bishop of Rome. It is however certain that he suffered martyrdom there, and probably at the same time as St. Paul. St. John the Evangelist went to Rome after his banishment from Ephesus,

and during the persecution of Domitian, A. D. 95. He is said to have been plunged into boiling oil without receiving hurt. *Acts* xxviii.; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.; Tertull. Lib. de Præscript.* c. 36; *Hieron. in Jovin.* l. 1, c. 14.

Rome (*Geog.*) this illustrious city, the capital of the Ecclesiastical States, of which an ample description has been given under its ancient name *Roma* [vide *Roma*], is situated on the banks of the Tiber, 110 m. N. W. Naples, 410 S. S. W. Vienna, and 600 E. Paris. Lon. 12° 29′ E. lat. 41° 54′ N.

Present State of Rome.

The space of this city, enclosed by walls, is about 13 miles in circumference, which is supposed to be equal to that of Rome in its greatest splendour; but, of the seven hills on which the ancient city stood, several, namely, Mons Aventinus, Palatinus, and Cœlius, are covered with vineyards, &c., and the Mons Esquilinus, Viminalis, and Quirinalis, are also partially so, the population being confined within a third of the whole space. Among the remains of antiquity worthy of notice are the Pantheon, the Coliseo or Amphitheatre of Vespasian, the Baths of Dioclesian, the Mausoleum of the emperor Adrian, now a fortress called Fort St. Angelo, the Arc of Constantine, which remains entire, as also the ruins of the Arc of Septimius Severus, and that of Titus, and the Colonna Trajana, or Trajan's Pillar. Several of the ancient roads also still serve as approaches to the city, as the Via Latina, Via Vitellia, and Via Aurelia. Of the ancient aqueducts only three are remaining; the Fontana Felice, on the *Mons Viminalis,* which was supplied by the Aqua Claudia, discharges itself through a rock under an ionic arcade. The sewers of ancient Rome are now obstructed by stones and earth; but the Cloaca Maxima is still entitled to notice. Of the public baths little remains except the walls of those of Caracalla; but those of Titus are in better preservation. Among the modern structures the church of St. Peter's claims the pre-eminence over every building, not only in Rome, but in the whole world, in the opinion of many. It was originally built by Constantine; but having fallen into decay, it was taken down and begun to be rebuilt by Nicholas V.; it was not, however, completed before 1621. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the parent of all other churches. Of the three palaces of the pope the Lateran is now principally employed as an hospital for orphans; the Quirinal serves as a summer residence for the popes; but the principal is the Vatican situated on an eminence to the north-west of the city, near to St. Peter's. The appearance of the Tiber does not answer the expectations of the classic reader, being far from wide, and its waters of a dingy yellow. Of its ancient bridges, the site or ruins of some are still to be seen; the bridge of St. Angelo, a modern structure, is erected on the site of the Pons Ælius; the Ponte Sisto, or Pons Aurelius of the ancients, which is almost in the centre of the modern city, takes its name from Sixtus IV, by whom it was repaired in 1474; the foundation of the Pons Triumphalis, or Vatican, is to be seen behind the hospital S. Esprit; the Pons Senatorius, or Palatinus, is now known by the name of S. Maria of Egypt; the Pons Milvius, by that of Ponte Molo; and the Pons Fabricius, or Tarpeius, by that of Ponte Quatre Capi.

History of Rome.

After the downfall of the Western Empire, as mentioned in the ancient history of this city [vide *Roma*], Rome shared the fate of other Italian states, becoming successively subject to different masters. It was recovered from the Gothic princes for Justinian, by Bellisarius, in 537; retaken by the Goths in 547; reconquered for Justinian, by Narses, one of his generals, in 553; revolted from the Greek emperors and became a republic in 726; but soon after submitted to Charlemagne, who surrendered the city and duchy to the pope, reserving to himself the temporal authority, A. D. 800. The popes afterwards made themselves independent, and hold this city as the capital of the Ecclesiastical States. Since that period Rome has been subject to different captures, namely, by the emperor Arnulphus in 896; by Henry IV in 1084; by Ladislaus, king of Apulia, in 1408; by Charles VIII, of France, in 1494; by Colonna in 1526; and by the Constable of Bourbon, general of the emperor Charles V, in 1527, &c.

Ecclesiastical History of Rome.

It is most probable that St. Peter founded the church of Rome; but that he governed it as a bishop is a conjecture unsupported by any historical evidence. The first bishop of Rome, of whom mention is made, is S. Linus, of whose successors the following list exhibits a view:

Popes.	*Began to Govern.*	*Popes.*	*Began to Govern.*
St. Linus....	A. D. 66 or 67	Symmachus	A. D. 498
St. Anacletus	78 or 79	Hormisdas.	514
St. Clement	91	John I.	523
St. Evaristus.	100	Felix III.	526
St. Alexander	109	Boniface II.	529
St. Sixtus I.	119	John II.	532
St. Telesphorus	128	Agapetus.	535
St. Hyginus	139	Silverus.	536
St. Pius.	142	Vigilius.	537
St. Anicetus	157	Pelagius	555
Soter	168	John III	559
Eleutherus.	177	Benedict Bonosus.	573
Victor	193	Pelagius II	578
Zephirinus	202	I.	590
Callistus	219		604
Urban	223	Boniface III	606 or 607
Pontianus.	230	Boniface IV	614 or 615
Antherus.	235	St. Deus dedit.	
Fabianus	236	Boniface V......	617 or 618
Cornelius.	251	Honorius	625 or 626
Lucius.	252	Severinus	640
Stephen I	253	John IV	640
Sixtus II	257	Theodorus.	642
Dionysius	259	Martin.	649
Felix.	269	Eugenius.	655
Eutichianus.	275	Vitalianus	657 or 658
Caïus.	283	Adeodatus	672 or 673
Marcellinus.	296	Domnus.	676 or 677
See vacant three years.		Agathon	678 or 679
Marcellus	308	Leo II.	682
Eusebius	310	Benedict II	684
Miltiades.	311	John V	685 or 686
Silvester	314	Conon.	686 or 687
Mark.	336	Sergius	687 or 688
Julius	337	John VI	701
Liberius	352	John VII.	705
Damasus	366	Sisinnius	708
Sericius.	384	Constantine.	708
Anastasius.	398	Gregory II	715
Innocent	402	Gregory III	731
Zozimus	417	Zacharias.	741
Boniface	418	Stephen II	752
Celestin.	422	Stephen III.	752
Sixtus III	43[illegible]	Paul	757
Leo I	440	Stephen IV.	768
Hilarius.	461	Adrian	772
Simplicius.	468	Leo III.	795
Felix II.	483	Stephen V	816
Gelasius	492	Pascal I	817
Anastasius II	496	Eugene II.	824

Popes.	Began to Govern.
Valentine .... A. D.	827
Gregory IV	827
Sergius	844
Leo IV	847
Benedict III	855
Nicholas I.	858
Adrian II	867
John VIII	872
Marinus	882
Adrian III	884
Stephen VI	885
Formosus	891
Boniface VI	896
Stephen VII.	896
Romanus	897
Theodore	898
John IX	898
Benedict IV	900
Leo V	903
Christopher	903
Sergius III	904
Anastasius III	911
Laudon	913
John X.	914
Leo VI	928
Stephen VIII	929
John XI	931
Leo VII	936
Stephen IX	939
Marinus or Martin	942
Agapetus	946
John XII	956
Benedict V	964
John XIII	965
Benedict VI	972
Domnus II	974
Benedict VII	975
John XIV	984
John XV	984
John	
Gregory V.	996
Silvester II	999
John XVI or XVII. ..	1003
John XVII or XVIII ..	1003
Sergius IV	1009
Benedict VIII	1012
John XVIII or XIX ..	1024
Benedict IX	1033
Gregory VI	1044
Clement II	1046
Damasus II	1048
Leo IX	1048
Victor II	1055
Stephen X	1057
Benedict X	1057
Nicholas II	1058
Alexander II	1061
Gregory VII	1073
Victor III	1086
Urban II	1088
Pascal II	1099
Gelasius II	1118
Callixtus II	1119
Honorius II	1124
Innocent II	1130
Celestin II	1143
Lucius II	1144
Eugenius III.	1145
Anastasius IV	1153
Adrian IV	1154
Alexander III... A. D.	1159
Lucius	1181
Urban III	1185
Gregory VIII	1185
Clement III	1187
Celestin III	1191
Innocent III.	1198
Honorius III	1216
Gregory IX	1227
Celestin IV	1241
Innocent IV	1243
Alexander IV	1254
Urban IV	1261
Clement IV	1265
Gregory X	1271
Adrian V	1276
John XIX or XX	1276
Nicholas III	1277
Martin IV.	1281
Honorius IV.	1285
Nicholas IV	1288
Celestin V.	1294
Boniface VIII	1294
Benedict XI.	1303
The holy see removed to Avignon.	
Clement V	1305
John XX or XXI	1316
Benedict XII	1334
Clement VI	1342
Innocent VI	1352
Urban V	1362
The holy see returned to Rome.	
Gregory XI	1376
Urban VI	1378
Boniface IX	1389
Innocent VII	1404
Gregory XII.	1406
Alexander V.	1409
John XXII or XXIII. .	1410
Martin V	1417
Eugenius IV.	1431
Nicholas V	1447
Callixtus III	1455
Pius II	1458
Paul II.	1464
Sextus IV.	1471
Innocent VIII.	1484
Alexander VI.	1492
Pius III	1503
Julius II.	1503
Leo X.	1513
Adrian VI	1522
Clement VII.	1523
Paul III	1534
Julius III	1550
Marcellus II	1555
Paul IV	1555
Pius IV	1559
Pius V.	1566
Gregory XIII.	1572
Sixtus V	1585
Urban VII	1590
Gregory XIV	1590
Innocent IX.	1591
Clement VIII.	1592
Leo XI.	1605
Paul V	1605
Gregory XV.	1621
Urban VIII ..... A. D.	1623
Innocent X	1644
Alexander VII	1655
Clement IX	1667
Clement X	1670
Innocent XI	1676
Alexander VIII	1689
Innocent XII	1691
Clement XI.	1700
Innocent XIII . A. D.	1721
Benedict XIII	1724
Clement XII	1730
Benedict XIV	1740
Clement XIII	1758
Clement XIV	1769
Pius VI.	1775
Pius VII	1800
Leo X.	1822

Rome has been the seat of numerous councils and ecclesiastical assemblies, the principal of which were the five general councils held in the Lateran in 1122-3, 1139, 1179, 1215, 1512.

ROMILY, *Sir Samuel* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and politician, was born in 1757 in Frith-street, Westminster, called to the bar in 1783, made Solicitor General during the last administration of Mr. Fox, went out of office with his party when they resigned, and after having taken a prominent part on the side of opposition in the House of Commons, he killed himself in 1818, in a fit of distraction, on account of the death of his lady.

ROMNEY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Marsham [vide *Marsham*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Marsham, earl of Romney, viscount Marsham, baron Romney, and a baronet.

Arms. *Argent,* a lion passant in bend *gules,* between two bendlets *azure.*

Crest. On a wreath, a lion's head erased *gules.*

Supporters. Two lions *azure,* semée of cross crosslets, and ducally gorged *or.*

Motto. "Non sibi sed patriæ."

ROMNEY, *George* (*Biog.*) a modern English artist, was born in 1734 at Dalton, in Lincolnshire, and died in 1802, after having obtained a high reputation both as a portrait and an historical painter. Among his best performances are 'The Tempest;' 'Ophelia seated upon a Branch of a Tree;' 'Titania and her Indian Votaress,' &c.

ROMULUS (*Hist.*) a son of Mars and Ilia, grandson of Numitor, king of Alba, was born at the same birth with Remus, and with him was thrown by his uncle Amulius into the Tiber; but, being preserved, they were brought up by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, who educated them as his own. When they grew to man's estate they slew Amulius, and reinstated their grandfather Numitor on his throne: after which they set about laying the foundations of the new city, which was afterwards called *Rome;* but the two brothers not agreeing in the manner of conducting this work, Romulus is said to have slain his brother Remus. He afterwards governed his newly-founded city as its first king, and died after a reign of 39 years, A. C. 714. Having suddenly disappeared at the time of his death, it was rumoured that he had been taken up to heaven, and accordingly divine honours were paid to him, under the name of Quirinus. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 8; *Liv.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 43; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 15; *Eutrop.* l. 1; *Aug. de Civ. D.* l. 2, &c.

ROMULUS, vide *Augustulus.*

ROMULUS (*Numis.*) the son of Maxentius, is supposed to have been made consul with his father, but died before the latter, and was enrolled among the gods. He is principally known by medals, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription, DIVO ROMULO NUBIS CONS.



RONDELET, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician of Montpellier, was born in 1507, and died in 1566, leaving a treatise on Fishes, 2 vols. fol. 1554, in Latin; and in 1558, in French. His medical works were printed collectively, in 8vo. Genev. 1628.

RONSARD, *Peter de* (*Biog.*) a French poet, of a noble family in Vendomois, was born in 1524, and died in 1585. His Poems, consisting of Odes, Hymns, Elegies, &c. have been reprinted very often; but the editions of Binet, in 5 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1587 or 1604, and of Richelet, 2 vols. fol. are reckoned the best.

ROOKE, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, was born of a respectable family in Kent in 1650, and following the bent of his inclination he early entered the navy, where he first signalized his valour by saving the Smyrna fleet from falling into the hands of the French. He afterwards assisted at the taking the almost impregnable fortress of Gibraltar in 1703; and destroyed the French ships at the battle of La Hogue; in the affair of Malaga; and at the glorious action before Vigo. For which splendid services he received no other recompense than that of rising to the highest rank in his profession, and died in 1708, neglected on account of his opposition to the Whig ministry, who domineered over the nation at that time. [Vide Plate XVI]

ROOKER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) an engraver, and the son of Edward Rooker, who was also an engraver, was born in 1743, and died in 1801, after having been employed for some time to engrave the head-pieces to the Oxford Almanacs, which were among the happiest specimens of his skill.

ROPER (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family which enjoys a peerage, conferred in 1603 on John Roper, who was created a baron, by the title of lord Teynham.

Roper, *Margaret* (*Biog.*) the favourite daughter of sir Thomas More, and wife of William Roper, esq. died in 1544, leaving several specimens of her learning and abilities. She wrote 'Declamations,' in English, which she and her father afterwards turned into Latin; and also a 'Treatise of the Four last Things.' Her daughter Mary translated into English part of her grandfather's 'Exposition of the Passion of our Saviour,' and also 'Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History,' from the Greek into Latin.

ROSA, *Salvator* (*Biog.*) a painter, who was born in 1615 at Naples, and died in 1673, attained to the rank of a master in the art of painting, and was little less esteemed in that of poetry. The Conspiracy of Catiline is among the best of his historical pieces; but he was most happy in landscape painting, particularly in depicting the scenery of Abruzzo. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

ROSAMOND *de Clifford* (*Hist.*) commonly called *Fair Rosamond*, daughter of Walter de Clifford, lord Hereford, is known in history as the mistress of Henry II, who, in order to conceal his amour from his queen Eleanor, removed his favourite to a labyrinth in Woodstock Park. The former however discovered, as is said, her retreat, and compelled her to take poison.

ROSCIUS, Q. (*Hist.*) a Roman actor, and native of Lanuvium, who acquired such reputation on the stage, that every performer of great eminence has been denominated a Roscius after him. He was raised to the rank of a senator; but being falsely accused of some dishonourable practices, and put on his trial, he obtained an acquittal by means of Cicero's oratory, in a speech which is still extant. *Cic. pro Rosc. &c.*; *Horat.* l. 2, ep. 1; *Quintil.* l. 2; *Athen.* l. 14; *Plut. in Cic.*

ROSCOMMON, *Robert, the second Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a nobleman of great courage and firmness, who served his king and country with singular integrity and affection; for which he shared, with his kinsman Strafford, in the odium which attended loyalty in those days of rebellion and faction. He died in 1642, while engaged under the earl of Ormond against the rebels.

Roscommon, *James, third Earl of*, and son of the preceding, was no less strenuous in his opposition to the rebels, from whom he found no favour when they got possession of the state.

Roscommon, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Dillon [vide *Dillon*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Dillon, earl of Roscommon, viscount Dillon, and baron of Kilkenny West.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a lion passant between three crescents *gules*, for Dillon; second and third *argent*, a fess between three crescents *sable*, for Lee.

Crest. A demi-lion *gules*, holding between his paws an etoile *argent*.

Supporters. Two angels *proper*, vested *argent*, with wings elevated; the dexter having a sash over her shoulder *azure*, each holding in her dexter hand a palm branch *proper*.

Motto. "Dum spiro spero."

Roscommon, *Wentworth, fourth Earl of* (*Biog.*) son of James, the third earl above-mentioned, and an English poet, was born in Ireland in 1633, and died in 1684. His poems, though few, have procured him a place among the British Poets. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

ROSE, *George* (*Hist.*) a statesman, and son of a clergyman of Brechin, in Angusshire, was born in 1744, and after having entered the navy, he was taken from that profession by the earl of Marchmont, and appointed Keeper of the Records of the Exchequer; after which, he rose by his talents to the post of President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, which he held with but little interruption until his death in 1818. Among his works, as an author, are 'A Report on the Records;' 'A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues,' &c.; 'Observations on the Poor Laws;' 'Considerations on the Debt due by the Civil List,' &c.

Rose, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, was born in 1767 at Chiswick, and died in 1804, leaving a Life of Goldsmith, and an edition of Comyns' Digest.

ROSEBERRY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Primrose [vide *Primrose*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Primrose, earl of Roseberry, viscount Roseberry, Inverkeithing, and Primrose, lord Dalmeny, Primrose, and Castlefield, and a baronet.

Arms. Four grand quarters. First, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *vert*, armed and langued *gules*, a coat of augmentation given by Charles II to sir Archibald Primrose; second and third *vert*, three primroses within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *or*, for the name of Primrose. Second, *argent*, a lion rampant double queued *sable* for Cressy. Third, *gules*, a lion rampant *vair*, for Everingham. Fourth as the first.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-lion *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a primrose *or*.

Supporters. Two lions *vert*.

Motto. "Fide et Fiducia."

ROSEHILL, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Northesk.

ROSINUS, *John* (*Biog.*) in German *Rozfeld*, an antiquary, was born at Eisenach, in Thuringia, about 1550, and died in 1626, leaving 'Antiquitatum Romanarum Libri decem,' fol. Basil, 1585, and frequently reprinted since, particularly with the additions of Dempster, 4to. Amst. 1685.

ROSS, *James Stewart, Duke of* (*Hist.*) second son of king James III of Scotland, was born in 1476, and, preferring an ecclesiastical life, he was nominated archbishop of St. Andrew's in 1498, appointed High Chancellor of the kingdom in 1502, and died in 1504. His virtues are celebrated by the poet Ariosto.

Ross, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and native of Herefordshire, was educated at Cambridge, raised to the see of Exeter in 1778, and died in 1792, leaving an edition of Cicero's Epistles.

Ross, *John* (*Biog.*) vide *Rouse*.

Ross, *Alexander*, an episcopal divine, and native of Scotland, who died in 1654, wrote 'Comment. de Terræ Motu Refutatum,' 4to. Lond. 1634; 'Virgilius Evangelizans,' 8vo. 1634; 'The new Planet no Planet, or the Earth no wandering Star,' 1640 and 1646, in which he disputed the Copernican system; 'Medicus Medicatus,' &c. 8vo. 1645; and 'Refutations of Dr. Browne's Vulgar Errors,' both in opposition to sir Thomas Browne, author of 'Religio Medici,' &c.

ROSSBOROUGH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Miltown.

ROSSE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred in 1706 on Richard Parsons, whose father had been previously created viscount Rosse and baron Oxmantown. These titles became extinct at the death of Richard, the second earl, but were revived in 1792 and 1816 in the person of Lawrence Parsons, who was descended from sir Lawrence Parsons, younger brother of sir William Parsons, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

ROSSI, *John Victor* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, who assumed the name of *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, was born at Rome in 1577, and died in 1647, leaving among his works 'Eudemiæ,' a satire on the manner of the Romans; 'Pinacotheca Imaginum Illustrium Doctrinæ vel Ingenii Laude Virorum,' &c. Colon. 1648, and Lips. 1729.

ROSSLYN, *Alexander, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a Lord Chancellor, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1733, and after passing through the several gradations of the law, was advanced to the post of Lord High Chancellor of England in 1793, which he retained till 1801, and died in 1805.

Rosslyn, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Erskine, which was originally conferred on that of Wedderburn. [Vide *Wedderburn*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Sinclair Erskine, earl of Rosslyn, lord Loughborough.

Arms. Quarterly, first, *argent*, a cross engrailed *sable*, for Sinclair; second, *argent*, a pale *sable*, for Erskine; third, *azure*, a bend *or*, between six cross crosslets fitchy; fourth, *argent*, a chevron *gules*, charged with a fleur-de-lis between three roses for Weddeburn.

Crest. A demi-eagle rising.

Supporters. On the dexter, an eagle with wings endorsed *proper*, gorged with a plain collar *argent*, and thereon a rose *gules*, barbed and seeded *proper*.

Motto. "Fight."

ROSSMORE, *Baron* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Westenra.

ROSTGARD, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) a Danish scholar, was born in 1671 at Kraagerop, an estate belonging to his father, and died in 1745, leaving, among other works, his 'Lexicon Linguæ Danicæ,' &c.

ROSWEIDE, *Heribert* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born in 1569 at Utrecht, and died in 1629, leaving 'Fasti Sanctorum quorum Vitæ in Belgicis Bibliothecis Manuscriptæ servantur,' 1607; besides several other works on Ecclesiastical History.

ROTGANS, *Luke* (*Biog.*) a Dutch poet, was born at Amsterdam in 1645, and died in 1710, leaving the Life of William III, King of England, an epic poem; besides several other poems, &c.

ROTHERAM, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in Cumberland, educated at Oxford, and died in 1788, leaving, among other works, 'Doctrine of Justification by Faith;' 'An Apology for the Athanasian Creed,' &c.

ROTHES, *John, fifth Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, joined the Covenanters at first on the breaking out of the rebellion; but was afterwards won over to the king's side, which he did not live long to support, he dying in 1641.

Rothes, *John, sixth Earl of*, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, while fighting in behalf of Charles II, whom he afterwards waited upon at Breda. At the restoration he was made one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, in 1667 promoted to the office of High Chancellor of Scotland for life, and died in 1681.

Rothes, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Leslie [vide *Leslie*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Leslie, earl of Rothes, and lord Leslie and Ballinbriech.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Leslie; second and third *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, debruised with a ribbon *sable*, for Abernethy.

Crest. A demi-griffin *proper*.

Supporters. Two griffins *proper*.

Motto. "Grip fast."

ROTHSAY, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles which, from the time of Robert III, was vested from the moment of his birth in the eldest son or heir apparent to the Scotch throne, and which, of course, on the union of the two kingdoms under one sovereign, became one of the titles enjoyed by the prince of Wales.

ROTROU, *John de* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Dreux in 1609, and died in 1656, leaving 37 dramatic pieces, the best of which may be found in the 'Theatre François,' 12 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1737.

ROUBILIAC, *Lewis Francis* (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Lyons, who died in 1782, left among the specimens of his skill, a Statue of Handel, George I, and others, which established his reputation as a superior artist.

ROUS (*Hist.*) or *Rowse, Francis*, the descendant of an ancient family in Devonshire, was born at Halton, in Cornwall, in 1579, educated at Oxford, and died in 1659, after having distinguished himself by his speeches and writings as one of the most violent promoters of the rebellion. His son Francis, who died young, was author of 'Archæologiæ Atticæ Libri tres,' Oxon. 1637. He was the author of many works, principally of a controversial cast, of which Wood has given a list.

Rous (*Her.*) the name of a Suffolk family, which enjoys the peerage conferred on sir John Rous, the sixth baronet, who was elevated in 1796 to the British peerage, by the title of lord Rous of Dennington, in Suffolk, and in 1821 was further advanced to the dignities of viscount Dunwich, and earl of Stradbroke, co. Suffolk. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a fesse dancette *or*, between three crescents *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, a bunch of bay leaves *vert*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a lion; on the sinister, a sea-horse, his tail wreathed round an anchor.

Motto. "Je vive en espoir."

ROUSE (*Biog.*) or *Ross, John*, an antiquary, was born at Warwick, educated at Oxford, and died in 1491, leaving a History of our Kings, which was published by Hearne in 1716; besides a MS. History of the Earls of Warwick in the Bodleian library.

ROUSSEAU, *James* (*Biog.*) a painter, who was born in 1630 at Paris, and died in 1694, left many specimens of his skill at Montague House, now the British Museum.

Rousseau, *John Baptist*, a French poet, was born at Paris in 1669, and died in 1741 in exile, whither he had been sent for writing some exceptionable verses. His works, consisting of Odes, Epistles, and Comedies, &c. in verse, were published at Paris in 3 vols. 4to., and 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1743.

Rousseau, *John James*, an eccentric French writer of the modern school, was born in 1711, and died in 1778, leaving

a number of works suited to the vicious philosophy of the day.

Rousseau, *Samuel*, a learned printer, was born in London in 1763, and died in 1820, leaving among his works as an author, 'Flowers of Persian Literature; 'Dictionary of Words used in the East Indies;' 'Grammar of the Persian Language,' &c.

ROUSSET, *John de Missy* (*Biog.*) a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Laon in 1686, and died in 1762, leaving among his works 'Description Geographique Historique, &c. du Royaume de Sardaigne,' 12mo. Cologn. 1718; 'Mercure Historique et Politique,' 15 vols. 1724-49; 'Histoire du Prince Eugene,' &c.

ROWE, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet, was born in 1673 at Little Berkford, in Bedfordshire, and died in 1718, leaving among his works the tragedies of 'Tamerlane;' 'The Fair Penitent;' 'Ulysses;' 'The Royal Convert;' 'Jane Shore;' 'Lady Jane Grey;' also a comedy, entitled 'The Biter Bit;' besides some poems. [Vide Plate XXXI]

Rowe, *Elizabeth*, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rowe, a dissenting minister, whose maiden name was *Singer*, was born in 1674 at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, and died in 1736, leaving 'Friendship in Death; or Letters from the Dead to the Living,' printed in 1728; 'Letters, Moral and Entertaining,' 8vo. 1729-33; besides some other pieces of a religious cast. Her miscellaneous works in prose and verse were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1739.

ROWLAND, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a divine and antiquary, of the Isle of Anglesey, who died in 1722, was the author of 'Mona Restaurata; or, the History of the Isle of Man.'

ROWLEY (*Her.*) the name of two families, which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

Rowley, of Tendring-Hall, in Suffolk, received this honour in 1786 in the person of admiral sir Joshua Rowley, second son of William Rowley, esq., who distinguished himself in the sea-fight off Toulon, and was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1751. His grandson, sir Josias Rowley, the son of Clotworthy Rowley, his third son, was also raised to the same dignity in 1813. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a bend engrailed between two crows *sable*, three escallops of the field.

Crest. A mullet pierced *argent*.

ROWNING, *John* (*Biog.*) an English mathematician, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1771, at the age of 72, was the author of 'A Compendious System of Natural Philosophy,' 2 vols. 8vo., which has gone through several editions.

ROXANA (*Hist.*) a Persian lady, who was taken prisoner by Alexander, and became his wife, was put to death by Cassander's order after the decease of the conqueror. *Diod.* l. 18; *Strab.* l. 11; *Justin.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 1; *Plut. in Alex.*; *Q. Curt.* l. 8.

ROXBURGH, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Innes [vide *Innes*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Innes Ker, duke and earl of Roxburgh, marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, earl of Kelso, viscount Broxmouth, and baron Ker, of Cessford and Caverton.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, on a chevron, between three unicorns' heads erased *argent*, horned and maned *or*, as many mullets *sable*, for Ker; second and third *gules*, three mascles *or*, for Vipont.

Crest. An unicorn's head as in the coat.

Supporters. Two savages, wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, each holding a baton over his shoulder, all *proper*.

Motto. "Pro Christo et patria dulce periculum."

Roxburgh, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist, was born in 1759 at Craigie, in Ayrshire, and died in 1815, leaving 'Plants of the Coast of Coromandel,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Botanical Description of the Swiltehiæ,' 4to.; 'An Essay on the Natural Order of the Scitamineæ,' 4to. &c.

ROY, *Julian David le* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and architect, son of Julian le Roy, a mechanic, who gained a great name as the maker of watches, was born in 1728 at Paris, and died in 1785, leaving 'Ruines des plus beaux Monumens de la Grèce;' 'Histoire des Formes differentes des Temples des Chrétiens;' 'Observations sur les Edifices des Anciens Peuples;' 'Les Navires des Anciens,' &c.

ROYSTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Hardwick.

RUBENS, *Peter Paul* (*Biog.*) the painter, was born of a distinguished family at Antwerp in 1577, and died in 1640, after having adorned with admirable specimens of his skill the palace of the Luxembourg, the great saloon of the palace at Madrid, the ceiling of the Banquetting-House for king Charles I, and numerous places in Flanders, from which the French, during the late revolutionary war, took not less than 52 of his best pictures. [Vide Plate XXXV]

Rubens, *Albert*, in Latin *Rubenius*, son of the painter, and an antiquary, who died in 1657, was the author of 'Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata;' 'De Re Vestiaria Veterum;' 'De Urbibus Neocoris;' and other dissertations, published by Grævius in his Thesaurus.

RUBICON (*Geog.*) now *Rugone*, a small river of Italy, which separates it from Cisalpine Gaul. By crossing this river, Cæsar transgressed the boundaries of his province, and thus declared war against the senate. *Strab.* l. 5; *Lucan.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3; *Suet. in Cæs.*

RUCCELLAI, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Oricellarius*, a scholar, descended on the maternal side from the family of Strozzi, one of the most powerful in Florence, was born in 1449, and died in 1514, leaving 'De Urbe Roma,' published in the collection of 'Rerum Ital. Scriptores Florentini;' 'De Bello Pisano;' and 'De Bello Italico;' 'De Magistratibus Romanis.' His fourth son, John Ruccellai, a poet, who died in 1526, wrote, among other things, a poem entitled 'Le Api.' An edition of all his works was printed at Padua in 8vo. 1772.

RUDBECK, *Olaus* (*Biog.*) a Swedish botanist, was born at Upsal in 1630, and died in 1702, leaving 'Catalogus Horti Upsaliensis,' Upsal. 1658; 'Deliciæ Vallis Jacobæ.' He likewise projected and partly executed two other works; namely, 'Campi Elysii,' in which all the plants in the world were to be represented by figures; and 'Atlantica, sive Manheim vera Japheti Posterorum Sedes ac Patria,' &c. Both of these works were consumed while passing through the press in the fire that destroyed nearly all Upsal, from which only three copies of the first volume of the first work were preserved, and but a few sheets of the second work.

RUDBORNE (*Ecc.*) or *Rodburne, Thomas*, a prelate in the 15th century, who was promoted in 1433 by Henry V to the see of St. David's, and died about 1442, has left the tower and chapel of Merton College as monuments of his munificence, his skill, and his taste. He wrote 'A Chronicle' according to Bale.

RUDDIMAN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, and native of Banffshire, in Scotland, was born in 1674, and died in 1770, leaving a Latin grammar, and some popular works of an elementary nature; besides which he was the editor of Anderson's 'Diplomata Scotiæ.'

RUDING, *Rogers* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Leicester in 1751, educated at Oxford, and died in 1820, leaving 'Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies,' 4 vols. 4to.

RUDOLPHUS (*Hist.*) vide *Rodolph*.

RUE, *Charles de la* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, who died in 1739, is now known as the editor of the principal part of Origen's works, begun by Montfaucon.

RUFFHEAD, *Owen* (*Biog.*) a political and party writer, was born in 1723, bred to the law, and died in 1769, leaving, besides his pamphlets, a 'Life of Pope,' a continuation of Cay's 'Statutes,' to the 13 George III, 9 vols. fol.; also an edition of the Statutes which goes under his own name.

RUFFI, *Anthony de* (*Biog.*) the historian of Marseilles, was born in 1607, and died in 1689, leaving his History, which he published in 1642.

RUFFINUS (*Biog.*) or *Rufinus*, a priest of Aquileia, called by some *Toranius*, who died about 410, translated from Greek into Latin Josephus, and the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, &c.; besides which he left some treatises in defence of Origen and against St. Jerome, &c. His works were printed at Paris in 1580.

RUFUS (*Biog.*) an Ephesian physician and anatomist in the reign of Trajan, is still remembered by some portions of his medical and anatomical works, which have been preserved in the 'Artis Medicæ Principes' of Stephens, and printed separately, Gr. and Lat. 4to. Lond. 1726.

RUGGLE, *George* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, was born at Lavenham in 1575, and died in 1622, leaving, among other pieces, his Latin play of 'Ignoramus.'

RUITER (*Hist.*) vide *Ruyter*.

RUMBOLD (*Her.*) the name of a Yorkshire family, which enjoys the baronetcy, conferred in 1779 on sir Thomas Rumbold, a governor of Madras; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, on a chevron *gules*, three roses *argent*, on a canton *gules*, a leopard's face.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant.

RUMFORD, *Benjamin, Count* (*Hist.*) a soldier, statesman, and philosopher, was born of an English family of the name of Thompson in North America in 1753, had a command of a regiment in the royal army during the American war; and, after entering into the service of the elector of Bavaria, both in a civil and military capacity, he turned his thoughts to the study of philosophy as applicable to the improvement of hospitals, schools of industry, and similar public establishments for the benefit of the poor, and died in 1814, leaving a number of treatises, published in the 'Philosophical Transactions;' besides 'Essays, Experimental, Political, Economical, and Philosophical,' which were published at different times, forming four octavo volumes.

RUMPH, *George Everard* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Rumphius*, a botanist of Hanau in the 17th century, was the author of 'Herbarium Amboinense,' 1755, and 'Hortus Malabaricus.'

RUNDLE, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, was born in 1686 at Milton-Abbot, near Tavistock, in Devonshire, educated at Oxford, promoted to the see of Derry in 1734, and died in 1743, leaving a collection of Letters, and also Memoirs of himself.

RUNNINGTON, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a serjeant at law, who died in 1821, held the office of commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors, and published an edition of sir Matthew Hale's 'History of the Common Law;' Gilbert's 'Law of Ejectments;' Ruffhead's Statutes, &c.; also 'The History, Principles, and Practice of the Legal Remedy by Ejectments,' &c.

RUPERT, *Prince* (*Hist.*) third son of the king of Bohemia by the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. of England, was born in 1619, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion in England, he offered his services to king Charles I. in whose cause he displayed great valour and fidelity as a commander until all resistance was fruitless, when he retired to the continent. At the restoration he was invested with several offices under Charles II, and died in 1682, leaving several inventions as specimens of his mechanical skill, as, an engine for raising water, and a particular kind of screw, &c. To him is also ascribed the discovery of mezzotinto, the credit of which, however, has been denied him by others. [Vide Plate XIV]

RUPERTUS (*Hist.*) vide *Robert*.

RUSH, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) an American physician, who also interested himself in the revolution which separated the American colonies from the mother country, was born in 1745, and died in 1813, leaving a number of pieces on medical subjects.

RUSHOUT (*Her.*) the family name of lord Northwick, sir John Rushout, bart. having been raised to the peerage in 1797 by the title of lord Northwick, co. Worcester.

RUSHTON, *Edward* (*Ecc.*) a Roman Catholic writer, and native of Lancashire, was educated at Oxford about 1568, and died in 1586, after having, as a missionary into England, undergone the sentence of death, which was commuted for banishment. He published Sander's book, 'De Schismate Anglicano,' 8vo. 1585, to which he added two other parts; and also 'Synopsis Rerum Ecclesiasticarum ad Annum Christi, 1577.'

RUSHWORTH, *John* (*Biog.*) an English gentleman, descended from an ancient family of Northumberland, was born about 1607, and died in 1690, leaving 'Historical Collections of Private Passages in State, Weighty Matters in Law,' &c., published at different times, vols. folio, from 1659 to 1680; being written by a partisan and a favourer of the rebellion, it has been considered as a work devoid of all credit, except with the factious, whose cause it upholds. In opposition to this Dr. John Nalson, of Cambridge, published, by the special command of Charles II, 'An Impartial Collection of the Great Affairs of State,' &c. of which he lived to complete only 2 vols. fol. published in 1682 and 1683.

RUSSELL, *Lord William* (*Hist.*) third son of William, the first duke of Bedford, entered early into the views of the party which have since been denominated whigs, and, being implicated in the conspiracy of the duke of Monmouth, was arraigned on a charge of high treason, found guilty, and condemned to be beheaded, which sentence was executed upon him July 21, 1683. [Vide Plate XVIII]

Russell, *Thomas Macnamara*, an admiral, the descendant of a good family, was born about 1743, entered the navy at an early period, and, after having distinguished himself by many gallant exploits, he died in 1824.

Russell (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, which, though originally of baronial rank, did not rise to distinction before the reign of Henry VIII, when John Russell, esq. was created in 1538 a baron, by the style and title of baron Russell, of Cheneys, co. Bucks, and advanced in 1549 to the dignity of earl of Bedford. William, the fifth earl, was further advanced in 1694 to the dignities of marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford. [Vide *Bedford*]

Russell, a family of Howton, in Essex, which enjoys the baronetcy, conferred in 1812 on the right hon. sir Henry Russell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice in Bengal; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three cross crosslets fitchée *azure*; a bordure engrailed *gules*, semée of bezants and escallops *or*, alternately.

Crest. A demi-lion *ermine*, holding in his dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchée in bend sinister *sable*, and charged on the shoulder with the fasces *proper*.

Russell, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) physician to the English factory at Aleppo, was born at Edinburgh, and died in 1770, leaving 'A History of Aleppo,' first published in 1755, and translated into many languages.

Russell, *Patrick*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1805, in his 79th year, published a copious 'Treatise on the Plague,' 4to. 1791, and 'Descriptions and Figures of Two Hundred Fishes collected on the Coast of Coromandel,'

2 vols. fol. 1803, previous to which he published a new edition of his brother's history.

RUSSELL, *George*, an English divine, was born in 1728 in Minorca, educated at Oxford, and died in 1767, leaving some poetical works, which were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1769.

RUSSELL, *William*, a miscellaneous writer, and native of Mid-Lothian, was born in 1746, and died in 1794, leaving 'A Collection of Modern Poems;' 'The History of Modern Europe,' &c.

RUSSIA (*Geog.*) an empire which lies partly in Europe and partly in Asia.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, E. by the Pacific Ocean, S. by Great Tartary, and W. by Turkey, and is, in point of superficial extent, the largest in the world, stretching from the 18th to the 192d degree of east longitude, and from the 39th to the 76th north latitude.

Division. It formerly consisted of three countries, namely, Red Russia, which formed the south part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the east part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Moscow, Kalagu, Rezau, Volodimir, Tula, and Jaroslaul; whence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. It is now divided into upwards of 40 governments.

Towns. The chief towns are St. Petersburgh, the capital, Moscow, Riga, Odessa, Wilna, Archangel, Revel, &c.

Rivers, Gulfs, Lakes, &c. The principal rivers are the Wolga, Don, Dnieper, Dwina, Duna, Neva, which serve to communicate with the Euxine, Baltic, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and Frozen Ocean. The principal seas, or gulfs, are the Euxine, the sea of Azof, the gulfs of Finland and of Bothnia. There are two great lakes, namely, the lake of Ladoga and Onega.

History of Russia.

Of this country little is known previous to the three last centuries, when it was first distinguished by the name of *Muscovy*, and was governed by princes under the title of dukes, or Czars; the first of whom particularly mentioned in history is Vladimir, surnamed the *Great*, who was converted to the Christian faith, and took the name of *Basilius* in the 10th century; among his successors was John Basilides, surnamed the *Great*, who shook off the Tartar yoke in the 15th century. At the death of Foedor, or *Theodore*, in 1598, Moscovy was torn by civil dissensions, and fell under the power of Uladislaus, king of Poland, but he being expelled in 1613, Michael Foederowitz, a descendant of the ancient dynasty, was elected grand duke, and was succeeded in 1645 by his son Alexis, whose youngest son was the celebrated Peter I. The latter was succeeded by his wife, Catherine I, who reigned only two years; and her son, Peter II, who reigned only three. Anne, the niece of Peter, came to the throne in 1730, and reigned until 1740, when Iwan III, a child, bore the name of czar for scarcely two years, and was succeeded by Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter I, who, after a reign of twenty years, had Peter III for a successor. He lost his throne and his life after a year's reign, when the celebrated Catherine II succeeded, and at her death in 1793 her son, Paul I. Since the accession of his successor, Alexander, Russia has shared, in no small degree, in the glory of crushing the monstrous revolutionary power which threatened to overwhelm Europe in one common ruin.

RUST, *George* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born and educated at Cambridge, promoted in 1667 to the see of Dromore, and died in 1670, leaving 'A Letter of Resolution concerning Origen and the chief of his Opinions;' 'A Discourse of Faith,' &c.

RUSTICUS (*Biog.*) vide *Fabius*, and Plate XXI.

RUTGERS, *John* (*Hist.*) a negociator, descended from an ancient family of Dordrecht, or *Dort*, was born in 1589, and died in 1625, after having been employed three times as envoy from Gustavus to the republic of Holland, and resided for some time at Hague as the minister of that prince. Rutgers, who was a critic, published among other things 'Notæ in Horatium,' added to an edition of that poet by Robert Stephens in 1613, reprinted in 1699 and 1713; 'Variarum Lectionum Libri Tres,' &c. Lugd. Bat. 1618; 'Spicilegium in Apuleium,' 8vo. 1621; besides Notes on Q. Curtius, and some Latin poems.

RUTH (*Bibl.*) רות, a Moabitess, who, having married Chilion, son of Elimelech and Naomi, was left a widow without children, and afterwards married to Boaz. The Book of Ruth, which contains her history, is placed in our Bibles between the Book of Judges and the Book of Samuel, as being the sequel of the former, and an introduction to the latter; but, according to St. Jerome, the Jews added it to the Book of Judges. *Hieron. in Galat.*

RUTHERFORTH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1712 at Papworth Everard, in Cambridgeshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1771, leaving 'A System of Natural Philosophy,' 2 vols. 4to.

RUTHVEN, *William* (*Hist.*) earl of Gowrie. [Vide *Gowrie*]

RUTHVEN (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, which became first ennobled in the person of sir William de Ruthven, who, in 1487, was created a lord of parliament; and William, the fourth lord, was created earl of Gowrie. These titles were forfeited by John, the third earl [vide *Gowrie*]; but sir Thomas de Ruthven, great grandson of the second lord, was created a peer in 1651 by the title of lord Ruthven. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Paly of six *argent* and *gules*.

Crest. A ram's head couped.

Supporters. Dexter a ram; sinister a goat *proper*.

Motto. "Deid shaw."

RUTILIUS RUFUS, *P.* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, celebrated for his virtues and his writings, who was banished by Sylla. During his banishment he employed his time in writing a History of Rome and other works. *Cic. in Brut.; Val. Max.* l. 2; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Senec. de Benef.*; *Ovid. Fast. &c.*

RUTILIUS NUMATIANUS, *Claudius*, a Latin poet, and præfect of Rome, wrote a work entitled 'Itinerarium,' in elegiac verse, which was discovered in 1494 at a monastery, and has been several times printed. The editions of 1582 and 1687 are the most esteemed.

RUTLAND, *Thomas, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, succeeded his father in the favour of Henry VIII, by whom he was made Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland, and died in 1543, after having been constantly in his sovereign's employ.

RUTLAND, *Henry, second Earl of*, was one of the English noblemen who were present when Francis I took an oath to observe the articles of peace concluded between his commissioners and the commissioners of England. He was afterwards sent on an embassy to France; was one of the lords who attended on Philip, prince of Spain, when he landed at Southampton in 1544, in order to his nuptials with the queen, and died in 1560, after having been in the service and confidence of queen Elizabeth.

RUTLAND, *third Earl of*, who died in 1586, leaving the reputation of a profound lawyer, was in several high employments, and was intended for the post of Lord Chancellor if he had not died.

RUTLAND, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Manners [vide *Manners*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Manners, duke of Rutland, marquis of Granby, earl of Rutland, and baron Manners of Haddon.
Arms. *Or,* two bars *azure,* a chief quarterly of the second and *gules;* the first and fourth charged with two fleurs-de-lis of the first; and the second and third with a lion passant guardant of the same.
Crest. On a chapeau *gules,* turned up *ermine,* a peacock in pride *proper.*
Supporters. Two unicorns *argent,* their horns, manes, tufts, and hoofs *or.*
Motto. "Pour y parvenir."

RUTTY, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, of the sect of Quakers, and a native of Ireland, was born in 1698, and died in 1775, leaving 'A History of the Quakers,' 4to. Dublin, 1751; 'An Essay on Women's Preaching;' 'A Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters,' &c. 4to. 1756; 'A Chronological History of the Weather,' &c. 1770; 'An Essay towards a Natural History of Dublin,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1772; 'Materia Medica Antiqua et Nova,' &c. 4to. 1775; 'Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1776.

RUTULI (*Geog.*) a people of Latium, who, as well as the Latins, were reckoned among the Aborigines.

RUYSCH, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and physician, was born at the Hague in 1638, and died in 1731, leaving a number of works, which were published under the title of 'Opera Omnia Anatomico-Medico-Chirurgica,' 5 vols. 4to. Amst. 1721 and 1735. His son, Henry Ruysch, who died in 1727, published 'Theatrum Universale Omnium Animalium,' 2 vols. fol. 1718.

RUYSDAAL, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter of Haerlem, was born in 1636, and died in 1681, leaving several specimens of his skill, which adorn the collections in England.

Ruysdaal, *Solomon,* another painter of Haerlem, who died in 1670, is reckoned far inferior to the preceding.

RUYTER, *Michael Adrian de* (*Hist.*) a Dutch admiral of Flushing, was born in 1607, and entering early into the naval service, he signalized himself by the bold stand which he made to the growing power of the English, with whom he was several times engaged, with more success than otherwise; but was mortally wounded in 1676, in his engagement with the French near Messina. De Ruyter had the singular honour of once entering the Thames and burning some English ships of war. [Vide Plate XV]

RYCKE, *Theodore de* (*Biog.*) a Dutch critic, was born in 1640, and died in 1690, leaving an edition of Tacitus, 2 vols. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1687; besides some dissertations, 'De Primis Italiæ Colonis,' &c.

RYCROFT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Farnham, in Surrey, which enjoys the baronetcy, conferred in 1783 on sir Richard Rycroft; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:
Arms. Party per bend *or* and *gules,* three griffins' heads erased and counterchanged on a chief *argent,* a fleur-de-lis between two roses *gules.*
Crest. A griffin's head erased *or.*

RYDER (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Harrowby. Nathaniel Ryder, son of sir Dudley Ryder, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, was raised to the dignity of the peerage in 1776, by the style and title of baron Harrowby, of Harrowby, co. Lincolnshire; and his son Dudley, the second baron, was further elevated to the dignities of viscount Sandon, of Sandon, co. Stafford, and earl of Harrowby. Sir Dudley Ryder, the grandfather, was on the point of being created a peer, but died before the patent was completed.

RYER, *Andrew du* (*Biog.*) Sieur de Malesais, who died in 1640, after residing some years as French consul in Egypt, wrote a Turkish Grammar, a Translation of the Koran, &c. He is to be distinguished from Peter Ryer, historiographer to the king, who died in 1658, leaving several translations into French, and nineteen tragedies.

RYLAND, *William Wynne* (*Biog.*) an engraver, was born in 1732, and executed for forgery in 1783, after having obtained a reputation by the practice of his art, which ought to have secured him from all embarrassments and difficulties.

RYMER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and critic, was born in the north of England, educated at Cambridge, and died about 1717. He is best known by his collection of public conventions, which he edited by authority, under the title of 'Fœdera,' and completed fifteen folio volumes, a sixteenth was afterwards published by Mr. Sanderson, usher of the Court of Chancery, who died in 1741.

RYSBRACH, *John Michael* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, was born at Antwerp in 1694, and died in 1770, leaving, among other specimens of his skill, a Monument of Marlborough, and another of sir Isaac Newton; besides numerous busts.

RYVES, *Bruno* (*Hist.*) a loyal divine, and native of Dorsetshire, died in 1677, after having been plundered by the rebels. He was the author of 'Mercurius Rusticus; or, the Country's Complaint;' recounting the sad events of this unparalleled war, which was begun in 1642; and all the parts reprinted in 1646 and 1647, with the addition of some other papers.

Ryves, *Sir Thomas,* a civilian, and native of Dorsetshire, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1651, was one of the most strenuous loyalists in the time of the rebellion, having been engaged in several battles, and received several wounds in his majesty's service. He wrote, among other things, 'The Vicar's Plea,' &c.; 'Regiminis Anglicani in Hibernia Defensio,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1624; 'Imperatoris Justiniani Defensio adversus Alemannum,' 12mo. Lond. 1626; 'Historia Navalis,' 12mo. Lond. 1629; and enlarged in two parts, 8vo., the first published in 1633, and the second in 1640.

S.

SAA (*Biog.*) or *De Sa, Emanuel,* a Portuguese Jesuit, was born in 1530 at Condé, in the province of Douro, and died in 1596, leaving 'Scholia in quatuor Evangelia,' 4to. Antv. and Colon. 1596; 'Notationes in totam Sacram Scripturam,' &c.

SAADIAS-GAON (*Biog.*) or *Saadias the Excellent,* a Jewish rabbi, of Pithom, in Egypt, who flourished in the ninth century, was the author of 'Sepher Haemunah,' or a treatise on the Jewish Articles of Faith, of which a Hebrew translation from the original Arabic was printed at Constantinople in 1647, and often reprinted. He also translated the whole of the Old Testament into the Arabic, of which the Pentateuch is inserted in Walton's Polyglott; and wrote besides several commentaries.

SAAVEDRA FAXARDO, *Diego de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish writer, was born in 1584 at Algezares, in Murcia, and died

in 1648, leaving 'Idea de un Principe Politico-Christiano,' &c. 4to. 1642; also published in Latin, under the title of 'Symbola Christiano-Politica,' besides which he wrote 'Corona Gotica,' &c. 4to. 1646, &c.

SAAVEDRA, *S.* vide *Cervantes.*

SABA (*Geog.*) Σάβα, a town of Arabia, famous for frankincense, myrrh, and all aromatic plants. *Diod.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 16; *Mela* 3; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 29, &c.

SABACHUS (*Hist.*) Σαβακῶς, or *Sabacon*, an Ethiopian, and a king of Egypt, who, having expelled Anysis, reigned there fifty years and then retired to his own kingdom, when Anysis returned. *Herod.* l. 2.

SABATIER, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French Benedictine, was born at Poictiers in 1682, and died in 1742, leaving an edition of all the Latin Versions of the Scriptures, in 3 vols. fol. only one of which was printed at his death, under the title of 'Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinæ Versiones Antiquæ,' &c. Rem. 1743—1749.

SABATIER, *Raphael Bienvenu*, a surgeon, was born in 1732 at Paris, and died in 1811, leaving 'Theses Anatomico-Chirurgicæ,' 4to. 1748; 'De Variis Cataractam extrahendi Modis,' 4to. 1759; 'Traité complet d'Anatomie,' 1775; a third edition in 3 vols. 8vo. 1791, &c.

SABAUDIA (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Savoy.

SABBATIER, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1735 at Condom, and died in 1807, leaving 'Essai-Historique-Critique sur l'Origine de la Puissance temporelle des Papes,' 12mo. Chalons, 1764; 'Le Manuel des Enfans;' 'Recueil de Dissertations sur divers Sujets de l'Histoire de France,' 12mo. 1778; 'Des Mœurs, Coutumes, &c. des Anciens Peuples,' &c. 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Dictionnaire pour l'Intelligence des Auteurs Classiques Grecs et Latins,' &c. 36 vols. 8vo. 1766-90.

SABBATINI, *Andrea* (*Biog.*) an artist, known likewise by the name of *Andrea de Salerno*, who died in 1545, is said to be one of the first of the Neapolitan school who deserves notice. The altar-pieces at S. Marie delle Grazie are reckoned the best specimens of his skill.

SABBATINI, *Lorenzo*, called *Lorenzin di Bologna*, who died in 1577, is reckoned one of the most delicate painters of his age.

SABELLICUS (*Biog.*) an Italian historian and critic, whose proper name was *Marc Antonio Coccio*, was born in 1436, in the Campagna di Roma, and died in 1506, leaving 'Rhapsodiæ Historiarum Enneades,' first published at Venice, in fol. 1498, and again in 1504. He also published other miscellaneous works, which were printed in 4 vols. fol. Basil. 1560; and Commentaries on Pliny the Younger, Valerius Maximus, Livy, Horace, Justin, Florus, &c. which are to be found in Gruter's 'Thesaurus.'

SABELLIUS (*Ecc.*) a Lybian, and an heresiarch in the third century, reduced the three persons in the Holy Trinity to one, namely, the Father, making the Son and the Holy Ghost to be only emanations or functions thereof, which was but another form of Unitarianism.

SABINA, *Julia* (*Hist.*) the wife of the emperor Adrian, who died of poison, which he obliged her to take after she had been married to him 38 years. Divine honours were paid to her memory. *Aurel. Vict. Epitom.*

SABINA (*Numis.*) numerous medals were struck of this empress, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions SABIN. AUG. — SABINA AUGUSTA—SABINA AUG. HADRIANI AUG. P. P.—DIVA. AUG. SABINA; on the reverse, CONCORDIA AUG.— CONSECRATIO HADRIANUS AUG.—JUNONI REGINAE.—PUDICITIAE, &c. *Vaill. Gr. &c.; Patin. Imp.; Tristan. Comm. Hist.; Beger. Thes. Brand. &c.*



SABINI (*Geog.*) an ancient people of Italy, reckoned among the Aborigines, who were among the first to take up arms against the Romans, in consequence of the rape of their women, which had been contrived by Romulus at the building of the city; but after some engagements they migrated to Rome, where they settled with their new allies.

SABINUS, *Julius* (*Hist.*) an officer in Gaul, who set himself up against Vespasian; but, being defeated, hid himself in a cave, where he lived for nine years with his wife Eponina, but her frequent visits to this retreat was at length the cause of his detection, when he was dragged before Vespasian and immediately put to death by his order. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4; *Plut in Erot.*

SABINUS, *Aulus* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, intimate with Ovid, who wrote some epistles, &c. mentioned by the latter.

SABINUS, *George*, a Latin poet, whose family name was Schalter, was born in 1508, in the electorate of Brandenburg, and died in 1560, after having enjoyed the favour and confidence of Charles V. His Latin poems were published at Leipzic in 1558.

SACCHETTI, *Franco* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet and novelist, was born about 1335 at Florence, and is supposed to have died at the beginning of the 15th century. An edition of his novels was published at Florence, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1724.

SACCHI, *Andrea* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, and native of Rome, was born in 1601, or, according to some, in 1594, and died in 1668. His Death of St. Anne, and the Angel appearing to Joseph, are reckoned among his master-pieces.

SACCHINI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born in 1570, and died in 1625, leaving a Continuation of the History of his Order, begun by Orlandino, of which he executed the second, third, fourth, and fifth parts, or volumes, fol. 1620—1661. An addition was made to the fifth part by Jovency, and the whole completed by Julius Cordara. He likewise wrote 'De Ratione Libros cum Profectu legendi,' &c.

SACCHINI, *Anthony-Maria-Gaspar*, a musician of Naples, was born in 1735, or, according to some, in 1727, and died in 1786, after having obtained the highest distinction in his profession. His operas of the 'Cid,' and 'Tamerlane,' were among the number of his most admired pieces.

SACHEVERELL, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Marlborough, who made a considerable noise in his day, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1724, after having been prosecuted, tried, and sentenced by the House of Commons to be suspended from his ministerial office for three years, in consequence of two sermons preached, one at Derby, and the other at St. Paul's, in 1709, in which he upheld nonjuring principles, and attacked lord Godolphin under the name of Volpone. This prosecution ultimately procured him preferment and credit far above his deserts.

SACKVILLE, *Sir Robert de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the attendants upon the children of Henry I on their coming to England, but, happening to have occasion to leave the ship and go ashore, together with two knights, they were, by that accident, saved from the melancholy catastrophe which awaited the rest at sea, who were all drowned except a butcher.

SACKVILLE, *Richard de* and *Jordan de*, were among the rebellious barons who rose against king John, for which they suffered in their estate.

SACKVILLE, *Sir Jordan de*, grandson of the preceding Jordan de Sackville, was taken prisoner at the battle of Evesham on the side of the rebellious barons who opposed Henry III.

SACKVILLE, *Sir Andrew*, father and son of that name, were both knighted for their valour during the wars of king Edward III in France.

SACKVILLE, *Richard*, after having been bred to the law, served Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, in many high posts, particularly as Privy Councillor to the latter.

SACKVILLE, *Thomas*, the Lord High Treasurer. [Vide *Dorset*].

SACKVILLE (*Her.*) the name of a family not less distinguished for its talents than its antiquity. It was of noble extraction from Normandy, and so denominated from the town or seignory of that name, which was in their possession. Thomas Sackville, the Lord High Treasurer of England, mentioned under *History* [vide *Dorset*], was the first who was raised to the dignity of the peerage, he being created a baron in 1567, by the title of lord Buckhurst, baron of Buckhurst, and further advanced in 1603 to the dignity of earl of Dorset. Charles, the sixth earl of Dorset, was created in 1674 earl of Middlesex, and in 1675 baron of Cranfield, co. Bedford; and his son Lionel, the seventh earl, was made duke of Dorset in 1720.

SACRA VIA (*Topog.*) a street of Rome, where a treaty of peace and alliance was made between Romulus and Tatius, through which the triumphal processions passed to the capitol. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 4, ep. 3; *Liv.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 4, od. 2.

SACROBOSCO, *John de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and astronomer, otherwise named *Holiwood*, because he was a native of a village of that name in Yorkshire, died about 1256, leaving a well-known treatise entitled 'De Sphæra Mundi,' which has been published at different times, with the notes of Clavius and others.

SADELER, *John* (*Biog.*) the first of a family of distinguished engravers, was born at Brussels in 1550, and died in 1600. His brother Raphael, and his nephew Giles, also excelled in the art, but the latter above the two others. He died in 1629, aged 59, leaving 'Vestigi dell' Antichità di Roma,' fol. Rome, 1660.

SADI (*Biog.*) a Persian poet, was born at Scheeraz in 1175, and educated at Damascus; but being afterwards taken prisoner by the Turks, he was redeemed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He died at the age of 120, and his works were printed at Calcutta, in 2 vols. fol. 1795.

SADLER, *Sir Ralph* (*Hist.*) an English statesman, was born in 1507 at Hackney, in Middlesex, and commenced a long course of diplomatic services in 1537, when he was sent on an embassy into Scotland, and died in 1587. The transactions of his most memorable embassies are recorded in 'Letters and Negociations of Sir Ralph Sadler,' &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1720; and in 'State Papers and Letters,' 2 vols. 4to. 1809, with a Life by Sir Walter Scott.

SADLER, *John*, a political writer, was born in 1615, and educated at Cambridge, after which he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and, siding with the party that overturned the state, he accepted the mastership of Magdalen College from Cromwell, and other offices, which he was obliged to give up at the Restoration. He died in 1674, leaving 'Rights of the Kingdom,' &c. 4to. 1649; 'Olbia,' &c. a political fiction; and some other works.

SADOC (*Bibl.*) Σαδὼκ, vide *Zadok*.

SADOC, son of Azor, and father of Achim, in the genealogy of our Saviour. *Matt.* i.

SADOC (*Hist.*) founder of the sect of Sadducees, is said to have succeeded Antigonus Socchæus in the high priesthood, who was the immediate successor of Simon; but of this, and other particulars respecting him, nothing authentic is known. To him is however attributed the doctrine of the Sadducees, that no recompense was to be hoped for, or punishment to be feared, after this life. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2; *Hieron. in Matt.* xxii.; *Epiphan. in Hæres.* xv.

SADOLETI, *James* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and poet, was born at Modena in 1477, raised to the purple by Clement VII in 1536, and died in 1547, after having been employed on several negotiations by that pope. His works, consisting of epistles, dissertations, orations, poems, &c. have been frequently printed separately, and also collectively. The edition in 4 vols. 4to. published at Verona in 1737, is reckoned the best.

SAEMUND, *Sigfusson*, (*Biog.*) an Iceland writer, who died about 1133 or 1135, at the age of 80, is supposed to have collected the poetical Edda, which was printed with a Latin translation at Copenhagen, in 4to. 1787.

SAGE, *John* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of the old episcopal church of Scotland, was born in 1652, consecrated a bishop in 1705, and died in 1711, leaving 'An Account of the late Establishment of Presbyterian Government,' &c. London, 1693; 'The fundamental Charter of Presbytery,' 1695; 'The Principles of the Cyprianic Age, with regard to Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction;' besides some other works in favour of episcopacy.

SAGE, *Alain René le* (*Biog.*) the novelist, was born at Ruys, in Britanny, in 1677, or, according to some accounts, at Vannes, in 1668, and died in 1747, leaving, among other novels, that of 'Gil Blas,' and 'Le Diable Boiteux,' which have established his reputation.

SAGITTARIUS, *Gaspar* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine and historical writer, was born at Lunenburg in 1643, and died in 1694, leaving 'Tractatus varii de Historia legenda;' 'Historia antiqua Noribergæ,' &c.; besides a number of other works enumerated by Niceron.

SAINCTES, *Claudius de* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Sanctesius*, was born in 1525 at Perche, and after having been employed by Charles IX to hold disputations with the Protestants, he was promoted to the see of Evreux in 1575; but becoming a violent partisan on the side of the Leaguers, and writing a paper to justify the murder of Henry III, he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the Castle de Crevecœur, where he died in 1591, leaving among his works a treatise on the Eucharist, and an edition of ancient Liturgies.

ST. ALBANS, *Duke of* (*Her.*) vide *Albans*.

ST. AMAND, *James* (*Hist.*) a classical scholar, and a critic, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1754, left his valuable collection of books and MSS. which he had made abroad, to the Bodleian Library, and the duplicates of his books to Lincoln College, where he had studied. Mr. Warton availed himself of his MSS. in his edition of Theocritus.

ST. AMANT, *Mark Anthony Gerard, Sieur de* (*Biog.*) a French poet of Normandy, was born in 1594 at Roan, and died in 1661, leaving several poetical pieces, which were printed several times separately, and also collectively in 3 vols. Paris, 1627—49.

ST. AMOUR, *William de* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died in 1272, was the author of several works against the Order of Mendicant Friars, as also against the Franciscans, &c. They were published collectively in 4to. 1632.

ST. ASAPH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Ashburnham.

ST. AUBYN (*Her.*) originally written *St. Albyn*, or *St. Albin*, the name of a family of great antiquity, originally from Britanny, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1671 on sir John St. Aubyn; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, on a chevron *argent*, between three garbs *or*, bound *vert*, three escallops *sable*.

Crest. *Or* and *gules*, a dexter arm in armour, couped at the shoulder *proper*, and grasping a garb bendwise, as in the arms.

Motto. "Si sit prudentia."

ST. CLAIR (*Her.*) vide *Sinclair*.

ST. MARTHE (*Biog.*) in Latin *Sammarthanus*, the name of a family in France, which distinguished itself by its eminence in the republic of letters.

ST. MARTHE, *Charles de*, physician to Francis II, who died

in 1555, left some Latin and French poetry, which is still extant.

ST. MARTHE, *Scævola de*, nephew of the preceding, who died in 1623, was the author of 'La Louange de la Ville de Poitiers,' 1573; 'Opera Poetica,' 1575; 'Gallorum Doctrinâ Illustrium Elogia,' 1598; 'Pædotrophia, seu de Puerorum Educatione,' a poem which went through ten editions in the author's life-time. His eldest son Abel was also a poet, whose works were printed with those of his father's, 4to. Paris, 1633; but his second and third sons, Scævola and Lewis, twin-brothers, who were born in 1571, are the most known by their historical work, entitled 'Gallia Christiana, seu Series omnium Episcopum, &c. Franciæ,' of which there is an edition in 13 vols. fol. 1715—1786; but three more volumes are still wanting for its completion.

SAINTES (*Geog.*) or *Zaintes*, the capital of Saintong, a province of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, situated on a rising ground near the Charente, 42 m. S. E. La Rochelle, 84 N. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 37′ W., lat. 45° 44′ N.

History of Saintes.

Saintes, which was called by the ancients *Mediolanum Sanctonum*, *Santones*, and *Urbs Santonica*, became one of the principal places of Aquitania in the time of the Romans; but was almost ruined in the 16th century, during the religious wars which raged in France. There are, however, still many monuments of antiquity to be seen, as an amphitheatre, a triumphal arc, and some aqueducts, &c. Saintes is a bishop's see, where a council was held in 557, and another in 562, or, according to Baronius, in 566, and others in 579, 1075, 1080, 1088, 1096, 1280, and 1282.

ST. EVREMONDE (*Biog.*) vide *Evremonde*.

ST. GERMAIN, *Robert, Count de* (*Hist.*) a statesman, was born in 1708 at Louis-le-Saunier, in Franche Comté, and after having entered the Society of the Jesuits, he embraced a military life, and served with distinction in Hungary against the Turks; but not meeting with preferment in France he entered the service of Denmark, where he was made a field-marshal. On the execution of Struensee he quitted Copenhagen, and was afterwards raised by Louis XVI to the post of Minister of the War Department, and died in 1778. His Memoirs were published in one volume octavo, in 1779.

ST. GERMAINS, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Eliot [vide *Eliot*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Craggs Eliot, earl of St. Germains, co. Cornwall, and baron Eliot of St. Germains.

Arms. *Argent*, a fess *gules*, between two bars gemelles wavy *azure*, for Eliot, quartered with those of Craggs.

Crest. On a wreath, an elephant's head couped *argent*, collared *gules*.

Supporters. Two eagles regardant with wings expanded *proper*, and charged on the breasts with an *ermine* spot.

Motto. "Occurrunt nubes."

ST. GERMAN, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and law-writer, was born at Shilton, in Warwickshire, educated at Oxford, and studied law at the Inner Temple, where he died in 1540. He is still remembered as the author of the 'Doctor and the Student,' &c. first printed by Rastall, in Latin, 12mo. 1523, and reprinted in 1528, since which time it has gone through numerous editions; the last in 8vo. 1787, was corrected and improved by William Muchall, or Murchall. Two other tracts are attributed by Ames to St. German, although they bear the name of Godfrey, namely, 'A Treatise concerning the Power of the Clergy,' &c. and 'A Treatise concernynge divers of the Constitucyons,' &c. 12mo. no date. Tanner ascribes to him, 'A Treatise concerning the Division between the Spiritualitie and the Temporalitie,' printed by Redman, without date, and supposed to be the same work as 'The Pacyfyer of the Division between the Spiritualitie and the Temporalitie,' printed by Berthelet. He is also considered as the author of 'Newe Additions treating more especially of the Power of Parlyament concernynge the Spiritualitie,' &c. 12mo. 1531; and now reprinted in all the modern editions of the 'Doctor and Student.'

ST. HELENS, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Fitzherbert [vide *Fitzherbert*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, three lions rampant *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a cubit arm in armour erect, the hand appearing clenched within the gauntlet, all *proper*.

Supporters. On each side an unicorn regardant *ermine*, armed, maned, and ducally gorged, with chain reflexed over the back *or*.

Motto. "Intaminatis honoribus."

ST. JOHN, *Oliver, Lord* (*Hist.*) eldest son of the first earl of Bolingbroke, notwithstanding he was advanced to the peerage in the lifetime of his father, turned against his sovereign, who had conferred this honour on him, and was killed at the battle of Edge-Hill, fighting on the side of the rebels.

ST. JOHN, *Henry* (*Hist.*) viscount Bolingbroke. [Vide *Bolingbroke*]

ST. JOHN (*Her.*) the name of a family which is paternally descended from the Ports, lords of Basing, in the county of Southampton, at the time of the Conquest, and maternally from William de St. John, denominated from the territory of St. John, near Rouen, in Normandy, who came over with the Conqueror in the capacity of grand master of the artillery. The first of this family who received any honour was Oliver St. John, who was created in 1622 a peer of Ireland, by the title of viscount Grandison, of Limerick; and in 1626 a peer of England, by the title of baron Tregoze, of Highworth, co. Wilts, which titles became extinct at his death; but sir Henry St. John, the descendant of his elder brother, and the fourth baronet, was created in 1716 baron St. John, of Battersea, and viscount St. John; and his son Henry, the statesman above-mentioned, was in 1712 raised to the dignities of baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, co. Wilts, and viscount Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln.

ST. JOHN, *Lord*, a title enjoyed by the elder branch of the above-mentioned family, which was conferred in 1558 on Oliver St. John, who was created a baron of this realm by the title of lord St. John, of Bletsoe, whose descendant Oliver, the fourth lord, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Bolingbroke, that became extinct at his death. [Vide *Bolingbroke*] The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms and *Crest.* Vide *Bolingbroke*.

Supporters. Two monkies *proper*.

ST. JOHN, *Mildmay*, another branch of the same family, enjoys the baronetcy derived from that of Mildmay. This latter family was very numerous, and is said to have been of great consequence in the reign of Stephen.

ST. LAMBERT, *Charles Francis de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1717 at Nancy, and died in 1805, leaving 'Les Fêtes de l'Amour et de l'Hymen,' &c.; 'Les Quatres Parties du Jour;' 'Les Saisons,' a poem; 'Consolation de la Vieillesse;' 'Catechisme Universel,' &c.

ST. LAURENCE (*Her.*) the name of a family which has enjoyed the barony of Howth by tenure since the reign of Henry II. Thomas Laurence, the 27th baron, was created in 1730 viscount Lawrence, and earl of Howth.

ST. LAURENCE, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Howth.

ST. LEGER (*Her.*) the name of a Norman family, which

came over with the Conqueror, and has since been ennobled in the person of Arthur St. Leger, who was created in 1703, baron of Kilmaydon, and viscount Doneraile.

ST. PALAYE, *John Baptist de la Currie de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1697 at Auxerre, and died in 1781, leaving 'Memoires sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'L'Histoire des Troubadours,' 3 vols. 12mo. besides some Poems.

ST. PAUL (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1813 on sir Horace David Cholivell St. Paul.

ST. PIERRE, *Charles Irenée Castel de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1658 at St. Pierre, in Normandy, and died in 1743, leaving a number of works of a political cast, which were printed in Holland in 18 vols. 12mo. 1744.

ST. PIERRE, *Jacques Henri Bernardin de*, another French writer, was born in 1737 at Havre de Grace, and died in 1814, leaving 'Etudes de la Nature,' 'Paul et Virginie,' and some other works of a popular cast.

ST. QUENTIN (*Geog.*) a town of Picardy, in the department of Aisne, situated on the river Somme, 22 m. S. Cambray, 40 S. by E. Arras, and 45 S. Amiens. The French, under the constable Montmorency, were defeated in 1557 by the Spaniards, near this town, which was taken by assault.

ST. REAL, *Cæsar, Richard de* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous French writer, and native of Chamberri, in Savoy, who died in 1692, was the author of 'De l'Usage de l'Histoire,' 12mo. Paris, 1672; 'La Vie de Jesus Christ,' and other works, which were all printed in 5 vols. 12mo. 1722.

ST. SEBASTIAN (*Geog.*) a city and sea-port of Biscay, in Spain, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is an ancient castle in ruins, 50 miles E. Bilboa, 50 N. W. Pampeluna. Lon. 1° 56′ W. lat. 43° 24′ N. This town has been taken by the French more than once, namely, in 1719, 1794, and in 1808, but it was retaken by storm in 1813 by the British under lord Wellington.

ST. SIMON, *Louis de Rouvroi, Duke of* (*Biog.*) a French writer of Memoirs, was born in 1675, and died about 1757, leaving 'Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV and the Regency,' published in 13 vols. 8vo.

ST. VINCENT, *John, Earl of* (*Hist.*) an admiral, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Meaford in 1734, and entering early into the navy, was promoted to the rank of Post Captain in 1760, and rising by his distinguished merits to that of Vice Admiral, he was nominated Commander-in-chief of the naval force in 1793, on the expedition against the French islands in the West Indies, the successful issue of which was followed by the victory obtained in 1795 over the French off the Cape St. Vincent, when admiral Jervis was rewarded for his gallantry and skill with the peerage. In 1801 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which post he resigned in 1804, and after having continued his active services to the end of the war, he died in 1823. [Vide Plate XVI]

ST. VINCENT, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred on admiral Jervis above-mentioned, which became extinct at his death, but the viscounty devolved on his nephew Edward Jervis Ricketts, who assumed the name and arms of Jervis only. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a chevron *ermine*, between three martlets *or*.

Crest. A demi-pegasus issuing from a wreath.

Supporters. On the dexter side an eagle grasping in his left talon a thunderbolt; on the sinister side a pegasus charged on the wing with a fleur-de-luce.

Motto. "Thus."

SALADIN (*Hist.*) or *Salaheddin*, the celebrated sultan of Egypt, and successor of Adad, who signalized himself by his valour during the crusades in opposition to Richard, king of England, died after a reign of 22 years, in the year of the Hegira 589, A. D. 1199. [Vide Plate II]

SALAMANCA (*Geog.*) an ancient city in the north-west of Spain, situated on the ascent of three hills, the river Tormes flowing at their base, 158 miles W. N. W. Madrid. Lon. 5° 10′ W. lat. 41° 21′ N. This town, called in Latin *Salmantica*, is celebrated for its university, which was founded in 1239, and maintained its reputation for a long time. There are also several vestiges of antiquity, particularly a Roman road leading southward to Merida, and a Roman bridge over the Tormes. The banks of that river and the adjacent country were the scene of an engagement in 1812 between the British, under lord Wellington, and the French, under Marmont, in which the latter were defeated with some loss.

SALAMIS (*Geog.*) Σαλαμὶς, or *Salamina*, now *Calouri*, an island in the Saronicus Sinus, on the southern coast of Attica, which is rendered memorable by the naval victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians, in which the latter lost 200 ships, A. C. 480. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 56; *Pind. Nem.* od. 2; *Æschyl. in Pers.*; *Strab.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *C. Nep. in Them.* &c.

SALAPIA (*Geog.*) or *Salapiæ*, now *Salpe*, a town of Apulia, where Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ. *Liv.* l. 24; *Lucan.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3.

SALARIA (*Topog.*) a street and gate of Rome, so called because salt was brought to the city that way. *Mart.* l. 4, ep. 64.

SALASSI (*Geog.*) a people of Cisalpine Gaul, who were sometimes successful in their resistance to the Romans, but were subdued in the time of Augustus. Their country became a Roman colony under the name of *Augusta Prætoria*, now *Val d'Aoust*, situated in a valley between the Alpes Graiæ and Penninæ. *Liv.* l. 21; *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3.

SALATHIEL (*Bibl.*) שאלתיאל, son of Jeconiah, and father of Zerubbabel. 1 *Chron.* iii. 17.

SALE, *George* (*Biog.*) who died at London in 1736, is known as the translator of the Koran, to which he prefixed a preliminary discourse respecting the Arabs and the impostor Mahomet, &c. He had also a concern in the 'Universal History,' and the 'General Dictionary,' which includes a translation of Bayle, in 10 vols. folio.

SALEM (*Bibl.*) שלם, the city where Melchisedech reigned, which is taken for Jerusalem. *Psalm* lxxvi.

SALENTINI (*Geog.*) a people of Italy, near Apulia, on the southern coast of Calabria. Their chief towns were Brundusium, Tarentum, and Hydruntum.

SALERNUM (*Geog.*) now *Salerno*, a town of the Picentini, on the shores of the Tyrrhene Sea, south of Campania. *Liv.* l. 34; *Plin.* l. 13, &c.

SALIAN, *James* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Avignon, who was born in 1578, and died in 1640, wrote Annals of the Old Testament, published in 6 vols. fol. 1618-24.

SALISBURY, *Margaret, Countess of* (*Hist.*) mother of Cardinal Pole, and the last of the line of the Plantagenets. [Vide *Margaret*]

SALISBURY, *Robert, Marquis of*, vide *Cecil*.

SALISBURY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Cecil, [vide *Cecil*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Marquis and earl of Salisbury, viscount Cranbourne, and baron Cecil, of Essingdon.

Arms. Barry of ten *argent* and *azure*, over all six escutcheons three, two, and one, *sable*, each charged with a lion rampant of the field, a crescent for difference.

Crest. On a wreath six arrows interlaced *or*, heads and feathers *argent*, girt together with a bandage *or*, belt *azure*, garnished *or*, and over those arrows a morion cap *azure*.

Supporters. Two lions *ermine.*
Motto. "Sero sed serio."

Salisbury, *William, second Earl of,* a nobleman, who though descended from a grandfather and a father, both able statesmen, inherited, according to Clarendon, nothing but their titles. After acting the part of a faithless courtier towards his sovereign in his troubles, he did not hesitate to take his seat as a commoner amongst those who had been accessory to his murder.

Salisbury, *James, the fourth Earl of,* being a convert to the Romish faith, was presented by the Grand Jury of Middlesex in 1688, as a popish recusant, and was threatened, together with the Earl of Peterborough, with a prosecution on a charge of high treason, for departing from their allegiance, and being reconciled to the court of Rome, but the prosecution was waved, and he died in 1694.

Salisbury, *John of* (*Ecc.*) a monk, and native of Old Sarum, the friend and confident of Thomas à Becket, was exiled by Henry II for seven years, on account of his adherence to this prelate, and on his return to England, was a witness to the murder of the latter, and in endeavouring to ward off one of the blows, received a serious hurt in the arm. He was promoted to the bishopric of Chartres in 1172, and died in 1182, leaving, among other works, his 'Polycration,' &c. which was published in 8vo. at Paris, in 1513, and at Leyden in 1595; and a French translation, entitled 'Les Vanitez de la Cour,' 4to. Paris, 1640.

Salisbury, *William* (*Biog.*) a Welch writer, and native of Denbighshire, who was educated at Oxford, and died about 1570, was the author of 'A Dictionary English and Welch,' 4to. 1547, besides other works mentioned by Wood.

Salisbury (*Geog.*) vide *Sarum.*

SALLENGRE, *Albert Henry de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1694 at the Hague, educated at Leyden, and died in 1723, leaving 'L'Eloge de l'Yvresse,' 1714; 'Histoire de Pierre de Montmaur,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum,' 3 vols. fol. 1718, a supplement to Grævius; 'Essai d'une Histoire des Provinces Unies pour l'Année, 1621, &c.' 4to. &c. He was also the editor of the 'Journal Litteraire,' begun in 1713, and carried on by him from 1715 to 1717.

SALLO, *Denis de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1626, and died in 1669, after having projected the 'Journal des Sçavans,' which gave rise to the periodical works so general throughout Europe, and known in English by the name of Reviews.

SALLUSTIA (*Numis.*) vide *Salustia.*

SALLUSTIUS, *Caius Crispus* (*Hist.*) an historian, and native of Amiternum, passed through the offices of questor and consul, but was degraded from the rank of senator by the censor Appius, on account of the depravity of his morals. Embracing, however, the cause of Cæsar, he was by him restored to a seat in the senate, and died about 50 years before the Christian æra. He married Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero, which is supposed to have caused a violent animosity between the orator and the historian. Sallust wrote a history of Rome, and other things, of which his History of Catiline's Conspiracy, and of the Wars of Jugurtha, are extant. The best editions of Sallust are those of Haverkamp, 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1742, and of Edinburgh, 12mo. 1755. [Vide Plate XXV]

Sallustius, *Secundus Promotus,* a native of Gaul, was high in the favour of the emperor Julian, by whom he was made prefect of his native country. On the death of Jovian, the imperial dignity was offered to him, but he declined the honour. *Liban. Vit. Jul.; Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 21; *Theodoret.* l. 3.

SALMASIUS (*Biog.*) or *Saumaise, Claude,* a scholar and philologer of the 16th century, of an ancient and noble family of Semur-en-Auxois, in Burgundy, was the author of numerous works on criticism, law, and philosophy, among others, of 'Pliniani Exercitationes,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1629, and Ultraj. 1629; 'De Usuris,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1638; 'Achillis Tatii Alexandrini Eroticon,' &c. 12mo. ibid. 1640; 'De Homonymis Hiles Atricæ Exercitationes ineditæ,' &c. but he is most generally known in England by his 'Defensio regia pro Carolo I,' &c. or a Defence of the regal Government of England, which was answered by Milton, by order of the usurping powers. [Vide Plate XXII]

SALMANTICA (*Geog.*) a town of Lusitania, a province of Hispania, called by Polybius, Ἑλμαντική; by Livy, *Hermantica;* by Ptolemy, Σαλμάντικα; now *Salamanca,* was captured by Annibal. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 1.

SALMERON, *Alphonsus* (*Ecc.*) one of the first and most zealous disciples of Ignatius, was born in 1516 at Toledo, and died in 1585, after having been employed as a missionary in Germany, Poland, the Low Countries, and Ireland. He was also present at the council of Trent, and contributed to the foundation of a Jesuits' college at Naples. His works have been published in 8 vols. fol.

SALMON, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician, who died in 1700, was the author of 'The Complete Physician,' 8vo.; 'A Universal Herbal,' fol.; 'Polygraphice, or the Arts of Drawing,' &c.

Salmon, *Nathaniel,* an English antiquary, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1742, wrote 'A Survey of the Roman Antiquities in the Midland Counties in England,' 8vo. 1726; 'A Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain,' &c. 8vo.; 'The History of Hertfordshire,' &c.; 'The Lives of the English Bishops, from the Restoration to the Revolution,' &c.; 'The Antiquities of Surrey,' &c.; 'The History and Antiquities of Essex.'

Salmon, *Thomas,* elder brother of the preceding, who died about 1750, was the author of 'Modern History,' &c. 3 vols. fol. or 32 vols. 8vo.; 'A Geographical Grammar;' 'A Universal Gazetteer,' &c.

SALMURIUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Saumur.*

SALOME (*Bibl.*) Σαλώμη, the wife of Zebedee, and one of the holy women who ministered to our Saviour. *Mark* xv. 40.

Salome, Herodias' daughter, who danced before Herod according to the Scripture account, which does not mention her by name. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18.

Salome (*Hist.*) daughter of Antipater, and sister of Herod the Great, who was one of the wickedest of women and caused much mischief in Herod's family. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 15.

SALONA (*Geog.*) a town of Illyricum, and a Roman colony, which was the native place of the emperor Diocletian, who retired thither on his abdicating the empire, and built a palace, the ruins of which are still remaining. Salona is now a mean village of Austrian Dalmatia, on a bay of the Adriatic bearing the same name, 2 miles N. E. Spalatro. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.; Mel.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 3; *Dio. Zonaras. Procopius, &c.*

Salona (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing the inscriptions COLONIA MARTIA JULIA SALONA—COL. CLAUDIA AUGUSTA PIA VETER. SALONA, &c.

SALONICHI (*Geog.*) or *Salonica,* the ancient *Thessalonica,* a large and handsome city of Macedonia, in European Turkey, standing at the northern extremity of a great bay or gulf, 272 miles W. Constantinople, 252 E. S. E. Ragusa. Lon. 22° 56′ S. lat. 40° 38′ N.

History of Salonichi.

In the year 1313 Salonichi was ceded by the Greek emperor to the Venetians, who were dispossessed of it about eight

years afterwards by the Turks under Amurath I. It presents but few remaining antiquities, except the propylæa of the ancient Hippodrome, two triumphal arches of Augustus and Constantine, the church of St. Sophia, now a Turkish mosque on the model of that at Constantinople.

SALONINA, *Cornelia* (*Hist.*) a Roman empress and wife of Gallienus, who, after having distinguished herself by her virtues public and private, shared the fate of her husband and family, who were murdered, A. D. 268.

Salonina (*Numis.*) numerous medals are extant of this empress, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure; inscription COR. SALONINA AUG.—CORNELIA SALONINA AUG*usta*; and in the Greek ΚΟΡ. ΣΑΛΩΝΕΙΝΑ CЄΒ.; sometimes with the epithet *Chrysogone*, as CAΛ. ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΗΣ—CAΛΩ. ΧΡΥCΟΓΟΝΗ. C. &c.; on the reverse, ABUNDANTIA AUG.—ABUNDANTIA TEMPORUM—DEAE SEGETIAE—DIANA LUCIFERA—FECUNDITAS AUG.—JUNO VICTRIX, &c. Medals were struck of this empress by the principal cities in Greece, &c. *Vaillant, Beger, &c.*



SALONINUS, *Cornelius* (*Hist.*) the son of Gallienus and Salonina, was set over the army of Gaul by his father, but was slain by the arts of the usurper Posthumus.

Saloninus (*Numis.*) this prince, whose effigy is given on medals as in the annexed figure, is styled sometimes after his father. Q. JUL. SALONINUS GALLIENUS NOB. CAESAR; but mostly after his grandfather Valerian, as VALERIANUS CAES. — COR. SAL. VALERIANUS NOB. CAES.—C. P. LIC. VALERIANUS CAES. &c. *Vaillant, Beger, &c.*



SALOPIA (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Shrewsbury*.

SALTOUN, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Fraser [vide *Fraser*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Fraser; secondly, for Abernethy; third, for Wishart.

Crest. An ostrich with a horse-shoe in its beak *argent*.

Supporters. Two angels.

Motto. "In God is all."

SALVATOR, *Rosa* (*Biog.*) vide *Rosa*.

SALVIAN (*Ecc.*) or *Salvianus*, one of the fathers in the fifth century, wrote many works, of which there are extant only his pieces 'De Providentia Dei,' 'Adversus Avaritiam,' &c. which were printed in 8vo. Paris. 1663 and 1669.

SALVIATI, *Francisco Rotti* (*Biog.*) a painter, otherwise called *Il Salviati*, was born at Florence in 1510, and died in 1563, after having procured the reputation of a master in his art.

SALVINI, *Antonio Maria* (*Biog.*) a scholar and critic, was born in 1654 at Florence, and died in 1729, leaving translations of Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, Anacreon, &c.; besides which he wrote Sonnets, &c. His younger brother, who died at an advanced age in 1751, was the author of Fasti Consolari dell' Academia Fiorentina,' &c.

SALUS (*Myth.*) the goddess of health among the Romans, who was worshipped by the Greeks under the name of *Hygeia*.

SALUSBURY (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1795 on sir Thomas Robert Salusbury; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, between three crescents of the last.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant couped *argent*, crowned *or*, holding in his paw a crescent of the last.

SALUSTIA *Barbia Orbiana* (*Numis.*) or *Sallustia*, a Roman princess, formerly thought to be the wife of Decius, but now considered to be the wife of Alexander Severus, of whom little is known, except by medals of Severus, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure; inscription, on the obverse, SAL. or SALL. BARB. ORBIANA AUG.; on the reverse, IMP. CAES. M. AUR. SEV. ALEXANDER.



SAMARIA (*Bibl.*) שמרון, in Greek Σωμερὼν, the capital city of the kingdom of Samaria, or of the ten tribes, which was built by Omri, king of Israel; besieged twice by Benhaded, and once by Shalmanaser in the reign of Hezekiah; three years after which it was taken and reduced to a heap of stones, but was rebuilt by the Cuthites in the time of Ezra, and was inhabited by the Macedonians in the time of Alexander the Great in consequence of a revolt of the Samaritans. 1 *Kings* xiii. xxii. &c.; *Ezra* iv.; *Nehem.* iv. The Jews resumed full possession of the country in the time of John Hyrcanus, who took Samaria, and ruined it, according to Josephus, so that the river ran through its ruins. It continued in this state until Aulus Gabinius, proconsul of Syria, restored it, and gave it the name of *Gabiniana*; but it was very inconsiderable until Herod the Great restored it to its ancient lustre, and gave it the Greek name *Sebaste*, i. e. Augusta, in honour of Augustus. The country of Samaria lay between Judæa and Galilee. The inhabitants, well known in Scripture by the name of Samaritans, were composed of heathens, who had been transplanted thither by the kings of Assyria, and schismatical Jews, who mingled the worship of idols with that of the true God. Being refused permission to assist in the building of the temple at Jerusalem, they used their endeavours, and for some time successfully, to prevent the progress of the work, and afterwards erected a temple for themselves on Mount Gerazim; hence, though claiming to be of the same kindred, the Samaritans had no dealings with the Jews. *Ezra* iv.; *Neh.* ii.; *Joseph.* l. 11.

SAMBUCHUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1531 at Tirnau, in Hungary, and died in 1584, leaving 'Emblemata,' 8vo. Antv. 1576; 'Icones Medicorum,' fol. Antv. 1603; besides a number of other works in prose and poetry.

SAMMES, *Aylett* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and antiquary, took his degrees at Cambridge, but was incorporated at Oxford in 1677, and died in 1679, leaving 'Britannia Antiqua,' &c. which is however ascribed by Anthony Wood to his uncle.

SAMNIUM (*Geog.*) or *Samnis*, a town and country of Italy inhabited by the Samnites, a people who were implacable enemies to the Romans, in the first ages of the empire, until they were extirpated, A. C. 272. *Liv.* l. 7; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 5; *Eutrop.* l. 2, &c.

SAMOS (*Bibl.*) Σάμος, the island described under *Geography*, where St. Paul went ashore as he was going to Jerusalem. *Acts* xx. 15.

Samos (*Geog.*) or *Samus*, an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, which at present bears the same name in the Grecian Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia to the E. of the isle of Nicaria. It is 24 miles long, 12 broad, and about 70 in circumference. The principal town at present is Vati, which is distinguished by its large and convenient harbour, situated on the north side of the island; lon. 27° 12′ E. lat. 37° 46′ N.

History of Samos.

It was anciently called *Parthenia, Anthemusa, Melamphyllus*, and was successively in the possession of the Leleges and the Ionians. The Samians were at first governed by

kings, afterwards by a democracy and an oligarchy. They assisted the Greeks against the Persians, after which they became subject to the Athenians, from whom they revolted; and, being reduced by Eumenes, king of Pergamus, were restored to their ancient liberties by Augustus. On the decline of the Roman empire Samos passed into the hands of the Saracens, and subsequently into those of the Turks, who, although a Turkish aga resides there, have, contrary to their usual policy, left the power in the hands of the Greeks.

Samos, the former capital of the island, was built upwards of 900 years before the Christian æra, and was famous, not only for its magnificence, but also as the birth-place of Pythagoras. The city walls still remain cased inside and outside with white marble, and the ruins of a theatre are to be seen, the seats of which were built not on arches, but on the sides of the hill. It was 240 feet wide, and the space for the seats 80 feet wide. Of the temple of Juno, one of the wonders of Samos, sufficient remains to attest its magnificence. Several of the bases and pedestals are to be seen on the north side, although almost buried in the ground, and an entire shaft on the south side. *Herodot.* l. 1, c. 142; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Cic. ad Frat. Ep.* 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 10; *Mel.* l. 2; *Lucan.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 7.

Samos (*Numis.*) this island and town are known by the inscriptions on medals—CΑΜΙΩΝ—ΔΗΜΟC ΣΑΜΙΩΝ—ΣΑΜΙΩΝ ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗC, &c. The Samians struck medals, either as an independent state, or in honour of Augustus, Livia, Caligula, Agrippina, jun. Nero, Titus, Trajan, Adrian, M. Aurelius, L. Verus Commodus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla, Domna, Geta, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Sœmias, Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Mammæa, Maximinus, Gordianus, Gordianus Pius, Philippus, jun. Trajanus Decius, Etruscilla, Gallienus, Salonina, Saloninus, and Valerianus.

SAMOSATA (*Geog.*) Σαμόσατα, now *Scempsat*, a town of Commagene, in Syria, near the Euphrates, below Mount Taurus, where Lucian was born. *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 5.

Samosata (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, in which it is styled a *metropolis, sacra, asylum*, and *autonomos*, or enjoying its own laws.

SAMOTHRACE (*Bibl.*) Σαμοθράκη, the island described under *Geography*, where St. Paul arrived first after departing from Troas for Macedonia. *Acts* xvi.

Samothrace (*Geog.*) Σαμοθρηΐκη, an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Thrace, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, from which it is about 32 miles distant. The inhabitants are supposed to have been a colony of the Pelasgians and Phœnicians. *Herod.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 23; *Paus.* l. 7; *Flor.* l. 2.

Samothrace (*Numis.*) this island is distinguished on some medals by the inscription ΣΑΜΟΘΡΑΚΩΝ, &c.

SAMPSON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a puritan and nonconformist, was born in 1517 at Playford, in Suffolk, educated at Oxford, and died in 1589, after having been busy, both by his writings and his preaching, in the spread of his principles.

SAMSON (*Bibl.*) שמשון, son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan, and judge of Israel for the space of 28 years, from A. M. 2867 to 2887, whose history is narrated in *Judg.* xvi. &c.

SAMUEL (*Bibl.*) שמואל, son of Elkanah and Hannah, of the tribe of Levi, and of the family of Kohath, was a prophet and judge of Israel for many years, and died at the age of 98, A. M. 2947, A. C. 1057. To him are ascribed the book of Judges, the Book of Ruth, and the first book of Samuel. 1 *Sam.* &c.

SANADON, *Noel Stephen* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and Latin poet, was born at Rouen in 1676, and died in 1733, leaving 'Carminum Libri quatuor,' 12mo. Paris. 1715; and a translation of the works of Horace, with notes; the best editions of which are those of Paris, in 2 vols. 4to. 1728, and 8 vols. 12mo. 1756.

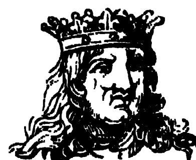
SANBALLAT (*Bibl.*) סנבלט, chief or governor of the Samaritans, who was a great enemy to the Jews, and was active in preventing them from building the temple at Jerusalem. *Ezra* iv.; *Neh.* ii.; *Joseph.* l. 11.

SANCHES, *Antonio Nunes Ribeiro* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese physician, was born in 1697, and died in 1783, leaving a number of works which were well received in his day.

SANCHEZ (*Ecc.*) *Sanctius*, or *Sancio, Roderigo*, a Spanish prelate, was born at Maria de Nieva in 1404, promoted to the bishoprics of Zamora, Calahorra, and Palencia by Paul II, and died in 1470, after having been employed in several missions to Rome.

SANCHEZ (*Biog.*) or *Sanctius, Brucensis Francis*, a Spanish scholar of Estremadura, was born in 1523, and died in 1600, leaving 'Minerva, de Causis Linguæ Latinæ,' 8vo. Salmant. 1587; 'Grammaticæ Græcæ Compendium,' 8vo. Antv. 1581 and Salmant. 1592; besides other grammatical works, and also editions of Virgil, Horace, and Persius, &c.

Sanchez, *Gaspar*, a Jesuit, was born in 1553 at Cifuentes, in New Castile, and died in 1628, leaving several commentaries on the Scriptures.



SANCHO (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Fat*, a king of Leon and Asturias, succeeded his brother Ordogno in 956, and was poisoned in 967 by the chief of a rebellion, whom he had pardoned. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

Sancho, the name of some counts or kings of Castile.

Sancho I, surnamed the *Great*, succeeded Garcias III on the throne of Navarre, and became also, by his marriage with Nuna, eldest daughter of Sancho Garcias, count of Castile, also master of Castile, and was killed in 1034 as he was going on foot to Oviedo to visit some relics.

Sancho II, eldest son of Ferdinand the Great, received Castile as his share of his father's dominions in 1065, soon after which he deprived his brothers, Alphonso of Leon, and Garcias of Galicia, and compelled the first to retire to a monastery, while he confined the latter in prison; but while he was besieging his sister Urraca, in Zamora, he was slain by one of her followers by a stratagem in 1072. The effigy of this and the following kings are given as in the annexed cuts.





Sancho III, surnamed the *Desired*, succeeded his father Alphonso VII in 1156, and died in 1158, after a reign of little more than a year, when he was succeeded by his son Alphonso III.



Sancho IV, succeeded his father Alphonso X in 1284, and died after a turbulent reign of 10 years, when he was succeeded by his son Ferdinand IV.

Sancho, the name of several kings of Navarre.

Sancho I, surnamed *Garcias*, succeeded his father Garcias Inigo, and was succeeded by Garcias II.

Sancho II, son and successor of Garcias II, surnamed *Abarca*, was killed in 984 in battle with the Castilians after a reign of 24 years.

Sancho III, the same as Sancho I of Castile.

Sancho IV, who began to reign in 1054, was dethroned by his cousin, Sancho V, in 1074.

Sancho VI, surnamed the *Wise*, died in 1194, after a warlike reign of 43 years.

Sancho I, king of Portugal, succeeded his father, Alphonsus I, in 1185, and died in 1212, after having signalised himself against the Moors.

Sancho II, succeeded his father Alphonsus II, but being dethroned by his brother Alphonsus, he died in 1248, at the age of 48.

Sancho, *Ignatius* (*Biog.*) a negro, was born on board a Spanish slave ship in 1729, baptised at Carthagena by the name of Ignatius, brought to England at an early age on the death of his parents, and after having been for some time in the service of the duke of Montrose, he was set up by the latter in the grocery business, and died in 1780, leaving several pieces of poetry, and a tract on the theory of music, &c.

SANCHONIATHON (*Biog.*) a reputed Phœnician author, as old as the Trojan war, who is said to have written a work on the 'Antiquities of Phœnicia,' which was translated into Greek by Philo-Biblius, of which some fragments only remain. The authenticity of this book is much doubted.

SANCROFT, *William* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1616 at Fresingfield, in Suffolk, educated at Cambridge, whence he was driven and deprived of his fellowship during the usurpation. At the restoration he was promoted successively to a prebend of Durham, to the mastership of Emanuel College, Cambridge, the deanery of York, the deanery of St. Paul's, the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and, finally, in 1677 he was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, but was suspended in 1689 for refusing to take the oaths, and subsequently deprived of it by a form of law; when he retired to his native place, and died in 1693, after having bestowed great sums of money in charity and endowments, particularly to Emanuel College, Cambridge. As an author he left but few works, among which are 'Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel, Borgia, and other modern authors, by an Eye-witness,' 12mo. 1652; 'Nineteen Familiar Letters,' &c. From his MSS., which were deposited by bishop Tanner in the Bodleian, were collected and published by the Rev. John Gutch, of Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1781; 'Miscellaneous Tracts relating to the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland.'

SANCTORIUS (*Biog.*) or *Santorius*, a physician, was born in 1561 at Capo d'Istria, near the Gulf of Trieste, and died in 1636, leaving a number of works, which were printed altogether in 4 vols. 4to. 1660.

SANDBY, *Paul* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born at Nottingham in 1732, and died in 1809, after having acquired a considerable reputation in that branch of engraving called aquatinto. Thomas Sandby, his brother, who died in 1798, became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy.

SANDEMAN, *Robert* (*Biog.*) the leader of a religious sect called after him, was born at Perth in 1723, and died in 1771, after having given a new interpretation to the Calvinistic doctrine of faith, in which he was followed by many who objected to the mystical explanation of the more rigid Calvinists.

SANDERS, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Sanderus*, a Roman Catholic writer, was born about 1527 at Charlewood, in Surry, educated at Oxford, and died in Ireland about 1580, where he was sent on a mission to the Catholics, who were at that time in a state of rebellion. He wrote among other things 'De Visibili Monarchiâ Ecclesiæ,' Lovan. 1566, and fol. Antv. 1581, &c.; 'De Origine et Progressu Schismatis Anglicani,' 8vo. Colon., and reprinted at different times and places. The former of these works was animadverted upon by Dering, Clerk, and others; and the latter by bishop Burnet in the Appendix to his history.

SANDERSON, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, was born in 1587, educated at Oxford, and, after having been a sufferer for his steady adherence to his sovereign, whom he attended in all his troubles, he was, at the restoration, promoted to the see of Lincoln, and died in 1663, leaving among his works, 1. 'Logicæ Artis Compendium,' 1615. 2. 'De Juramenti Obligatione,' 8vo. 1647, and reprinted several times since; with 'De Obligatione Conscientiæ,' 8vo. 1656; and of both these there was an English translation, entitled 'Prelections on the Nature and Obligation of Promissory Oaths and of Conscience,' 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1722. 3. 'Censure of Mr. Antony Ascham his Book of the Confusions and Revolutions of Government,' 8vo. 1649. 4. 'Episcopacy, as established by Law in England, not Prejudicial to the Regal Power,' 1661. 5. 'Pax Ecclesiæ; about Predestination, or the Five Points,' printed at the end of his life by Walton, 8vo. 6. 'The Power communicated to Princes, and the Obedience required of the Subject.' 7. 'Physicæ Artis Compendium,' Oxon, 1671. 8. 'Nine Cases of Conscience resolved,' 8vo. 1678; the last of these nine cases, on the Use of the Liturgy, is published by Walton in his Life of Sanderson, under the title of 'Bishop Sanderson's Judgment concerning Submission to Usurpers,' &c.

Sanderson, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, descended from a respectable family of Durham, was born in 1660 at Egglestone, in that county, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1741. He is principally known by the share he had in the compilation of 'Rymer's Fœdera,' the three last volumes of which were executed by him alone.

Sanderson, *Nicholas*, vide *Saunderson*.

SANDERUS, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a topographer and antiquary, was born in 1586 at Antwerp, and died in 1664, leaving, 1. 'Dissertatio Parænetica pro Instituto Bibliothecæ Publicæ Gandavensis,' 4to. Gandav. 1619. 2. 'De Scriptoribus Flandriæ Libri Tres,' 8vo. Antv. 1624. 3. 'De Gandavensibus Eruditionis Famâ Claris,' 4to. ibid. 1624. 4. 'De Brugensibus Eruditionis,' &c. 5. 'Hagiologium Flandriæ,' 4to. ibid. 1625, &c. 6. 'Elogia Cardinalium,' &c. 4to. Lovan. 1625. 7. 'Gandavium, seu Rerum Gandavensium Libri Sex.' 4to. Bruxel. 1627. 8. 'Bibliotheca Belgica manuscripta,' 4to. Insul. 1641, 1643. 9. 'Flandria Illustrata,' 2 vols. fol. Colon. 1641, and 1644. 10. 'Chorographia Sacra Brabantia,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Bruxel. 1659, and 1669; and 3 vols. fol. Hag. 1726-27.

Sanderus, *Nicholas*, vide *Sanders*.

SANDFORD (*Her.*) the name of a family of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, which has been ennobled in the person of Henry Moore Sandford, who, in 1800, was created baron Mount-Sandford.

Sandford, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an heraldic writer, descended from an ancient family of Shropshire, was born in 1630, and died in 1693, after having suffered for his loyalty. Among his works are 'A Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal,' &c. fol. 1664; 'A Genealogical History of the Kings of England,' &c. fol. 1677.

SANDILANDS (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family which flourished in the time of David II, and was ennobled in the reign of queen Mary, when James Sandilands was created lord Torpichen.

SANDINI, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born in 1692, and died in 1751, leaving 'Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum;' 'Historia Familiæ Sacræ;' and other works on the subjects of ecclesiastical history.

SANDON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Harrowby.

SANDWICH, *Edward, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, who, though he had fought against the king, Charles I, repaired his disgrace by contributing most zealously to the restoration, after which he pursued the honourable course of fighting successfully against the enemies of his king, and perished in his own vessel, which was burnt by a fireship of the Dutch in 1672 off Southwold Bay, where, by his intrepidity and resolution, he prevented

the enemy from effecting their purpose of surprising the English fleet. [Vide Plate XV]

SANDWICH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Montagu [vide *Montagu*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Montagu, earl of Sandwich, in Kent, viscount Hinchingbroke, and baron Montagu, of St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, three losenges, conjoined in fess *gules*, within a border *sable*, for Montagu; second and third for Monthermer.

Crest. On a wreath a gryphon's head couped *or*, its beak and wings *sable*.

Supporters. Dexter; a triton, holding over his right shoulder a trident, all *proper*, his eastern crown *or*; sinister, a parrot with wings disclosed *vert*.

Motto. "Post tot naufragia portum."

SANDWICH (*Geog.*) a sea-port town and borough of Kent, in England, and one of the Cinque Ports, situated on the river Stour, about two miles from the coast, 13 m. E. Canterbury, 67 E. by S. London. Lon. 1° 20′ E. lat. 51° 16′ N. This town, which is supposed to occupy the site of the Portus Rutupensis, rose to considerable importance in the reign of Edward IV, by whom it was new walled, ditched, and fortified with bulwarks against the invasions of the French and other enemies, from whom it suffered very much. Sandwich was first incorporated by Edward III.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by captains Cook and King in 1778, which have been subsequently visited by Vancouver, Meares, Turnbull, and other navigators. They consist of 11 islands, extending in latitude from 19° to 23° N., and in longitude from 200° to 206° E. Owyhee, the principal of these islands, is memorable as the place where captain Cook lost his life in a quarrel with the natives.

SANDYS, *Sir Edwin* (*Hist.*) second son of the archbishop mentioned under *Ecclesiastical History*, was born in Worcestershire about 1561, educated at Oxford, and died in 1621, after having been imprisoned for the rebellious spirit he displayed, which was inherited by his four sons. Edwin, his second son, was the noted colonel who received his mortal wound at the battle of Worcester. Sir Edwin Sandys, who bequeathed 1500*l.* to the University of Oxford for the foundation of a metaphysical lecture, was the author of 'Europæ Speculum,' &c. Hag. 1629, and frequently reprinted.

SANDYS, *Edwin* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and native of Lancashire, was born in 1519, educated at Cambridge, imprisoned during the reign of queen Mary, on account of his attachment to Protestantism, raised to the see of Worcester in 1559, translated to that of London in 1570, and in 1576 to the archiepiscopal see of York, and died in 1588.

SANDYS (*Her.*) the family of the archbishop above-mentioned was ennobled in the person of Samuel Sandys, who was appointed in 1741 Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and created baron Sandys, of Ombersley, in 1743, which title became extinct at his death in 1797, but was revived in favour of his niece and heiress, Mary, the marchioness of Downshire. The family name therefore of baron Sandys is at present Hill.

SANDYS, the name of an ancient family, probably a branch of the one above-mentioned, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1809 on sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, Sandys, *or*, a fess dancette, between three cross croslets fitché *gules*; second and third *pean*, a bend losengy *argent*, for Bayntun.

Crest of Sandys. A griffin segreant per fess *or* and *gules*.

Crest of Bayntun. A griffin's head erased *sable*, charged with a cross croslet fitché *or*.

SANDYS, *George* (*Biog.*) seventh and youngest son of archbishop Sandys above-mentioned, was born in 1577, educated at Oxford, and died in 1643, leaving his 'Travels,' &c., the seventh edition of which was published in 1673; besides his Poems, &c.

SANNAZARIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) an Italian and Latin poet, was born at Naples in 1458, and died in 1530, leaving a number of works, which have gone through many editions, of which the 'Opera omnia Latina,' 8vo. Venet. 1535, is the most complete.

SANSON, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French geographer, was born at Abbeville in 1600, and died in 1667, leaving among his works an Atlas, which was published at Paris in 2 vols. fol. 1693.

SANSOVINO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet and historian, was born in 1521 at Rome, and died in 1586, leaving, as is said, more than 50 works, among which are his 'Venezia Descritta;' 'Istoria Universale dell' Origine Guerre, et Imperio de Turchi,' 2 vols. 4to. 1654; besides Poems, &c.

SANZIO (*Biog.*) vide *Raphael.*

SAONE (*Geog.*) a river of France, called by the Romans *Arar*, which rises among the Vosges mountains and joins the Rhone at Lyons.

SAOSDUCHINUS (*Hist.*) a king of Assyria, succeeded Esar-haddon A. M. 3368, A. C. 617, and died after a reign of 20 years. *Euseb. in Chron.*

SAPPHIRA (*Bibl.*) Σαπφείρη, the wife of Ananias, who was struck dead with her husband for lying to the Holy Ghost. *Acts* v.

SAPO (*Biog.*) vide *Sappho.*

SAPOR (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Persia.

SAPOR I, succeeded Artaxerxes A. D. 242, and died after a reign of 30 years, in which he took the emperor Valerian and flead him alive. *Poll. in Trigint. Tyrann.*

SAPOR II, succeeded his father Hormisdas A. D. 309, and died after a reign of 70 years, in which he had experienced great vicissitudes. *Sozom. Hist.* l. 2; *Agathias, &c.*

SAPOR III, son of Sapor II, succeeded his uncle Artaxerxes in 384, and died in 389.

SAPPHO (*Biog.*) Σαπφὼ, a celebrated poetess of Lesbos, who was born A. C. 600, and threw herself from mount Leucas into the sea in a fit of despair, because her passion for Phaon, a youth of Mitylene, was not returned. Of all her compositions only two fragments are remaining; but the verse in which she wrote has been called, after her, Sapphic verse. *Herod.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 2, od. 13; *Plin.* l. 22; *Athen.* l. 13. [Vide Plate XXVII]

SARACENE (*Geog.*) a part of Arabia Petræa, which gave its name to the Saracens, who distinguished themselves as the zealous and successful propagators of Mahometanism. [Vide *Syria*]

SARAGOSSA (*Geog.*) a celebrated city in the north-east of Spain, the capital of Arragon, situated on the banks of the Ebro, 175 m. E. N. E. Madrid. Lon. 1° 42′ W., lat. 41° 38′ N.

History of Saragossa.

This town, which was a place of some consideration in the time of the Romans, by whom it was called *Cæsar-Augusta*, now corrupted into *Saragossa*, has been rendered memorable in modern times by withstanding two of the most obstinate sieges that were ever known, conducted by the French in 1808 and 1809. In the former of these sieges the French were compelled to retire; nor did they succeed in the second attack until after a bombardment of six weeks and continued mining, which reduced the illustrious Pallafox and his companions to the utmost extremity.

SARAH (*Bibl.*) שרה, wife of Abraham, and daughter of Terah, Abraham's father, but by another mother, was born

A. M. 2018, A. C. 1986, and died at the age of 127. *Gen.* xi. &c.

SARAH (*Hist.*) the daughter of Raguel and Anna, of the tribe of Naphthali and of the kindred of Tobit. *Tob.* iii.

SARASIN, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born about 1604 at Hermanville, in Normandy, and died in 1654, leaving 'Discours de la Tragedie,' and 'L'Histoire du Siege de Dunkerque,' &c.; besides his posthumous works, which were published by Menage, and an additional two volumes in 1675.

SARAVUS (*Geog.*) now the *Soar*, a river of Belgium, falling into the Moselle.

SARBIEWSKI (*Biog.*) or *Sarbievius, Matthias Casimir*, a Jesuit and Latin poet, was born in Poland in 1595, and died in 1640. His poems were printed by Barbou in 12mo. 1759.

SARDANAPALUS (*Hist.*) Σαρδαναπάλλος, the fortieth and last king of Assyria, celebrated for his effeminacy and luxury, was besieged in Ninus by two of his officers, Belesis and Arsaces, who had conspired against him, and, despairing of success, burnt himself in his palace, with his eunuchs, concubines, and treasures, 820 years before the Christian æra, which terminated the Assyrian monarchy. *Herod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 2; *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 14; *Schol. Aristoph. in Av.*

SARDICA (*Geog.*) a town of ancient Illyrium, now called by the Turks *Sophia*, or *Sofia*, and by the inhabitants *Triadizza*, which was formerly the residence of the despots of Servia. A general council was held here in 347 by order of the emperor Constans, for the purpose of supporting Athanasius and the Nicene creed, which were vehemently attacked by the Arians. *Athanas. Apol.*; *Socrat. Hist.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 3; *S. Hilar. Fragment. de Synod.* &c.

SARDINIA (*Geog.*) the largest island in the Mediterranean next to Sicily, situated between Italy and Africa, to the south of Corsica, between lon. 7° and 9° E. and lat. 38° and 41° N. Cagliari is the capital. Its principal promontories are Capo Falcone, Capo Mulgarin, Capo Teulada, and Carbonara, &c. Its rivers are the Aristano and Flumendoso. Its bays or gulfs are those of Cagliari, of Santa Rosa, and of Algheri, &c.

History of Sardinia.

Sardinia, which was known to the ancients by the same name, is said to have been so called from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who settled there with a colony from Libya. The Carthaginians were long masters of this island, but were obliged to give it up to the Romans A. C. 231, in whose hands it remained until its conquest by the Saracens, from whom it was taken by the king of Arragon, after which it was retained by the crown of Spain until 1719, when it was ceded to the duke of Savoy. Under this government it acquired, by subsequent accessions of territory, such political importance as to be erected into a kingdom. Sardinia suffered, in common with all Italy, during the revolutionary war; but the reigning family recovered their possessions on the fall of Buonaparte in 1814, and also obtained the addition of the Genoese territory in 1815.

SARDIS (*Geog.*) Σάρδις, or *Sardes*, now *Sart*, one of the oldest and most celebrated towns of Asia Minor, the capital of the kingdom of Lydia, situated at the foot of mount Tmolus, on the banks of the Pactolus. It fell into the hands of Cyrus A. C. 548, was burnt by the Athenians A. C. 504, which was the cause of the invasion of Attica by Darius, and was afterwards exposed to different sieges from the Cimmerians, Persians, Macedonians, &c. Antiochus Soter was also defeated in its vicinity by Eumenes, king of Pergamus, A. C. 262. *Herod.* l. 1; *C. Nep.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 13; *Plin.* l. 5, &c.

SARDIS (*Numis.*) many medals of this town are extant, which it struck, either as an independent state, or in honour of Augustus, Drusus and Germanicus, Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Domitia, Trajan, Plotina, Marciana, Adrian, Antinous, Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Tranquillina, Philip sen., Philip jun., Valerian sen., Gallienus, Salonina, Saloninus, Valerian jun.

SAREPTA (*Bibl.*) a city of the Sidonians, between Tyre and Sidon, called in the Old Testament *Zarephath*, after the Hebrew צרפתה, 1 *Kings* xvii.; but in the Greek of St. Luke Σάρεπτα, *Luke* iv.; by Josephus Σαρεφθὰ; by Stephanus Σάραπτα; and by the Arabians *Tzarphand*; which is the name by which it is now know among the natives. This place is celebrated in Scripture as the residence of the prophet Elijah, who dwelt here with a poor widow during the famine. 1 *Kings* xvii.; *Obad.* 20; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 5.

SARNELLI, *Pompey* (*Ecc.*) an Italian prelate, was born at Polignano in 1649, and died in 1724, leaving 'Lettere Ecclesiastiche,' 9 vols. 4to.; 'Il Clero Secolare,' &c.; 'Memorie Cronologiche de' Vescovi et Arcivescovi di Benevento.'

SARPI (*Biog.*) vide *Paul.*

SARTI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a musical composer of Faenza, was born in 1730, and died in 1790, after having obtained a high reputation by his compositions, particularly by his sonatas.

SARTO, *Andrea del* (*Biog.*) or *Vannucchi*, an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1471, and died in 1520, leaving the reputation of a master in his art.

SARUM (*Geog.*) or *Old Sarum*, an ancient borough of Wiltshire, so called in distinction from Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, which stands two miles north of it, and is situated near the confluence of the Wily and the Avon, 21 m. N. E. Southampton, 83 W. by S. London. Lon. 1° 47′ W., lat. 51° 4′ N.

History of Sarum.

Sarum, which in the Roman Itineraries is distinguished by the name of *Sorbisdunum*, and among the Saxons by that of *Searobyrig*, whence both the more modern names are evidently derived, was a town or fortress of the Belgæ, who originally inhabited the counties of Wilts and Hants. After suffering much from the ravages of the Danes it was fortified by Alfred the Great, and continued to be the seat of royal authority for some time after it had, by the rise of the new city, sunk in importance. It still continues to exercise the elective franchise, which it has enjoyed since the reign of Edward III. A parliament was assembled to meet in Salisbury in the reign of Edward I, and also in 1338, when the earl of Mortimer broke in upon the assembly with an armed force. Richard Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed in the first year of Richard III in this city, which was frequently laid under contribution during the civil wars. The see of Sherborne was transferred to Old Sarum in the time of William the Conqueror, and the cathedral was begun by bishop Osmund, which was, however, demolished in the 14th century, and the ecclesiastical establishment removed to the new city, where a cathedral was begun to be erected in 1219. Of the fortress of Old Sarum nothing remains except a circular mound.

SATURNINUS, *Publius* (*Hist.*) a brave general, who, after enjoying the confidence of Valerian and Gallienus, was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, and shortly after assassinated by them on account of the severity of his discipline in 262. *Trebell. Poll. Trigint. Tyrann.*

SATURNINUS, *Sextus Julius*, one of the most celebrated warriors in his time, who gained signal victories in the reigns of Aurelian, Tacitus, and Probus, by all of whom he

was much beloved; but, having suffered himself, although against his will, to be proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in opposition to the latter emperor, he was besieged by him in Apamea, and killed about 282. *Vopisc. in Saturn.; Euseb. in Chron.*

SATURNINUS (*Ecc.*) a heretic, and native of Antioch, who was a disciple of Simon the magician, and spread the impieties of his master. *S. Iren.* l. 6; *Euseb. Hist. Ecc.* l. 4; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 13, &c.

SATURNINUS, (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the last tyrant of this name bearing the inscription, IMP. C. SEX. JUL. SATURNINUS AUG. Some few medals have also been ascribed to the other tyrant of this name, but not with any degree of certainty. *Mediob. Impp. Rom.; Band. Imp. Rom.*

SATURNUS (*Myth.*) Κρόνος, *Saturn*, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who was dethroned by his son Jupiter, and, taking flight, he found refuge in Italy with king Janus, with whom he reigned conjointly. His reign there was so mild and beneficent that the poets called that the golden age. *Hom. Il.* l. 1, &c.; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 138; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.; Virg. Æn.* l. 8; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 8, &c.

SATURNUS (*Numis.*) this deity being considered as the god of time is commonly represented in the figure of an old man armed with a scythe; but in the annexed figure he has wings, to denote the swiftness of time, and shackles, to denote its slowness, or, more properly, the slow revolutionary movement of the planet Saturn. The scythe, sickle, or pruning-hook, which was assigned to him by the ancients, has been interpreted to denote the destroying power of time over sublunary things.



SATYR, (*Myth.*) *Satyrs*, demigods of the country, who are commonly represented like men, but with the feet and legs of goats, short horns on the head, and the whole body covered with thick hair. *Paus.* l. 1; *Plut. in Syll.; Virg. Ecl.* l. 5; *Ovid. Heroid.* l. 4.

SAUL (*Bibl.*) שאול, son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, and the first king of the Israelites by God's appointment, was killed in battle after a reign of 40 years. 1 *Sam.* ix. xxx. &c.

SAUL, vide *Paul*.

SAVAGE, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a poet, and the natural son of the countess of Macclesfield by the earl of Rivers, whose misfortunes, as well as his genius, have acquired him lasting celebrity, was born in 1698, and died in 1743, after a chequered life, rendered miserable by his own vices and the inhuman conduct of his mother, who sought his ruin in every possible way. His works are to be found in the collection of English poets, and his life among the admirable writings of Dr. Johnson.

SAVAGE, *John*, an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1747, was the author of 'The Turkish History,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Letters of the Ancients,' &c.

SAVARON, *John* (*Biog.*) a French lawyer, and native of Clermont, in Auvergne, died in 1682, at an advanced age, leaving an edition of 'Sidonius Apollinaris,' 4to. 1609; 'Origine de Clermont,' &c. the most complete edition of which is that by Peter Durand, fol. 1662; 'Traité de la Souveraintè du Roi,' &c. 8vo.; 'Chronologies des Etats Généraux,' 8vo. &c.

SAVARY, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French oriental scholar, who died in 1627, had the merit of introducing oriental printing into France. He left an account of his travels in the Levant.

SAVARY, *James*, a French writer on commerce, was born at Doué, in Anjou, in 1622, and died in 1690, leaving 'Le Parfait Negociant,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. which passed through many editions. His sons, James and Philemon Savary, were the authors of the well known 'Dictionnaire Universel de Commerce,' 2 vols. fol.

SAVARY, *Nicholas*, a French traveller, was born at Vitre in Britanny, and died in 1788, leaving 'Lettres sur l'Egypte,' 'Lettres sur la Grèce,' &c.

SAVILE, *Sir Henry* (*Hist.*) a benefactor to the learning of his country, was born at Bradley, in Yorkshire, in 1549, educated at Oxford, and died in 1621, after having founded two lectures, or professorships, one in geometry, and the other for astronomy, in the University of Oxford, which he endowed each with 160*l.* a year, besides other liberal benefactions. Among his works as an author, or encourager of learning, are, 1. 'An English Version of Four Books of the Histories of Cornelius Tacitus,' &c. fol. 2. 'A View of certain Military Matters,' &c. which was translated into Latin, and published at Heidelberg in 1601.' 3. 'Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores,' &c. which was reprinted at Francfort in 1601. 4. An edition of St. Chrysostom's Works in the original Greek, 8 vols. fol. 1613. 5. 'De Causa Dei contra Pelagium,' &c. 6. An edition of Xenophon's Cyropædia,' &c. 4to. 1613. 7. 'Prælectiones tredecim in Principium Elementorum Euclidis Oxoniæ habitæ,' &c. 4to. &c.

SAVILE, vide *Halifax*.

SAVILE (*Her.*) the name of a family which appears to have been seated in Yorkshire as early as the 12th century. Two branches of it were at different periods elevated to the peerage by the titles of earl of Sussex, and marquis of Halifax, the former of which became extinct in 1672, at the death of John, the second earl; and the latter in 1700, at the death of George, the second marquis. A third branch was ennobled in the person of John Savile, who was created baron Pollington in 1749, and advanced in 1766 to the dignities of viscount Pollington, and earl of Mexborough. [Vide *Mexborough*]

SAUMAISE (*Biog.*) vide *Salmasius*.

SAUMAREZ (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Guernsey, who trace their descent from the Norman conquest, when they settled in the Isle of Jersey. Sir James Saumarez, an admiral, and a descendant of this family, was, in 1801, created a baronet; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a chevron *gules*, between three leopards' faces *sable*, as many castles triple-towered *or*, a crescent for difference.

Crest. A falcon displayed *proper*, charged with a crescent for difference.

Supporters. On the dexter side a unicorn corned *argent*, navally gorged *azure*, charged on the breast with a castle, &c

Motto. "In Deo spero."

SAUMUR (*Geog.*) a town of Anjou, in the central part of France, situated on the southern bank of the Loire, 27 m. S. E. Angers, and 38 W. S. W. Tours. This town, called in Latin *Salmurium*, distinguished itself by its zeal for Protestantism, for the forwarding of which its governor, Du Plessis Mornay, founded a Protestant academy in the reign of Henry IV, which was dissolved by Louis XIV. It was the birth-place of madame Dacier.

SAUNDERS, *Sir Edmund* (*Hist.*) who died in 1683, just as he was on the point of being made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was the author of 'Reports,' first published in French, 2 vols. fol. 1686; reprinted in English in 1722; and again in 1799.

SAUNDERS, *Sir Charles*, a naval commander, served under commodore Anson as lieutenant in the Centurion, from which rank he was gradually promoted by his merits to that of admiral, and died in 1775. [Vide Plate XVI]

SAUNDERS, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1743, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1817, leaving, among other treatises, one 'On the Chemical History of the most celebrated Mineral Waters.'

SAUNDERS, *John Cunningham*, a surgeon, was born in 1773 at Lovistone, in Devonshire, and died in 1810, leaving a folio volume on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear.

SAUNDERSON (*Her.*) the name which has been assumed by the family of Lumley.

SAUNDERSON, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, and native of Yorkshire, was born in 1682, and died in 1739, after having been blind from the first year after his birth, notwithstanding which he acquired a great skill in mathematics and different branches of philosophy, and left a work entitled 'Elements of Algebra.'

SAVONA (*Geog.*) a maritime town in the Genoese territory, in the north-west of Italy, 20 miles W. S. W. Genoa, 60 N. E. Nice. Lon. 8° 31′ E. lat. 44° 19′ N. This town, which was the birth-place of popes Sixtus IV and Julius II, has suffered more than once by war and pestilence. In 1745 16 French and Spanish vessels laden with military stores, and lying in the harbour, were sunk by the bombs of a British squadron. In 1746 it was taken by the king of Sardinia, and in 1810 and 1811 pope Pius VII resided here for some time while harassed by Bonaparte.

SAVONARELLA, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) an Italian monk and a Dominican, was born at Ferrara in 1452, and burnt in 1498, agreeably to his sentence, in consequence of his violent invectives against the pope.

SAVOY (*Geog.*) a sovereign duchy in the S. of Europe, lying between Piedmont, Switzerland, Dauphiny, and Provence. It is separated from Piedmont by Mount Blanc, Mount St. Bernard, Mount Cenis, Mount Iseran, Mount Valaison, and Mount Toümet. The principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve.

History of Savoy.

Savoy, in the Latin *Sabaudia*, was originally inhabited by the Allobroges, and other Celtic tribes, and on the conquest of the country by the Romans, formed a part of Gallia Narbonensis. In the reign of Honorius it was first over-run with the barbarous invaders of Europe, and at length became subject to princes of its own; among whom was Bertold, or Berold, who reigned in the 11th century, and is said to have been descended from Wittikind the Great, duke of Saxony. He and his successors bore the title of count, until the reign of Amadeus VIII, who procured its erection into a duchy from the emperor Sigismund. The following is a list of the princes of Savoy:

Counts.	*Began to reign.*	*Counts.*	*Began to reign.*
Berold	A. D. 1000	Boniface	A. D. 1253
Humbert I	1023	Peter	1263
Amadeus I		Philip I.	1268
Otho	1048	Thomas II	
Amadeus II.	1060	Amadeus V.	1285
Humbert II	1095	Edward.	1323
Amadeus III.	1103	Aimon	1329
Humbert III.	1149	Amadeus VI	1343
Thomas I.	1188	Amadeus VII	1383
Amadeus IV	1233	Amadeus VIII.	A. D. 1391
Dukes.	*Began to reign.*	*Dukes.*	*Began to reign.*
Lewis	1434	Charles III	A. D. 1504
Amadeus IX.	1465	Emanuel Philibert	1553
Philibert I.	1472	Charles Emanuel	1580
Charles I.	1482	Victor Amadeus	1630
Charles II.	1489	Francis Hyacinth	1637
Philip II.	1496	Charles Emanuel II.	1638
Philibert II	1496	Victor Amadeus II.	1675

This last duke being crowned king of Sardinia in 1713, his successors reigned over Sardinia, Piedmont, Genoa, and Savoy, until the late revolutionary war, when the French seized Savoy, and annexed it to their territory; but on the fall of Bonaparte, the king of Sardinia recovered the possessions of his ancestors.

SAURIN, *James* (*Biog.*) a celebrated preacher among the Protestants of France, was born at Nismes in 1677, and died in 1730, leaving a number of Sermons and controversial works.

SAUSSURE, *Horace Benedict de* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born in 1740 at Geneva, and died in 1799, after having distinguished himself by his scientific excursions among the Alps and in other parts. He published 'Voyages dans les Alpes,' &c. 4 vols. 4to. Neuchâtel, 1780-96; besides some Essays on Hygrometry, &c.

SAUVAGES, *Francis Boissier de* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Alais, in Lower Languedoc, in 1706, and died in 1767, leaving a number of works, which have served as the basis of modern nosology.

SAWYER, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, who took an active part as attorney-general in the measures of the court in the reign of James II, died in 1692. Under his name, and those of sir Heneage Finch, sir George Treby, and Henry Pollexfen, were published 'Pleadings and Arguments, with other Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench,' &c. fol. 1690.

SAXE, *Maurice, Count of* (*Hist.*) a distinguished commander, and the natural son of Frederic Augustus II, king of Poland, and Madame de Konigsmark, was born in 1696 at Dresden, gave early indications of a military turn, was at the siege of Lisle in 1708, when only twelve years old, raised to the rank of a Marshal of France in 1744, and died in 1750, after having distinguished himself by his successes at the head of the French armies. He was the author of a book on the art of war, entitled 'Mes Reveries,' published in 2 vols. 4to. 1757. [Vide Plate XIV]

SAXI (*Biog.*) or *Sassi, Joseph Anthony*, an ecclesiastical historian, was born at Milan in 1673, and died in 1756, leaving 'De Studiis Mediolanensium Antiquis et Novis;' 'Archiepiscoporum Mediolanensium Series Critico-chronologica,' 4to. 1756.

SAXIUS, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a biographer and bibliographer, was born in 1714 at Eppendorff, in Saxony, and died in 1806, leaving 'Onomasticon Literarium,' 8 vols. 8vo. 1775-90.

SAXO GRAMMATICUS (*Biog.*) a Danish historian in the 12th and 13th centuries, wrote 'Historia Danica,' fol. Paris, 1514, Bas. 1534, Franc. 1576, &c.

SAXONES (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, near the Chersonesus Cimbrica, who migrated to England, where they established the well-known Heptarchy. They also established themselves in Germany, and became formidable enemies to the French until the time of Charlemagne, who reduced them to subjection, and compelled their duke Wittikind to pay an annual tribute, and to be converted. Saxony, the country which they inhabited, and which was so called after them, remained in the family of Wittikind for some time, when it passed into that of Billing, by the gift of the emperor Otho I, to Herman Billing, one of the ministers of his court. The posterity of Herman enjoyed this territory under the title of duke for 146 years, when the male issue became extinct at the death of Berno, the great grandson of Magnus, eldest son of the first duke. By the marriage of one of the daughters of Magnus, to Henry the Black, Duke of Bavaria, Saxony passed, after some changes, into that family, who were of the Guelphic race; but Henry, surnamed *the Lion*, duke of Saxony, having fallen under the displeasure of the emperor Frederick, he was put to the ban of the empire, and deprived of all his states except Brunswick and Luneburg, which still continue to his descendants. That part of Saxony, which was afterwards called the Electorate of Saxony, was given to Bernhard, son of Albert *the Bear*, count of Ascania, descended from Wittikind, the first king or duke of the Saxons. He was the first elector, and was succeeded in the electorate by Albert I, Albert II, Ro-

dolph I, Rodolph II, Wenceslaus, Rodolphus III, and Albert III. From this family descended the houses of Anhalt and Saxe-Lawemburg; but at the death of Albert without posterity, the electorate was transferred by the emperor Sigismund to Frederic *the Warlike*, margrave of Misnia, and, as is said, a descendant also from Wittikind the Great. Among the successors of this Frederic, was Frederic, surnamed *the Wise*, who was one of the first protectors of Luther. John, his brother and successor, who was also zealous for the establishment of Lutheranism. John Frederic, his son, surnamed *the Magnanimous*, being the chief of the Smalkaldic league, maintained a long warfare against the emperor Charles V, but was at length defeated, taken prisoner, and deprived of his states, which were given to his cousin Maurice, the ancestor of the present house of Saxony. During the late revolutionary war, the elector, by his submission to Bonaparte, procured the title of king, which was confirmed to him by the Congress of Vienna, but the kingdom of Saxony was limited to a part only of the country which bore that name, and extended in the north of Germany from the Weser on the W. to the frontiers of Poland on the E. including the three circles of Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. The present kingdom includes the circle of Meissen, Leipzig, Erzgeberge, Vogtland, part of Merseburg, and Upper Lusatia.

SAXTON (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1794 on sir Charles Saxton; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per bend *argent* and *or*, on a bend engrailed *sable*, between two wings elevated *gules*, a plain bend counterchanged of the field, charged with three garlands of roses, leaved *vert*.

Crest. On a mount *vert*, a hind's head erased *sable*.

SAY and SEELE, *James, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the service of Henry V, during the wars in France, was constituted Lord Treasurer of England in 1449, and assassinated by Jack Cade's mob in 1451, while imprisoned in the Tower.

SAY and SEELE, *William, first Viscount*, a factious man, who opposed the court both from inclination, and for the sake of gain, was afterwards one of the most active partisans in support of the rebellion, notwithstanding which he was made Lord Privy Seal at the restoration, and died in 1662.

SAY and SEELE, *Baron* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Fiennes, [vide *Fiennes*] the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three moles *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, an arm embowed and vested *sable*, cuff *argent*, hand *proper*, holding a spade *or*, headed and armed *argent*.

SCÆVOLA (*Hist.*) vide *Mutius*.

SCALA, *Bartholomew* (*Hist.*) an Italian statesman, was born in 1424, and died in 1497, after having been employed in many important negotiations by the republic of Florence. He was the author of four books 'De Historia Florentina,' 4to. Rom. 1677, besides other things. His daughter Alexandra, married to the Greek Marullus, was famous for her learning.

SCALABIS (*Geog.*) now *St. Irene*, a town of ancient Spain.

SCALDIS (*Geog.*) or *Scaldium*, now the *Scheldt*, a river of Belgium. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6.

SCALIGER, *Julius Cæsar* (*Biog.*) a critic, who boasted to be of royal descent, was born, according to his son's account, in 1484, at Ripa Castle, in the territory of Verona, and died in 1558, leaving, besides editions of Theophrastus and Aristotle, also 'De Causis Linguæ Latinæ Lib. XIII.' 4to. Lugd. 1540; and 'Poetices Libri Septem,' fol. 1651, &c.

SCALIGER, *Joseph Justus*, a distinguished scholar, and son of the preceding, was born in 1540 at Agen, and died in 1609, leaving among his numerous works 'Opus de Emendatione Temporum,' fol. Paris, 1583, and 'Thesaurus Temporum complectens Eusebii Pamphili Chronicon cum Isagogis Chronologiæ Canonibus,' &c. the best edition of which is in 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1658. [Vide Plate XXII]

SCAMANDER (*Geog.*) Σκάμανδρος, a celebrated river of Troas, rising at the east of Mount Ida, and falling into the sea below Sigeum. *Hom. Il.* l. 5; *Aristot.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 1; *Ælian. Anim.* l. 8.

SCAMOZZI, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) an architect, was born at Vicenza in 1550, and died in 1616, leaving 'L'Idea dell' Architettura Universale,' 2 vols. fol. 1615, &c.

SCANDERBEG (*Hist.*) king of Albania, otherwise called *George Castriot*, was born in 1404, and being delivered up with three of his brothers as hostages to the sultan Amurath II, he acquired such distinction by his valour among the Turks that he was entrusted with the command of a body of troops, when he entered into a secret correspondence with Huniades Corvinus, king of Hungary, caused a total defeat of a Turkish army, and then availed himself of the opportunity to make his escape to Albania, where he succeeded his father in 1443, and died in 1467, after having bid defiance to the Turkish sultan. Scanderbeg is said to have been present in 22 battles, and to have killed 2000 Turks with his own hands.

SCANDINAVIA (*Geog.*) a name given by the ancients to the modern countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, &c. supposed by them to be an island. *Plin.* l. 4.

SCAPULA, *John* (*Biog.*) the reputed author of a Greek Lexicon, who, being employed by Henry Stephens, as corrector to his press while he was publishing his Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ, fraudulently made an abridgment of the work, and published it with his own name before the original appeared, to the ruin of his employer. Scapula's Lexicon was first published in 4to. 1580, and being of a convenient size, has gone through several editions since.

SCARBOROUGH, *Richard, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was mainly instrumental in the defeat, and subsequent capture, of the duke of Monmouth, who surrendered himself to him. He afterwards took an active part in favour of the Revolution, when he attended king William into Ireland, as also in his several campaigns in Flanders. He died in 1721, after having acted as Privy Counsellor to queen Anne, and king George I.

SCARBOROUGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Lumley, [vide *Lumley*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Lumley Saunderson, earl of Scarborough, viscount and baron Lumley, of Lumley castle.

Arms. *Argent*, a fess *gules*, between three parrots, or popinjays *proper*, collared of the second.

Crest. On a wreath, in her nest *proper*, a pelican feeding her young *argent*, vulned *proper*.

Supporters. Two parrots with wings expanded *vert*, beaked and membered *gules*.

Motto. "Murus æneus conscientia sana."

SCARSDALE, *Earl* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1645 on sir Francis Leke, bart. which became extinct in 1730, at the death of the fourth earl.

SCARSDALE, *Lord*, the title enjoyed by the Curzon family, [vide *Curzon*] the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three popinjays *or*, collared *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath, a popinjay rising *or*, collared *gules*.

Supporters. On the dexter side the figure of Prudence, represented by a woman habited *argent*, mantled *azure*, holding in her sinister hand a javelin, entwined with a remora *proper*; on the sinister, the figure of Liberality represented by a like woman habited *argent*, mantled *purpure*, holding a cornucopia *proper*.

Motto. "Recte et suaviter."

SCARRON, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a French burlesque writer, who was married to Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards the celebrated Madame de Maintenon, was born at Paris in

1610, and died in 1660. His whole works were printed in 10 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1685, &c.

SCHAAF, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an oriental scholar, was born in 1646 in the electorate of Cologne, and died in 1729, leaving 'Opus Aramæum,' &c. 8vo. 1686; 'Novus Testamentum Syriacum, cum Versione Latinâ,' &c. 4to. 1708, &c.

SCHALKEN, *Godfrey* (*Biog.*) a painter of Dort, was born in 1643, and died in 1706. He excelled in painting objects by candle-light.

SCHEELE, *Charles William* (*Biog.*) a chemist, was born at Stralsund in 1742, and died in 1786, after having discovered and ascertained the properties of many acids, &c.

SCHEELSTRATE, *Emanuel d'* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic, was born in 1649, and died in 1692, leaving 'Antiquitates Ecclesiæ Illustratæ,' 2 vols. fol.; 'Ecclesia Africana sub Primate Carthaginiensi,' 4to. &c.

SCHEFFER, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Germany, was born in 1621 at Strasburg, and died in 1679, leaving several works on Greek and Roman antiquities, to be found in Grævius and Gronovius, particularly 'De Re Navali,' &c.

SCHEINER, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and astronomer, was born in 1575 at Mundelheim, in Suabia, and died in 1650, leaving 'Oculus, sive Fundamentum Opticum;' 'Disquisitiones Mathematicæ,' &c.

SCHELHAMMER, *Gonthier Christopher* (*Biog.*) a physician and philosopher, was born in 1649 at Jena, and died in 1716, leaving 'Introductio in artem Medicam,' 4to. The Schelhammera in botany was called after him.

SCHENCK DE GRAFFENBURG, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Fribourg in 1531, and died in 1598, leaving 'Observationum Medicarum,' &c. volumen,' fol. His son John George, was also a physician, and author of some medical subjects.

SCHEUCHZER, *John James* (*Biog.*) a physician and naturalist, was born in 1672, and died in 1733, leaving 'Physica Sacra;' 'Itinera Alpina Museum Diluvianum.'

SCHIAVONETTI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a Venetian engraver, was born in 1765, and died in England in 1810, leaving among his principal performances, the 'Madre Dolorosa,' after Vandyke; Michael Angelo's celebrated Cartoon of the Surprise of the Soldiers on the Banks of the Arno, &c.

SCHIAVONI, *Andrea* (*Biog.*) named *Medula*, an artist and native of Dalmatia, was born in 1522, and died in 1582. Two of his most admired works, namely, a Nativity, and an Assumption of the Virgin, are in the church of the Padri Teatini, at Rimini. His Perseus and Andromeda, and the Apostles at the Sepulchre, are in the royal collection at Windsor.

SCHICKARD, *William* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, who died professor of Hebrew at Tubingen, in 1632, published 'Horologium Ebrææ,' &c.; 'De Jure regio Judæorum;' 'Series Regum Persiæ,' &c.

SCHIDONI (*Biog.*) or *Schedone Bartolemeo*, a painter of Modena, was born in 1560, and died in 1616. He was so happy an imitator of Correggio, that connoisseurs have sometimes found it difficult to distinguish between their works.

SCHILLER, *John* (*Biog.*) a German jurist, was born in 1632 at Pegaw, in Misnia, and died in 1705, leaving 'Codex Juris Alemannici Feudalis,' 3 vols. 4to. 1696; 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum,' 3 vols. fol. 1728; 'Institutiones Juris Publici,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1696.

SCHILLER, *Frederic*, a German dramatist and historian, was born in 1759 at Marbach, in the duchy of Wurtemburg, and died in 1805, leaving among his tragedies 'Don Carlos,' 'Mary Queen of Scots,' 'The Robbers,' and some others known to the English public. He also wrote 'Abfall der Vereinigten Niederlande von der Spanischen Regierung;' 'Geschichte des Dreiysigjährigen Krieges,' and other works, which were published altogether under the title of 'Sämmtliche Schriften,' &c. 12 vols. 8vo. Tubingen, 1812-13.

SCHINDLER, *Valentine* (*Biog.*) a German scholar and orientalist, was born at Misnia, and died in 1611, leaving 'Institutiones Hebraicæ;' 'Epitome Bibliorum in sex Linguis;' 'Lexicon Pentaglottum,' &c.

SCHMIDT, *Erasmus* (*Biog.*) a German critic, was born in 1560 at Delitzch, in Misnia, and died in 1637, leaving an edition of Pindar; besides notes upon Lycophron, Dionysius Periegetes, and Hesiod; also a Concordance to the Greek Testament, and a Commentary on the New Testament.

SCHNEBBELIE, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries, was born at Rochester in 1760, and died in 1792, leaving specimens of his skill in the 'Vetusta Monumenta,' and in the 'Sepulchral Monuments,' &c. He also set on foot the Antiquaries' Museum.

SCHOEPFLIN, *John Daniel* (*Biog.*) an historian and antiquary, was born in 1694 at Sulzbourg, in Baden-Dourlach, and died in 1771, leaving 'Alsatia Illustrata;' 'Vindiciæ Celticæ;' 'Vindiciæ Typographicæ;' 'Historia Zaringo Badensis;' 'Panegyrici,' &c.

SCHOMBERG, *Frederic, Duke of* (*Hist.*) a distinguished general, descended from a noble family in Germany, was born in 1608, and after serving in the army of the United Provinces under William II, prince of Orange, he went to France, where he was raised by his great merit to the dignity of a marshal in 1659; and after acting both as a diplomatist and a soldier in that country, he attended king William into England at the Revolution, and was killed at the battle of the Boyne, by some shots from his own party which were fired incautiously.

SCHOMBERG, *Alexander Crowcher* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1756, educated at Oxford, and died in 1792, leaving 'Chronological View of the Roman Laws,' 1785; 'Treatise on the Maritime Laws of Rhodes;' 'Historical and Political Remarks on the Tariff of the Commercial Treaty with France; 'Present State of Manufactures in France,' &c.

SCHONER, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Carlstadt in 1477, and died in 1547, leaving 'Æquatorium Astronomicum;' 'Planisphærium, seu Meteoriscopium,' &c.: and other works, which were all printed in 1 vol. fol. at Nuremberg, in 1551.

SCHONNING (*Biog.*) or *Schoening, Gerard*, a scholar and historian of Norway, was born in 1722 at Skatnaes, in Nordland, and died in 1780, leaving a 'History of Norway,' &c. in 4 vols. 4to. 1771-81.

SCHOOTEN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of the 17th century, wrote 'Principia Matheseos Universalis,' 4to. 1651; and 'Exercitationes Mathematicæ,' 4to. 1657.

SCHOTT, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Antwerp in 1552, and died in 1629, leaving 'Hispania Illustrata,' 4 vols. fol.; 'Bibliotheca Hispana,' 3 vols. in one, 4to.; besides publishing editions of Pomponius Mela, Seneca Rhetor, Cornelius Nepos, Valerius Flaccus, &c.

SCHOTT, *Gaspar*, a Jesuit of Wurzburg in the 17th century, wrote 'Physica Curiosa,' &c.; 'Magia Naturalis et Artificialis,' 4 vols. 4to. 1657-59; 'Technica Curiosa,' 4to. 1664, &c.

SCHREVELIUS, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a Dutch scholar and critic of Leyden, who died in 1667, is well known as the author of a popular Greek and Latin Dictionary; besides which he published variorum editions of Hesiod, Homer, Claudian, Virgil, Lucan, Martial, Juvenal, and Persius, &c.

SCHULTENS, *Henry Albert* (*Biog.*) an orientalist, whose father and grandfather had both been professors in the oriental languages, was born at Herborn in 1749, and died in 1793, leaving 'Anthologia Sententiarum Arabicarum;' 'Pars Versionis Arabicæ Libri Colaili Wa Dimnah, sive Fabularum Bilpai;' a supplement to D'Herbelot's 'Bibliotheque Orientale;' and an edition of 'Meidani Proverbiorum Arabicorum,' &c. which was completed and published

by Schroeder. Schultens was the correspondent and friend of sir William Jones.

SCHULTETUS (*Biog.*) vide *Sculterus*.

SCHURMAN, *Anna Maria* (*Biog.*) a German lady, descended from a noble family of Cologne, and distinguished for her scholarship, was born in 1607, and died in 1678, leaving 'De Vitæ Humanæ Termino,' Ultraj. 1639; 'Dissertatio de Ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam et meliores Literas Aptitudine,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1641; and reprinted in 'A. M. a Schurman Opuscula, Hebræa, Græca, Latina,' &c.; the second edition of which was published at Leyden in 1650.

SCHURTZFLEISCH, *Conrad Samuel* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born in 1641 at Corbac, in the county of Waldeck, and died in 1708, leaving among his works, 'Disputationes Historiæ Civiles,' 3 vols. 4to. Lips. 1699. His brother Henry was author of 'Historia Ensiferorum Ordinis Teutonici,' 12mo. Wittemb. 1701.

SCHWARTZ, *Bertholet* (*Biog.*) the reputed discoverer of gunpowder, and a native of Friburg in the 13th century, is said to have made this discovery in prison, while he was engaged in some chemical experiments.

SCIOPPIUS, *Gaspar* (*Biog.*) a German writer, who is said to have been one of the most arrogant and contentious critics of his time, was born about 1576, and died in 1649, leaving a number of works, which are enumerated by Niceron.

SCIPIO (*Hist.*) an illustrious family at Rome, which was a branch of the *gens Cornelia*.

SCIPIO, *Lucius Cornelius*, a consul with Cn. Fulvius Maximus, U. C. 456, A. C. 298, beat the Etrusci, and distinguished himself on several other occasions. *Liv.* l. 10.

SCIPIO, *Cn. Cornelius*, surnamed *Asina*, experienced a defeat in his first consulship; but in his second he took several places in Sardinia, and defeated and killed the Carthaginian general Hanno; in his last consulship he defeated a Carthaginian fleet of 200 sail, and took Panormum. *Liv.* l. 17; *Zonar. Annal*; *Val. Max.* l. 5.

SCIPIO, *Cn. Cornelius*, a son of the preceding, and a consul with Minutius Rufus, conquered the people of Istria.

SCIPIO, *P. Cornelius*, brother of the preceding, distinguished himself in Spain during the second Punic war. *Polyb.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 21; *Florus, Eutropius, &c.*

SCIPIO, *P. Cornelius*, surnamed *Africanus*, son of the preceding, signalised his valour and piety at the age of 18, by saving the life of his father at the battle of Ticinus; and after giving the most extraordinary proofs of his valour and prudence, he eclipsed all his former exploits by the defeat of Annibal. [Vide Plate XIII] *Cic. in Brut.*; *Liv.* l. 2, 3, &c.; *Eutropius, Aurelius Victor, &c.*

SCIPIO, *L. Cornelius*, surnamed *Asiaticus*, and brother of Africanus, whom he accompanied in his expedition into Africa, was afterwards raised to the consulship U. C. 564, A. C. 190, when he defeated Antiochus, and killed upwards of 50,000 of the enemy, from whom he exacted entire submission. On his return he was thrown into prison on a charge of peculation; but his innocence being made evident, he obtained distinguished honours on account of his successes. *Liv.* l. 38; *Aurelius Victor, de Vir Illust.*

SCIPIO, surnamed *Nasica*, son of Cneius Scipio, and cousin to Africanus, triumphed over the Boii during his consulship; after which he was chosen to bring the statue of the goddess Cybele into Rome with great pomp and solemnity. He also distinguished himself by his zeal in behalf of the two Scipios, Africanus and Asiaticus. *Cic. Orat.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 29; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 34, &c. [Vide Plate XIII]

SCIPIO, *Nasica*, grandson of the preceding, surnamed *Serapion*, distinguished himself by killing Tiberius Gracchus with his own hand. *Cic. in Amic.* c. 12; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 21.

SCIPIO, *Q. Metellus Pius*, grandson, or great grandson of the preceding, fought at the battle of Pharsalia on the side of Pompey, and afterwards killed himself rather than fall into the hands of the enemy.

SCIPIO, *Publius Æmilianus*, son of Paulus Æmilius, the conqueror of Perseus, was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus, and was surnamed *Africanus the Younger*, on account of his exploits in Africa, which ended in the capture of Carthage and the destruction of the Carthaginian empire. This Scipio was found strangled in his bed, A. C. 128, and in the 56th year of his age, as was then generally supposed by Papirus Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, who were introduced into his bed-room by his wife Sempronia.

SCOPAS (*Biog.*) an architect and sculptor of Ephesus, who lived about 430 years A. C. was employed by Artemisia in raising the Mausoleum to her deceased husband. *Cic. Div.* l. 1; *Vitruv.* l. 9; *Horat.* l. 4, od. 8; *Plin.* l. 34.

SCOPOLI, *John Anthony* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born in 1725 at Cavalese, in the bishopric of Trent, and died in 1788, leaving 'Entomologia Carniolica,' 8vo. Vindob. 1763; 'Anni quinque Historico-Naturales,' 8vo.; 'Flora Carniolica,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1772; 'Fundamenta Botanicæ,' &c. 8vo. Pap. 1783; 'Deliciæ Floræ,' &c. fol. Ticin. 1786, &c.

SCOT, *Reynolde* (*Biog.*) an English gentleman, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1599, wrote 'The Discoverie of Witchcraft,' &c. in which he contends against the commonly received opinions of that day on the subject of witches. It was much read and frequently reprinted.

SCOTLAND (*Geog.*) the northern part of the island of Britain, which forms one division of the United Kingdom.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the Irish Sea, and S. E. by England, from which it is separated principally by the Tweed. It extends from N. to S. 270 m.; but its greatest breadth does not exceed 150, and is in some places not more than 30.

Division. It is naturally divided into two principal districts, named Highlands and Lowlands, so called from the hilly or flat nature of the country; but its civil division is into 33 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, Argyle, Bute, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Hadington, Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright.

Principal Rivers. The Spey, the Don, the Tay, the Tweed, the Clyde, the Forth, the Dee, the Esk, the Annan, and the Nith. It also contains many lochs, or lakes.

History. Scotland, which was called by the Romans *Caledonia*, was first visited by the Roman general Agricola, who penetrated to the foot of the Grampian Hills. The history of the Scottish nation previous to that period, and for some centuries after, is involved in the obscurity incident to the early accounts of most other nations. They were in all probability governed by princes of their own, as the names of more than forty are given by historians from the time of Fergus I, who is said to have founded the kingdom about 334 years before the Christian æra, to that of Fergus II, the commencement of whose reign is dated about A. D. 400. The following is a list of his successors in chronological succession.

Kings.	*Began to reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to reign.*
Eugene II ...... A. D.	427	Kenneth .... A. D.	604
Dongard	449	Eugene IV	605
Constantine I	453	Ferchard	622
Congallus I	469	Donald III	636
Gonran	501	Ferchard II	651
Eugene III	535	Malduin	668
Congallus II	558	Eugene V	688
Kinnatel	568	Eugene VI	692
Aydan	570	Amberkeleth	702

Kings.	Began to reign.	Kings.	Began to reign.
Eugene VII	A. D. 704	Duncan	A. D. 1023
Murdac	721	Macbeth	1030
Ethfin	730	Malcolm III	1047
Eugene VIII	761	Donald VI, or Duncan II	1084
Fergus III	764		
Solvaith	767	Edgar	1084
Achaius	787	Alexander I	1095
Congallus III	819	David I	1114
Dongal	824	Malcolm IV	1143
Alpin	830	William	1155
Kenneth II	833	Alexander II	1214
Donald IV	857	Alexander III	1249
Constantine II	858	Interregnum, and	
Eth	874	Baliol.	
Gregory	875	Bruce	1306
Donald V	892	David II	1329
Constantine III	903	Robert II	1370
Malcolm	943	John, or Robert III	1390
Indulf	958	James I	1406
Duff	967	James II	1437
Culen	972	James III	1460
Kenneth III	976	James IV	1488
Constantine IV	984	James V	1513
Grime	985	Mary Stuart	1542
Malcolm II	993	James VI	1567

On the accession of James VI to the throne of England in 1603, the history of Scotland became materially blended with that of the latter country, and on the passing of the Act of Union in 1707, the two kingdoms became incorporated into one, under the name of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Ecclesiastical History. Christianity is said to have been introduced into Scotland under the auspices of pope Victor, in the reign of Donald; but the faith of its followers was corrupted at an early period by the heresies of the Pelagians, and the peace of the Christian church, as also the welfare of the state, afterwards suffered there more from the violences and outrages of the reformers than in any other country of Christendom. The Presbyterian party succeeded, not only in overturning the hierarchy of the Romish church, but also in the extirpation of episcopacy, whereby they contributed in no small degree to the miseries of rebellion and misrule, with which the two countries were for a long time desolated.

Writers on Scotland.

Hector Bœtius, John le Maire, George Buchanan, John Lesley, Thomas Dempster, Bede, Gildas, Geoffry of Monmouth, William of Malmesbury, Hoveden, Henry of Huntingdon, Ingulph, Asserius, Matthew Paris, Walsingham, Matthew of Westminster, &c.; also among the moderns—Mackenzie, Hailes, Hume, Robertson, &c.

SCOTT (*Her.*) the name of an ancient Scotch family, which has risen to distinction in that branch of it which bears the title of duke of Buccleugh, conferred on James, duke of Monmouth. [Vide *Buccleugh*]

Scott, the name of a family of Newcastle, which has been ennobled in the person of the Lord Chancellor, who in 1799 was advanced to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of baron Eldon, of Eldon, co. Durham; and further advanced in 1821 to the dignities of viscount Encombe and earl of Eldon. His elder brother, William, who was appointed in 1798 Judge of the High Court of the Admiralty, was created a peer in 1821, by the title of baron Stowell, of Stowell Park, co. Gloucester.

Scott, vide *Montagu.*

Scott, the name of an Irish family, which has been ennobled in the person of John Scott, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was created baron Earlsford in 1784, viscount Clonmel in 1789, and earl of Clonmel in 1793.

Scott, several families of this name enjoy the baronetcy.

Scott, *Douglas*, of Springwood Park, co. Roxburgh, derived this honour from sir James Douglas, who distinguished himself at the capture of Quebec, and at that of Dominica, and on other occasions. He was created in 1786; and sir John James, the third baronet, assumed the surname and arms of Scott, in addition to those of Douglas, by royal sign manual.

Scott, the name of a family which has been seated at Great Barr, in the county of Stafford, since the reign of Edward I, from which is descended sir Joseph Scott, who in 1806 was created a baronet. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a fess *gules*, cottised *azure*, three lambs between three Catherine wheels *sable*.

Crest. A beacon fired, laddered *gules*, on a mountain *vert*.

Motto. "Regi Patriæque fidelis."

Scott *of Abbotsford*, co. Roxburgh, descended from the Scotts of Harden, an ancient and powerful family, received this honour in 1820, in the person of sir Walter Scott the poet, whose more direct ancestor was Walter Scott, of Raeburn, a great orientalist. The arms, &c. of this family are:

Arms. *Or*, two mullets in chief and a crescent in base *azure*, within an orle of the second, quartered with those of Haliburton.

Crest. A demi-woman affrontée, habited *azure*, kirtle *gules*, her arms extended, and holding in the dexter hand a sun *gold*; in the sinister, a crescent *argent*.

Supporters. Dexter, a mermaid; sinister, a Moor *proper*, wreathed and cinctured *argent*, holding a torch reversed.

Motto. Over the crest, "Reparabit cornua Phœbe;" under the arms, "Watch weel."

Scott *of Lytchett Minster*, co. Dorset, received this title in 1821, in the person of sir Claude Scott; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per pale indented *argent* and *pean*, a saltire counterchanged.

Crest. Out of a park pales *erminois*, a cubit arm vested per pale indented *argent* and *gules*, cuff *azure*, in the hand an escroll *proper*.

Scott *of Hartington Hall*, co. Derby, enjoys the baronetcy, inherited from the family of Bateman. [Vide *Bateman*]

Scott *of Sillwood-Park*, co. Berks, enjoys the baronetcy, inherited from the family of Sibbald. [Vide *Sibbald*]

Scott, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was born in 1747, and died in 1821, is best known as the editor of the Family Bible, on which he was employed for 33 years.

Scott, *John*, a miscellaneous writer, who was killed in a duel in 1821, at the age of 37, was the author of 'A Visit to Paris;' 'Paris revisited;' 'The House of Mourning, a poem; besides some other things.

SCRIBONIUS, *Largus* (*Biog.*) a physician in the reign of Claudius, was the author of a treatise, 'De Compositione Medicamentorum,' which has been several times reprinted, and is inserted in the 'Medicæ Artis Principes,' of Henry Stevens,' fol. 1567.

SCRIMZEOR *Henry* (*Biog.*) a scholar of the 16th century, was born at Dundee, in Scotland, in 1506, and died about 1571, leaving a translation of Justinian's 'Novellæ,' into Greek, printed at Paris in 1558, and again, with Holoander's Latin version, at Antwerp in 1575. He also translated 'The Basilics,' a collection of Roman Laws, and left notes on Athenæus, Plutarch, and Diogenes Laertius.

SCRIVERIUS (*Biog.*) or *Schryver, Peter*, an historian and poet of Harlaem, was born in 1576, and died in 1660, leaving 'Batavia Illustrata;' 'Bataviæ Comitum Omnium Historia;' 'Carmina Latina et Belgica,' &c.

SCUDERI, *George de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, descended from an ancient family of Apt, in Provence, was born in 1603, at Havre de Grace, and died in 1667, leaving Observations on the 'Cid' of Corneille, and other works, which procured him a reputation in his day.

SCUDERI, *Magdelaine de*, sister of the preceding, was born in 1607, and died in 1701, leaving 'Conversations et Entretiens,' 10 vols. &c.; besides numerous romances, many of which were translated into English, and were much read at that time. Madame Scuderi received, among other honours, the patronage of Louis XIV, who settled a pension upon her, and granted her a special audience, at which he paid her many high compliments.

SCULTETUS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine of Grumberg, in Silesia, was born in 1556, and died in 1625, leaving 'Confutatio Disputationis Baronii de Baptismo Constantini,' 4to. Neost. 1607; 'Annales Evangelii per Europam 15 Sæculi renovati Decad. 1 and 2,' &c.

SCULTETUS, or *Scultz, John*, a surgeon, was born in 1595 at Ulm, and died in 1645, leaving, among other works, 'Armamentarium Chirurgicum,' &c. published after his death at Ulm in 1653, and frequently reprinted since. It has also been translated into most of the European languages.

SCYLAX (*Biog.*) a mathematician and geographer of Caryanda, in Caria, mentioned by Herodotus, is supposed to have written the Periplus, which is extant under his name, although it has been doubted whether this may not have been the production of a later writer of the same name. The latest edition of this Periplus is that of Gronovius, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1700. *Herodot.* l. 4.

SCYLITZA (*Biog.*) or *Scylitzer, John*, a Greek historian, also called *Curopalates*, from the office he held at the emperor's court, is known for his abridgement of history from the death of Nicephorus Logothetes in 811, to the deposition of Nicephorus Botoniates in 1081; a Latin translation of which was published at Venice in 1570, and the part of it which is indisputably his was published in Gr. and Lat. conjointly with Cedrenus, at Paris, in 1647.

SCYLLA (*Myth.*) Σκύλλη, a daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who, out of love for Minos, betrayed the town when it was besieged by the latter; for which act of treachery she was treated with merited scorn by her lover, when in her despair she threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a lark. *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Hygin. Fab.* 198, &c.



SCYLLA, a daughter of Typhon, who was changed into a monster by Circe and throwing herself into that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily, she was changed into rocks, that were deemed by the ancients to be very dangerous for sailors, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis, which was on the opposite side. This monster is commonly represented as in the above figure. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 12; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14; *Paus.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 199.

SCYROS (*Geog.*) Σκύρος, a rocky and barren island in the Ægean Sea, originally in the possession of the Pelasgians and Carians, and afterwards conquered by the Athenians under Cimon. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 10; *Strab.* l. 9; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4.

SCYTHIA (*Geog.*) Σκυθία, a large country, situated in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia, which comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Russia in Asia, Russia in Europe, the Crimea, Poland, Hungary, &c. *Herod.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 7; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 8, &c.

SEAFIELD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Ogilvie.

SEBA, *Albert* (*Biog.*) a botanist of Amsterdam, who died in 1736, prepared a description of his own Museum, published in 4 vols. fol. with plates, between the years 1734 and 1765.

SEBASTE (*Geog.*) the name given by Herod to the town of Samaria. [Vide *Samaria*]

SEBASTIAN (*Hist.*) king of Portugal, succeeded his father at the age of three, and going, contrary to the advice of all his friends, on an expedition into Africa against Muley Moloch, his army was completely defeated with immense loss, and he himself killed in 1578, in the 25th year of his age.

SEBRIGHT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Worcestershire, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred on sir Edward Sebright, who afterwards proved himself a hearty loyalist. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three cinquefoils *sable*.

Crest. A tiger sejant *argent*, maned and crowned *or*.

SECKENDORF, *Vitus Louis de* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, descended from an ancient and noble family, was born in 1626 at Aurach, in Franconia, and died in 1692, leaving among his works 'Commentarius Historicus et Apologeticus de Lutheranismo,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Francof. 1692.

SECKER, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693, educated at Oxford, and after different preferments was raised to the see of Bristol in 1735, from which he was translated in 1737 to that of Oxford, in 1758 to the see of Canterbury, and died in 1768, leaving, among other donations, 1000*l.* to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. His works, with a life prefixed by bishop Porteus, were published in 12 vols. 8vo. in 1795. [Vide Plate XI]

SECOUSSE, *Denis Francis* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born in 1691 at Paris, and died in 1754, leaving a collection of statutes made by the French kings, which was begun by M. Laurier, and continued by him to the ninth volume inclusively. These were printed under the inspection of M. de Villevault, who succeeded M. Secousse, and published a table, forming a tenth volume, to which he afterwards added an eleventh and twelfth. Secousse also published 'Les Memoires du Prince de Condé,' 5 vols. 4to. 1742; and 'Les Memoires de Charles II, Roi de Navarre,' 2 vols. 4to. &c.; besides dissertations, &c.

SECUNDUS, *Publius Sabinius* (*Hist.*) a Roman general in the reign of Claudius, who defeated the Marsi, and recovered the eagle which had been taken by them from Varus.

SECUNDUS, *John* (*Biog.*) vide *Everard*.

SEDAINE, *Michael John* (*Biog.*) a French dramatic writer, was born in 1719 at Paris, and died in 1797, leaving a number of small pieces and comic operas, which obtained a considerable share of popularity.

SEDGWICK, *Obadiah* (*Biog.*) a puritan and a rebel, was born at Marlborough, educated at Oxford, and died in 1658, after having contributed, as far as in him lay, to the downfall of the church and state, in the various characters of chaplain to the army, one of the assembly of divines, one of the triers, and one of the expellers of those whom they had the effrontery to call "Ignorant and scandalous Ministers."

SEDLEY, Sir *Charles* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1639, and died in 1701, leaving a number of works, which were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719.

SEDULIUS, *Cælius*, or *Cæcilius* (*Biog.*) a priest and poet, either Scotch or Irish, of the fifth century, is recorded as the author of 'Carmen Paschale,' an heroic poem, which was printed by Aldus, in his collection of sacred poets in 1502; also in Mattaire's 'Corpus Poet. Lat.' and since by itself, in 8vo. 1761, and 4to. Rom. 1794.

SEED, *Jeremiah* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Clifton, in Cumberland, was educated at Oxford, and died

in 1747, leaving some Discourses, published in his lifetime, and Posthumous Works, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1750.

SEFTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Molyneux [vide *Molyneux*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Molyneux, earl of Sefton, viscount Molyneux, of Maryborough, and a baronet.

Arms. *Azure*, a cross moline, *or*.

Crest. Out of a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a peacock's tail in pride *proper*, &c.

Supporters. Two lions *azure*.

Motto. " Vivere sat vincere."

SEGERS (*Biog.*) or *Seghers, Gerard*, a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1589, and died in 1651. His most esteemed productions are the Marriage of the Virgin, the principal altar-piece in the church of the Carmelites at Antwerp; and the Adoration of the Magi, the altar-piece in the cathedral of Bruges. His son Daniel, who died in 1660, at the age of 70, was distinguished as a painter of fruits and flowers.

SEGESTA (*Numis.*) the town of Sicily described under the name of *Ægesta*, is distinguished by the name of *Segeste*, as it was called by the Romans, on medals bearing, for the most part, the inscriptions ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑ—ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ; sometimes also ΕΓΕΣΤΑ and ΑΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ, &c.

SEGNI, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, and native of Florence, who died in 1559, wrote ' Storie Florentine dall anno 1527 al 1555,' &c. fol. Augusta, 1723; besides which he translated the Ethics, and other parts of Aristotle's works, into Italian.

SEGOBRIGA (*Geog.*) a town of the Celtiberi, in Hispania Tarraconensis, supposed by some to be the modern *Inesta*, by others *Segorba* in Valencia. *Strab.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2.

SEGOBRIGA (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished by the inscription SEGOBRIGA, on medals struck in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula.

SEGOVIA (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, which bears at present the same name, and is a place of some consideration in the province of Old Castile, situated between two vallies, 47 miles N. N. W. Its greatest curiosity is a Roman aqueduct built in the reign of Trajan.

SEGOVIA (*Numis.*) medals are extant, which were struck by this town in honour of Augustus Tiberius and Caligula; also as an independent state, bearing the inscription SEGOVIA.

SEGRAIS, *John Renaud de* (*Biog.*) a French poet of Caen, was born in 1624, and died in 1701, leaving, among other things, his ' Nouvelles Françoises.'

SEJANUS, *Ælius* (*Hist.*) a native of Vulsinum, in Tuscany, rose into the favour and confidence of Tiberius, which he so grossly abused that he was strangled by his order, A. D. 31. *Tacit. Annal.* &c.; *Suet. in Tib.*; *Dio.* l. 53.

SEJOUR (*Biog.*) vide *Dionis*.

SELDEN, *John* (*Hist.*) a scholar and a public benefactor, was born in 1584, and died in 1654, after having acted a part in public affairs by abetting the cause of rebellion, which is little consistent with his learning. His memory will, however, be held in lasting esteem for the noble benefaction which he made of his library, consisting of 8000 volumes to the Bodleian, where it is deposited in a place specifically set apart for it. His works, consisting of treatises on law, antiquity, and theology, were collected by bishop Wilkins, in 3 vols. fol. 1726. [Vide Plate XII]

SELENE (*Hist.*) the daughter of Physcon, king of Egypt, and successively the wife of her two brothers Ptolemy Lathurus and Gryphus, was afterwards married to Antiochus, king of Syria.

SELEUCIA (*Geog.*) the name of nine towns built by Seleucus Nicator in various parts of Asia Minor, the principal of which was the town of Cilicia and the town of Syria. *Polyb.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Epiphan. Hæres.*; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 14.

SELEUCIA (*Numis.*) the town of Cilicia of this name, is distinguished on medals by its situation near the river Calycadnus, as ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΚΑΛΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ. This town struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Sept. Severus, Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Alexander Severus, Balbinus, Gordianus Africanus, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, Phillip, sen., Trebonianus Gallus, Valerian, sen. and Gallienus. Seleucia, in Syria, sometimes called *Seleucia Pieria*, is inscribed on some medals ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΣ, vel ΤΩΝΕΝ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΣ; on others ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΑΣΥΛ. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, &c. This town struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla, Plautilla, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus.

SELEUCIDÆ (*Hist.*) a surname given to the kings of Syria. [Vide *Syria* and *Seleucus*]



SELEUCUS I (*Hist.*) surnamed *Nicator*, one of the captains of Alexander, founded the kingdom of Syria, A. C. 312, and was murdered after a reign of 32 years. The effigies of this and the following princes are given as in the annexed figures. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 6; *Justin.* l. 13.



SELEUCUS II, surnamed *Callinicus*, succeeded his father Antiochus, A. C. 246, and died by a fall from his horse, after a reign of 20 years, which was disturbed by frequent wars. *Strab.* l. 19; *Justin.* l. 27; *Appian. de Bell. Syr.*



SELEUCUS III, surnamed *Ceraunius*, succeeded his father, Seleucus II, in the 128th Olympiad, A. C. 226, and died of poison administered to him by Nicanor and Apaturius, two of his officers, in the third year of his reign, when he was succeeded by Antiochus the Great. *Polybius, Justin. Appian.* &c.



SELEUCUS IV, surnamed *Philopator*, succeeded his father, Antiochus the Great, in the 147th Olympiad, A. C. 191, and was poisoned in the 12th year of his reign by Heliodorus, one of his generals, when his brother, Antiochus, got possession of the throne. *Strab.* l. 16; *Justin. Appian.* &c.

SELEUCUS V, son of Demetrius Nicator, succeeded his father in the 164th Olympiad, 124 A. C. but was murdered by his mother Cleopatra, after the reign of a year, when his brother, Antiochus Gryphus, succeeded him.

SELEUCUS VI, succeeded his father, Antiochus Gryphus, in the 170th Olympiad, A. C. 97; but being driven from his kingdom by his cousin, Antiochus Eusebes, he retired to Mopsuesta, in Cilicia, where he was burnt to death by the inhabitants. *Appian, Eusebius,* &c.

SELIM (*Hist.*) the name of two emperors of the Turks.

SELIM I, the second son of Bajazet II, ascended the throne in 1512 by murdering his father and his elder brother Achmet, and died in 1520.

SELIM II, grandson of Selim I, succeeded his father Solyman II in 1566, and died in 1574.

SELJUKS (*Hist.*) *Seljûkians*, or *Selgiucides*, the name of a powerful dynasty, which derive their name from Seljûk, their founder, who was, according to most accounts, descended in the 34th degree from Afrasiab, the first king of Turkestân. This dynasty was divided into three branches;

the first and principal was that of Irak, which ended with Togrol in the year of the Hegira 590, A. D. 1200; the second that of Kerman, which ended at the death of Mohammed Shah in the year of the Hegira 583; and the third that of Rum, because they reigned over a part of the Roman empire in the East. This dynasty ended, according to some accounts, about the year of the Hegira 700, and from its ruins sprung the present Ottoman empire.

SELKIRK, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Hamilton [vide *Hamilton*]; the family name of which is Douglas. The titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Titles. Douglas, earl of Selkirk, lord Daer and Shortcleugh.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth for Douglas, second for Hamilton, and third for Dunbar, of Baldoon.

Crest. A salamander in flames.

Supporters. Dexter, a savage wreathed about the loins with laurel; sinister, an antelope *proper*.

Motto. "Jamais arrière."

SELKIRK, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a sailor, whose adventures gave birth to the popular tale of Robinson Crusoe, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, about 1676, became in 1703 sailing-master of a privateer called the Cinque-Ports-Galley; but having a quarrel with the captain, the latter put him on shore at the island of Juan Fernandez, from which, after remaining six years, he was taken off by captain Rogers, and brought to England.

SELSEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Peachy [vide *Peachy*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure,* a lion rampant, double queued *ermine,* on a canton *or,* a mullet pierced *gules.*

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-lion, as in the arms, holding in his dexter-paw a sword erect *argent,* pommeled and hilted *or.*

Supporters. — — —

Motto. "Memor et fidelis."

SEMELE (*Myth.*) Σεμέλη, a daughter of Cadmus by Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus, was the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; but being consumed with fire before the birth of her son, he was taken from the flames by Mercury, and nourished in the thigh of his father. [Vide *Bacchus*]

SEMIRAMIS (*Myth.*) Σεμίραμις, a celebrated queen of Assyria, daughter of the goddess Derceto by a young Assyrian. She is supposed to have lived about 1965 years before the Christian æra, and to have died in the 62d year of her age, and the 25th of her reign, when she is said to have been deified. Her reign was distinguished by wisdom, vigour, and military success. *Herodot.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mel.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Ovid. Amor.* l. 1, el. 5, &c.; *Propert.* l. 3, el. 11, &c.

SEMPLE (*Her.*) or *Sempill*, a Scotch family which is ennobled in the person of sir John Semhill, who was created a peer by the title of lord Semple. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a chevron cheque *gules* and of the field, accompanied with three bugle-horns *sable,* garnished of the second.

Crest. A stag's head *proper,* attired *argent.*

Supporters. Two ratch-hounds *sable.*

Motto. "Keep tryste."

SEMPRONIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a patrician family of Rome, which afterwards mingled with the plebeians. It is divided into the branches of the Gracchi, Scipios, and Atratini, &c.

SENA (*Geog.*) a town of Etruria, called by Pliny *Colonia Seniensis*, now *Sienna.* It also bore the name of *Sena Julia*, and is therefore supposed to have been a colony sent by Augustus. *Plin.* l. 3; *Tac.* l. 4.

SENAC, *John* (*Biog.*) a French physician, and native of Gascony, was born in 1693, and died in 1770, leaving, among his works, 'Traité de la Structure du Cœur et de ses Maladies,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Traité des Causes, des Accidens, et de la Cure de la Peste.'

SENAC, *Gabriel de Meilhan*, son of the preceding, who died in 1803; wrote 'Memoires d'Anne de Gonzague,' 'Considerations sur les Richesses et le Luxe,' &c.

SENAULT, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, was born at Paris in 1601, and died in 1672, leaving, among other works, 'L'Usage des Passions,' 'L'Homme Chretien,' &c.

SENECA, *L. Annæus* (*Hist.*) a native of Corduba, in Spain, and son of M. Annæus Seneca mentioned under *Biography*, was born a year before the Christian æra; and, after having distinguished himself at Rome in the character of a pleader, was chosen as the preceptor, and subsequently the minister of Nero, but being suspected by the latter of having had a part in the conspiracy of Piso, he was ordered to destroy himself, which he attempted in vain to effect by opening his veins, and was therefore suffocated by the steam of a hot-bath in the 56th year of his age. [Vide Plate XXI] He was the author of several works, moral and philosophical; the best editions of which are those of Antwerp, fol. 1615, and of Gronovius, 3 vols. Amst. 1672. There are also tragedies extant which bear his name, but whether they belong to this Seneca or another is doubtful; the best editions of these are that of Gronovius, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1682, and the Delphin.

SENECA, *M. Annæus* (*Biog.*) father of the philosopher and statesman above-mentioned, was born at Corduba about 61 years before the Christian æra, and marrying Helvia, an illustrious Spanish lady, he had by her three sons; namely, Seneca, the philosopher; Annæus Novatus; and Annæus Mela, father of the poet Lucan. He came to Rome in the reign of Augustus, when he wrote his Declamations, in 10 books, of which five only remain. The works of this Seneca were first printed, with those of his son, in folio, Neapol. 1475; but the edition of Lipsius, fol. Antw. 1605, 1614, 1615, and frequently reprinted since, is the most esteemed.

SENNERTUS, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Breslaw, was born in 1572, and died in 1637, leaving a number of works which have been frequently reprinted. The last edition is that of Lyons, in 6 vols. fol. 1676.

SENONES (*Geog.*) a nation of Gallia Transalpina, who invaded Italy under Brennus; but, after uniting with the Umbri, Latins, and Etrurians, they were totally subdued by the Romans. The capital of this country was called *Sennes*, now *Sens.* *Liv.* l. 5; *Sil. Ital.* l. 8.

SENS (*Geog.*) a considerable town of Champagne, a former province of France, and of the modern department of the Yonne, situated at the confluence of the Yonne and the Vanne, 25 miles N. Auxerre, and 60 S. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 17′ E. lat. 48° 12′ N. This town was known to the Romans by the name of *Senones,* or *Agendicum.*

SEPTALIUS (*Biog.*) or *Settala, Louis,* an Italian physician, was born in 1552 at Milan, and died in 1633, leaving, among his works, 'Animadversionum et Cautionum Medicarum Libri duo,' &c.; 'De Peste, &c. Libri V;' 'De Margaritis Judicium,' &c.

SEPULVEDA, *John Genes de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish writer, was born at Cordova in 1491, and died in 1572, leaving, among his works, 'De Vita et Rebus Gestis Ægidii Cardinalis Albornotii,' &c. fol. Rom. 1521; 'De Justis Belli Causis contra Indos suscepti,' &c. in which he is charged with defending the cruelties exercised against the Indians; 'De Rebus Gestis Caroli V Imperatoris;' besides other works, which were all printed in 4 vols. 4to. at Madrid in 1780.

SEQUESTER, *Vibius* (*Biog.*) vide *Vibius.*

SERAPION, *John* (*Biog.*) an Arabian physician in the 10th century, who is supposed to have been the first writer on physic in the Arabian language. He was the author of a work which is known by its translation into Latin by the title of 'Practica Medicinæ,' and again by Torinus under that of 'Therapeutica Methodus.' Another Serapion is spoken of as the supposed author of a work entitled 'De Medicamentis tam Simplicibus quam Compositis.

SERAPIS (*Myth.*) an Ægyptian deity, supposed to be the same as *Osiris*.

SERARIUS, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born in 1555 at Ramberviller, in Lorrain, and died in 1610, leaving commentaries and other theological works, which were published collectively in 16 vols. fol.

SERASSI, *Peter Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian biographer, was born in 1721 at Bergamo, and died in 1790, leaving, among other works, a Life of Tasso, 2 vols. 4to. 1785.

SERENUS, *Sammonicus* (*Biog.*) a physician and poet in the reigns of Severus and Caracalla, was the author of a poem on medicine still extant; the last edition of which is that of Amsterdam, 8vo. 1706.

SERENUS, *Aulus*, a Latin poet, of whose writings only 16 verses are preserved. *Nonn. Marcellin.; Martian. Capell.*

SERGARDI, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a satirist of Sienna, who died in 1727, was the author of several Latin Satires, which were published under the name of 'Quintus Sectarius,' 8vo. Colon. 1698; 2 vols. 8vo. by Elzevir, 1700; and 4 vols. 8vo. Lucc. 1783.

SERGIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a patrician family at Rome that branched out into the several families of the Fidenates, Catilinæ, Ocellæ, Planci, &c.

SERGIUS, *Galba* (*Hist.*) vide *Galba*.

SERGIUS (*Ecc.*) the name of some popes and prelates.

SERGIUS I, a native of Palermo, in Sicily, but a Syrian by extraction, was elected in 687 at the death of Conon, after the termination of the schism occasioned by one Theodore, a priest, and Pascal, an archdeacon. Sergius governed the church with great wisdom until 701, when he died, and had John VI for a successor.

SERGIUS II, a Roman, was elected after Gregory IV in 844, and died in 847, when Leo IV succeeded.

SERGIUS III, a pope of an abandoned character, procured by intrigues and violence his election to the papal-chair in 898, and died, or was expelled, in 910 universally hated for his vices. His natural son, by his mistress Marozia, was afterwards pope by the name of John XI; but Anastasius III was his immediate successor.

SERGIUS IV, bishop of Alba, was elected after John XIX in 1009, and governed the church until 1012, when Benedict VIII succeeded.

SERGIUS, the name of two patriarchs of Constantinople.

SERGIUS I, a Syrian by birth, succeeded Thomas in 610, and died in 639, after having disturbed the peace of the Christian church by upholding the doctrines of the Monothelites.

SERGIUS II, succeeded Sisinnius in 999, and died in 1019, after having displayed great hostility to the Romish church.

SERINGAPATAM (*Geog.*) a city of Hindoostan, capital of the district of Mysore, 10 miles N. Mysore, 290 W. by S. Madras. This town is strongly fortified; nevertheless lord Cornwallis compelled Tippoo Saib to make a treaty, whereby he relinquished half his dominions, and paid the sum of three millions and a half sterling to the conquerors. On the renewal of the war in 1799, the town was taken after Tippoo Saib and 8000 of his followers had been killed.

SERIPHUS (*Geog.*) now *Serphanto*, an island in the Ægean Sea, whither the Romans commonly sent their criminals into banishment. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 20; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 27, &c.

SERPHANTO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Seriphus*, an island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the island of Paros and the Gulf of Engia.

SERRANUS, *Joannes* (*Biog.*) or *John de Serres*, a French Protestant, who died in 1598, wrote 'Memoires de la troisième Guerre Civile,' &c.; 'Inventaire general de l'Histoire de France,' &c.; 'Recueil des Choses memorables avenues en France sous Henri II,' &c.; 'De Fide Catholica,' &c.

SERTORIUS, *Quintus* (*Hist.*) a Roman general, who, after distinguishing himself under Marius, was proscribed by Sylla, and obliged to fly for safety into Spain, where he established his authority as a sovereign, but was soon after assassinated by his officers at a feast, about 73 years before the Christian æra. *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 8; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Aul. Gell.* l. 15; *Flor.* l. 3; *Eutropius*, *&c.*

SERVETUS, *Michael* (*Ecc.*) an anti-trinitarian and a physician of Villanueva, in Arragon, or Tudela, in Navarre, was born in 1511, and condemned to be burnt in 1553 at Geneva by those who were not less heretical than himself. John Calvin was at that time at the head of those who thus arrogantly sat in judgment on one for doing that of which they themselves were equally guilty. His theological works, which are now little known or read, contain the sophistry and hackneyed cavils which have characterized the productions of this sect in all ages; but as a physician he is said to have given the first hints respecting the circulation of the blood.

SERVIA (*Geog.*) an extensive province of European Turkey, situated between the Save and the Danube on the north, the Morava on the east, and the Drina on the west. This country, answering to the *Mæsia Superior* of the Romans, derived its name from the Servii, a Scythian tribe, who made a settlement there about 630, by permission of the emperor Heraclius, and raised an independent kingdom, the princes of which were styled despots. Lazar II, the last of these mentioned in history, died about 1458, after which Servia fell under the dominion of the Turks, and formed a part of Beglierbeglie.

SERVILIA (*Hist.*) a sister of Cato of Utica, who was exceedingly attached to Cæsar, notwithstanding the animosity which subsisted between him and her brother.

SERVILIA, *gens*, a family at Rome of patrician and Alban extraction, descended from king Tullius, was afterwards mingled with the plebeians, and was branched into the families of the Ahalæ, Cascæ, Gemini. [Vide *Servilius*]

SERVILIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the coins or medals of this family are inscribed with the names of the Ahalæ, Cæpiones, Cascæ, Gemini, Isaurici, Rulli, and Vatiæ; and some of them bear, as in the annexed figure, the effigy of Servilius Ahala, the dictator, mentioned under *History*.



SERVILIUS AHALA (*Hist.*) a Master of the Horse to the dictator Cincinnatus, slew Mælius the demagogue in the midst of the people, whose protection was claimed by the latter. Ahala was banished for this murder, but, the sentence being afterwards repealed, he was raised to the dictatorship.

SERVILIUS, *Publius*, a proconsul of Asia in the age of Mithridates, who received the surname of *Isauricus* in consequence of his victories in Isauria, for which he gained a triumph.

SERVIUS TULLIUS (*Hist.*) the sixth king of Rome, was son of Ocrisia, a slave, descended from a good family of Corniculum by Tullius, a man who had fallen in defence of his country while fighting against the Romans. Servius, being educated in the family of Tarquin, rose by his merit to such distinction that the latter gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him successor to his throne; but, after reigning 44 years with great wisdom, he was assassinated

by his son-in-law, Tarquin the Proud, U. C. 223, A. C. 533.

Servius, *Sulpitius Rufus*, an orator in the age of Cicero and Hortensius, who was sent on an embassy to M. Antony, but died before his return. A statue was raised in honour of him in the Campus Martius at the recommendation of Cicero. *Cic. in Brut. &c.*

Servius, *Maurus Honoratus* (*Biog.*) a grammarian and critic in the fifth century, is chiefly known by his commentaries on Virgil, which were first published by Valdarfer in 1471, and reprinted several times since; particularly by Robert Stephens in an edition of Virgil, fol. Paris, 1532, and by Fulvius Ursinus, 8vo. 1569; but the edition of Mascivius in 4to. 1717, is reckoned among the best. There is also extant a piece of Servius's entitled 'Centimetrum,' which is preserved in the collections of ancient grammarians; this was first printed in 1476.

SESOSTRIS (*Hist.*) Σέσωτρις, a celebrated king of Egypt before the Trojan war, is said to have died after a reign of 44 years, during which he made many conquests, built many cities, dug many canals, and performed many public acts of great benefit to his country. *Herodot.* l. 2, c. 102; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 16; *Lucan.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 33.

SESSITES (*Geog.*) now *Sessia*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 16.

SESTOS (*Geog.*) or *Sestus*, a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, directly opposite to Abydos. [Vide *Abydos*]

SETHON (*Hist.*) Σεθῶν, a priest of Vulcan, who made himself king of Egypt after Anysis. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 14.

SETTLE, *Elkanah* (*Biog.*) a poetaster, who, though now forgotten, made some noise in his day by the violence and number of his writings, with which he successively supported the contending parties of the time. He died in 1723, a pensioner in the Charter-House.

SEVERA, *Julia Aquilia* (*Hist.*) vide *Aquilia*.

Severa, *Valeria*, the wife of Valerian and mother of Gratian, who secured the succession to her son by her dexterous management.

SEVERINA, *Ulpia* (*Numis.*) is known to have been the wife of the emperor Aurelianus, not from history, but from medals bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions—SEVERINA P. F. AUG.—ULPIA SEVERINA; and on the reverse of some, IMP. AURELIANUS AUG.



SEVERINUS, *Marcus Aurelius* (*Biog.*) a physician of Tarsia, in Calabria, was born in 1580, and died in 1656, leaving some pieces, which were published under the title of 'Antiperipatias,' &c. 1661; an abridgment of his writings on surgery was published under the title of 'Synopseos Chirurgicæ Libri VI,' 1664.

SEVERUS, *L. Septimius* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, descended from a noble family of Leptis, in Africa, gradually exercised all the offices of the state, and, after the murder of Pertinax, he obtained the empire by the successive defeat and destruction of his rivals, Didius, Julianus, Pescenninus, Niger, and Albinus, and died at York in the 66th year of his age, A. D. 211, after a reign of upwards of 17 years. *Spartian. in Vit.; Aurelius Victor, &c.*

Severus, *Alexander Marcus Aurelius*, a native of Phœnicia, succeeded to the empire at the death of Heliogabalus, by whom he was adopted, and was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, after a reign of 13 years, A. D. 235. *Herodian, Spartianus, Aurelius Victor, Zosimus, &c.*

Severus, *Libius*, was proclaimed emperor of the west at Ravenna, after the death of Majorianus A. D. 461, and was soon after poisoned. *Marcellin. et Cassiodor. in Chron.*

Severus (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the effigies of the three emperors above-mentioned, as in the subjoined figures.







The inscriptions for Septimius Severus are, C. L. SEPTI. SEVERUS P. F. AUG.—SEVERUS PIUS AUG.—DIVUS SEVERUS.—L. SEPT. SEVERUS PERT. AUG.—IMP. L. SEP. SEVERUS AUG.—C. L. SEPTI. SEVERUS; to which are added the ordinary titles of office, as, TR. P. I—XIX. COS. I—III. IMP. I—XIII; also the particular titles of PIUS; PARTHICUS MAXIMUS; BRITTANNICUS. The inscriptions on those of Alexander Severus are, ALEXANDER.—AU. S. ALEXAND. AUG.—M. AU. S. ALEXAND.—IMP. CAES. M. AUR. SEV. ALEXANDER AUG.—DIVO ALEXANDRO, &c.; to these were added sometimes, as his peculiar titles, PIUS; and FELIX; also the ordinary titles of office, TR. P. I—XIII.; COS. I—III. &c. The inscriptions on the medals of Libius Severus are, LIB. SEVERUS AUG.—D. N. SEVERUS P. F. AUG. &c. On the reverse of all the inscriptions are similar to those given under the earlier emperors, Augustus and Nero, &c. The medals of Septimius Severus are more numerous than those of the other two.

Severus, *Lucius Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the age of Augustus, was the author of an heroic poem on Ætna, and some other pieces, of which only 33 verses are preserved besides his Ætna, which was published with notes, &c. by Le Clerc, 12mo. Amst. 1703. *Quintil.* l. 10.

Severus, vide *Sulpitius*.

SEVIGNE, *Mary de Rabutin* (*Biog.*) daughter of Celse Benigne de Rabutin, was born in 1626, married in 1644 to the marquis de Sevigné, and died in 1696, leaving a collection of Letters, which have been universally admired.

SEVILLE (*Geog.*) a city in the south-west of Spain, capital of Andalusia, situated on the Guadalquiver, 254 m. S. by W. Madrid, 45 N. Cadiz. Lon. 5° 38′ W., lat. 37° 24′ N.

History of Seville.

Seville, the *Hispalis* of the Romans, is a place of such antiquity that the date of its foundation is not known. It was taken by the Moors in 711, who kept it for 634 years, until the reign of Ferdinand III, king of Leon and Castile, by whom it was taken after a six months' siege. On the invasion of Spain by Buonaparte in 1808 Seville received the junta of Madrid, and did not surrender until 1810. It was again evacuated in 1812 in consequence of their defeat at Salamanca. In 1729 a treaty was concluded here between Spain, England, France, and Holland; in 1755 the city felt the shock of the earthquake which desolated Lisbon; and in 1800 the pestilential fever, which caused such mortality at Cadiz, carried off nearly a fourth of its inhabitants, the greater part of which were Gitanos, or *gypsies*, inhabiting the suburb of Triana. Seville was the birthplace of the emperors Trajan, Adrian, and Theodosius; also of Balbus the historian, of Augustus Columella, the writer on agriculture, St. Isidore, the bishop of Seville, Cervantes, Murillo, and the humane Las Casas. It contains several objects of interest to the antiquary, among which is a Roman aqueduct, which supplies the city with water from a distance of eight miles, and a large house, formerly the residence of a Moorish chief, which is in complete preservation.

Ecclesiastical History of Seville.

Seville is the see of an archbishop, and the metropolitan church is the largest in all Spain. Two councils were held here, namely, in 590 and 619.

SEVIN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French antiquary, and native of Sens, who died in 1741, wrote 'Une Dissertation sur Menes ou Mercure,' &c., and several letters from Constantinople, whither he had been sent to collect ancient MSS. These letters, and other papers of his on antiquarian subjects, were inserted in the 'Memoires' of the Academy.

SEWARD, *William* (*Biog.*) a biographer, was born in London in 1647, educated at Oxford, and died in 1799, leaving 'Anecdotes of some Distinguished Persons,' &c. 2 vols.; to which he added three more under the title of 'Biographiana.'

Seward, *Anna*, a modern poetess and writer, was born in 1747, and died in 1809; her 'Letters,' were published after her death, and her 'Poems,' &c. in 3 vols. 8vo.

SEWELL, *William* (*Biog.*) the historian of the Quakers, was born about 1650 at Amsterdam, and died in 1725. His 'History of the Quakers,' was written first in Low Dutch, and afterwards translated by himself into English; besides which he compiled 'An English and Dutch Dictionary,' and a 'Grammar,' &c.

Sewell, *George*, a poet and physician, was born at Windsor, educated at Eton and Cambridge, and died in 1726, leaving 'The Life of John Philips;' 'The Vindication of the English Stage,' &c.; 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' a tragedy, &c.

SEXTUS, *Empiricus* (*Biog.*) a Pyrrhonian or sceptical philosopher, who flourished about the reign of Commodus, was the author of several works, of which his 'Institutes of Pyrrhonism,' and his work against the 'Mathematici' are extant. A version of the former was made and printed by Henry Stephens in 8vo. 1592, and one of the latter by Hervetus was printed by Plantin as early as 1562. They have since been printed more than once with the Greek; but the edition of Fabricius, fol. Lips. 1718, is reckoned the best.

SEYMOUR, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a valiant knight of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the commanders of the forces that vanquished the lord Audley and the Cornish rebels at Blackheath, in Kent, in 1497, and, after distinguishing himself on other occasions in the reign of Henry VII and VIII, he died in 1536, leaving among his daughters, lady Jane Seymour, who was raised to the throne by marrying the latter king.

Seymour, *Lady Jane*, eldest daughter of the preceding, became maid of honour to Anne of Boleyn, and having in that capacity attracted the notice of Henry VIII, she was married to him the day after the execution of the queen, and died in 1537, two days after the birth of her son, Edward VI.

Seymour, *Edward*, eldest son of sir John above-mentioned. [Vide *Somerset*]

Seymour, *Thomas, Lord Dudley*, third brother of the preceding, and Lord High Admiral of England, was nominated by Henry VIII one of the twelve assistants to the executors of his will during the minority of Edward VI, and, after having endeavoured for some time, by his intrigues and cabals, to get the reigns of government into his own hands, and to seize the person of the king, Edward VI, his nephew, he was at length committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason, and beheaded on Tower-Hill in 1548. This nobleman, whose ambition was boundless, aspired to the hand of the princess, afterwards queen Elizabeth, and, failing in this, he married Catherine Parr, the widow of Henry VIII. [Vide Plate XV]

Seymour, *Sir Edward, Bart.*, a descendant from the eldest son of the first duke of Somerset, was faithful to his sovereign during the rebellion, and had his house of Bury Castle, in Devonshire, plundered and burnt, besides enduring many other hardships on account of his loyalty.

Seymour, *Sir Henry, Knt.*, younger brother of the preceding, lived and died in the service and confidence of Charles I and II during their troubles. He was the bearer of the last message which this ill-fated monarch sent to his son previous to his murder.

Seymour, *Sir Edward, Bart.*, eldest son of the sir Edward above-mentioned, made a considerable figure both at court and in the House of Commons in four several reigns. In 1667 he promoted the impeachment of lord Clarendon; in 1672 he was chosen Speaker of the Long Parliament, as it was called, and in the same year was sworn of the Privy Council. Having taken part in the revolution he was sworn of the Privy Council to king William, in which capacity he also served queen Anne, and died in 1707.

Seymour, *Arabella*, vide *Stuart*.

Seymour (*Her.*) a knightly family, which rose to high distinction in the reign of Henry VIII by the marriage of lady Jane Seymour above-mentioned. Her second brother, Edward, was created in 1536 viscount Beauchamp; in 1537 earl of Hertford; in 1546 baron Seymour and duke of Somerset; which titles being forfeited by the attainder of the first duke, Edward Seymour, his son, was created, in the first year of queen Elizabeth's reign, earl of Hertford and baron Beauchamp; and his grandson, sir William Seymour, was advanced in 1640 to the dignity of marquis of Hertford, and in 1660 was restored to the title of duke of Somerset. His younger brother, sir Francis Seymour, knight, was created in 16 Car. I. lord Seymour of Troubridge, which title became extinct at the death of Algernon, seventh duke of Somerset, when the titles of duke of Somerset and baron Seymour, devolved on sir Edward Seymour, bart., lineally descended from Edward, first duke of Somerset. [Vide *Somerset*] Another branch of the same family enjoys the titles of marquis and earl of Hertford, &c. [Vide *Hertford*]

Seymour, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Somerset.

Seymour, another family of this name, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1809 on captain sir Michael Seymour for his distinguished naval services. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a pair of wings conjoined in pale, surmounted of a naval crown *or*, on a canton *argent*, an anchor *sable*.

Crest. On a naval crown *or*, two brands in saltire, inflamed at the ends *proper*, thereon an eagle rising also *proper*, looking at a sun *or*.

Seymour (*Biog.*) *Anne, Margaret, and Jane*, the three daughters of Edward, the first duke of Somerset, were distinguished for their poetical talents, which they displayed in some Latin distichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of France, which were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed in 8vo. Paris, 1551. The eldest, Anne, married the earl of Warwick, and afterwards sir Edward Hunter. Margaret and Jane died single; the latter as maid of honour to queen Elizabeth.

SFONDRATI, *Francis* (*Hist.*) a cardinal and statesman, was born in 1494 at Cremona, and died in 1550, leaving a poem on the Rape of Helen. His son became pope Gregory XIV.

SFORZA (*Hist.*) the name of an Italian family which has made some figure in history.

Sforza, *James*, surnamed the *Great*, to whom this family is indebted for its distinction, was born in 1369, and, after signalising his courage on many occasions, particularly in favour of Joan II, queen of Naples, was made constable of the kingdom, and drowned in the river Pescara in 1424 as he was pursuing the enemy.

Sforza, *Francis*, natural son of the preceding, and duke of Milan, distinguished himself no less as a statesman than as a warrior, and procured for himself, by the power of his arms, the title of duke of Milan, and the sovereignty of Genoa; after which he died in 1466.

Sforza, *Galeas Maria*, succeeded his father as duke of Milan, but his debaucheries and ferocious conduct caused him to be assassinated in a revolt of his people in 1476. His son, John Galeas Maria, was poisoned by his uncle, Lewis Maria, who, being seized by Louis de Tremouille, the general of Louis XII, was carried to France, where he died in prison in 1510. Maximilian Sforza, surnamed *Hercules*, and his brother Francis, obtained the dukedom of Milan for a short time, but were obliged to yield their rights to Francis I. The latter, however, was reinstated by the emperor Charles V, but died in 1535, leaving no issue.

Sforza, *Catherine*, natural daughter of Galeas Maria abovementioned, married Riaris, prince of Forli, and, on his being assassinated some time after, she fled to Rimini, which she defended with such determined bravery that she recovered her rights. She afterwards married John de Medicis; and again in 1500 defended Forli against Valentinois, natural son of Alexander VI, when she was less successful, being taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of St. Angelo. Although she quickly recovered her liberty, yet she was never restored to her dominions, but died shortly after.

SHADWELL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet, descended from a good family in the county of Stafford, was born at Stanton-Hall, in Norfolk, a seat of his father's, in 1646, and died in 1692, leaving a number of pieces, which were printed several times, particularly in 4 vols. 12mo. 1720.

SHAFTESBURY, *Anthony Ashley* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1621, and, after taking a fluctuating and dubious part in the contest which ensued, was finally very zealous in bringing about the restoration, at which period he was sworn one of his majesty's Privy Council. In 1661 he was made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer; in 1672 was raised to the post of Lord High Chancellor of England, which he resigned in 1673, and died in 1683 in Holland, whither he had retired to avoid the attacks of his political adversaries, who favoured the views of king James II. [Vide Plate IX]

Shaftesbury, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Cooper, [vide *Cooper*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, baron Ashley, of Winborne, St. Giles's, baron Cooper, of Paulett, and baronet.

Arms. *Argent*, three bulls passant *sable*, armed and unguled *or*.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a bull passant *sable*, gorged with a mural coronet and armed *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a bull *sable*, gorged with a ducal coronet *or*; on the sinister a talbot *azure*, gorged as the dexter.

Motto. "Live, serve."

Shaftesbury, *Anthony Ashley* (*Biog.*) grandson of the Anthony Ashley above-mentioned, was born in 1671, and died in 1713, leaving among his works his 'Characteristics,' by which he is principally known.

SHAKESPEAR, *William* (*Biog.*) the dramatist, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon on the 23d of April, 1564, and died on his birthday in 1616. His works were first published seven years after his death, but so little did they meet the public taste, that not more than four editions were printed in the 17th century. Among the numberless editions which have since followed, that published by Dr. Johnson, in conjunction with Mr. Steevens, which has been frequently reprinted, the fifth time in 1803, in 21 volumes 8vo., and that of Mr. Malone are reckoned the best. Mr. Malone's was first published in 10 vols. crown octavo, in 1790. His original notes and improvements are, however, incorporated in the editions of 1793 and 1803 by Mr. Steevens.

SHANNON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Boyle, [vide *Boyle*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Boyle, earl of Shannon, viscount Boyle, of Bandon, and baron of Castlemartyr, in the kingdom of Ireland; and baron of Carleton, co. York.

Arms, &c. Vide *Cork and Orrery*.

Motto. "Spectemur agendo."

SHARP, *James* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the third prelate of that see, who fell a sacrifice to popular fury, was born of a good family in Banffshire in 1618, raised to the see of St. Andrew's at the restoration, and on the re-establishment of episcopacy in Scotland, and was murdered by some assassins of the Presbyterian party in 1679.

Sharp, *John*, an English prelate, descended from a family of some antiquity in 1644, educated at Cambridge, suspended from his office as archdeacon of Norwich during the reign of James, for the boldness of his discourses against popery, restored at the revolution, and raised to the see of York in 1691, was sworn of the Privy Council on the accession of queen Anne, and died in 1713. His Sermons have been collected and published in 7 vols. 8vo.

Sharp, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born about 1651 at Little Horton, in Yorkshire, and died in 1742, leaving 'Geometry Improved,' 4to. 1717.

Sharp, *Thomas*, son of John Sharp, archbishop of York, above-mentioned, was born about 1693, and died in 1729, leaving 'The Rubric in the Common Prayer and Canons of the Church considered;' 'Discourses on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue,' &c.

Sharp, *Granville*, son of John Sharp, archbishop of York, above-mentioned, was born in 1734, and educated for the bar, which he relinquished for a life of study, and died in 1813. He was the institutor of the 'Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade,' which he most zealously promoted by his writings and every other means in his power. He wrote 'A Representation of the Injustice and Dangerous Tendency of Tolerating Slavery,' &c.; 'Remarks on the Opinions of some of the most celebrated Writers on Crown Law respecting the due distinction between Manslaughter and Murder,' &c.; 'Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek of the New Testament,' &c. 8vo. Durham, 1798.

Sharp, *Samuel*, a surgeon and pupil of Chesselden, who died in 1778, was the author of 'A Treatise on the Operations of Surgery,' and 'A Critical Enquiry into the Present State of Surgery.'

Sharp, *William*, an engraver, was born in 1749, and died in 1824, after having attained to a high degree of eminence in his art.

SHARPE, *Gregory* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and a native of Yorkshire, was born in 1713, and died in 1771, leaving 'Review of the Controversy on the Demoniacs;' 'Dissertations on the Origin of Languages,' &c.

SHARROCH, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Adstock, in Buckinghamshire, and died in 1684, leaving among his works, 'On the Propagating and Improvement of Vegetables,' 8vo.; 'De Officiis secundum Humanæ Rationis Dictata,' &c.; 'Judicia de Variis Incontinentiæ Speciebus,' &c.

SHAW (*Her.*) the name of three families which enjoy the baronetcy.

Shaw, the first family, descended from Hugo de Shaw, co. Chester, received this honour in 1660, in the person of sir

John Shaw, who was so created for the service which he rendered to Charles II during his exile. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three fusils *ermine*.

Crest. *Argent* and *sable*, six arrows interlaced saltirewise *or*, feathered and headed, tied together with a belt *gules*, the buckle and pendant *or*.

Motto. "Vincit qui patitur."

SHAW, a Scotch family of this name, of respectability in the county of Ayr, derives the honour from sir James Shaw, created in 1809. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, three covered cups, two and one *or*.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, a demi-savage, &c.

Supporters. On the dexter side a savage, &c. On the sinister, an emblematical figure of the city of London, &c.

Motto. "I mean well."

SHAW, of Bushy Park, co. Dublin, received this honour in 1821, in the person of sir Robert Shaw. The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, on a chevron engrailed between three eagles displayed *sable*, as many trefoils slipped of the field.

Crest. A hind's head couped *sable*, pierced through the neck with an arrow *proper*.

SHAW, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born in 1635 at Repton, in Derbyshire, educated at Cambridge, and after having joined the Presbyterian party, he was ejected from the living of Long Whatton, in Leicestershire, at the Restoration, and died in 1696, leaving 'The True Christian Test;' 'The Words made Visible;' 'The Humours of Men,' &c.; the two last are comedies.

SHAW, *Thomas*, a traveller, was born in 1692 at Kendal, in Westmoreland, educated at Oxford, and died in 1751, after having been for some time chaplain to the English factory at Algiers, whence he took the opportunity of travelling into several parts. He published the first edition of his 'Travels,' at Oxford in 1738, and a second edition was published after his death.

SHAW, *George*, a naturalist, was born in 1751 at Bierton, in Buckinghamshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1813. His principal works are his 'Naturalist's Miscellany,' and his 'General Zoology.'

SHAW, *Cuthbert*, a poet, was born about 1738 at Ravensworth, in Yorkshire, and died in 1771, leaving 'Liberty,' a poem; 'The Race,' a satire, besides other pieces.

SHAW, *Peter*, a physician, who died in 1763, was the author of 'Chemical Lectures;' 'An Abridgment of Boyle's Philosophical Works,' 3 vols. 4to.; 'An Abridgment of Bacon's Works,' 3 vols. &c.

SHAW, *Stebbing*, a topographer, was born in 1762 at or near Stone, in Staffordshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1802, leaving the first volume, and part of the second, of a History of Staffordshire.

SHEAFE (*Her.*) a family enjoying the baronetcy, conferred in 1813 on sir Roger Hale Sheafe; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure* in chief, two lions heads erased *erminois* in base, a mullet *argent*, and in fess three garbs *or*, between two beamlets of the third.

Crest. Issuant out of a mural crown, a cubit arm vested *gules*, &c.

SHEFFIELD, *John, Duke of Buckinghamshire* (*Hist.*) vide *Buckinghamshire*. His natural son was created a baronet in 1755.

SHEFFIELD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Holroyd, [vide *Holroyd*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Holroyd, earl of Sheffield, viscount Pevensey, baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, co. Meath; and baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, co. York, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

Arms. Quarterly of four; first *azure*, on a fesse dancette *argent*, between three griffins passant, wings endorsed *or*, three escallops *gules*; second, *azure*, five roses seeded in saltire *argent*, for Holroyd; third, for Elwood; fourth, for Baker.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-griffin, wings endorsed *sable*, holding between his claws a ducal coronet *or*.

Supporters. The dexter, a lion regardant *proper*; the sinister, a horse bridled *proper*.

Motto. "Quem te Deus esse jussit."

SHEFFIELD (*Geog.*) a manufacturing town of England, in the West Riding of York, situated on an eminence at the confluence of the Sheaf and Don, 36 m. S. Leeds, 162 N. N.W. London. Lon. 1° 29′ W. lat. 53° 22′ N. The origin of this town is unknown, but its name is doubtless derived from its vicinity to the river Sheaf. It was once celebrated for its castle, a strong fortress, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry III, which was demolished in the time of the rebellion, after having maintained a long siege for the king.

SHELBURNE, *William, Earl of* (*Hist.*) *Marquis of Lansdowne*, a statesman, of the family of Petty, better known in History by the title of lord Shelburne, was born in 1737, sworn of the Privy Council to George III in 1763, and declared in the same year first Lord Commissioner of Trade and the Plantations, but resigning these latter posts shortly after, he was appointed in 1766 Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department, which he resigned on the retirement of lord Chatham. On the accession of the marquis of Rockingham to the premiership, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, but resigned this post in 1783, on the coalition of North and Fox, and died in 1805, never after appearing in public life, but in opposition to the measures of government.

SHELBURNE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) vide *Lansdowne*.

SHELDON, *Gilbert* (*Hist.*) an English prelate, and a great public benefactor, was born in 1598 at Stanton, in Staffordshire, educated at Oxford, and elected Warden of All Souls College in 1635, but was deprived of this post by the usurping powers, in consequence of his steady adherence to his majesty, whom he attended as his chaplain in the Isle of Wight. At the Restoration he was made bishop of London, was translated in 1663 to the see of Canterbury, and died in 1677, after having built the schools at Oxford, for the acts and exercises, &c. which had been previously performed in St. Mary's church, besides contributing to the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral, and to his houses at Fulham, Lambeth, and Croydon, making several benefactions to All Souls Chapel, Trinity College Chapel, Christ Church Oxford, and Lichfield Cathedral, and also by abating fines to a vast amount.

SHELLEY (*Her.*) the name of three families, enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on the first in the person of sir John Shelley in 1611; and on the second, in the person of sir Bysshe Shelley in 1806, both branches of the same family residing in the county of Sussex; and thirdly, on sir John Shelley Sydney, the eldest son of sir Bysshe Shelley, who was created in 1818. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a fess engrailed between three whelks *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a griffin's head erased *argent*, beaked and ducally gorged *or*.

SHENSTONE, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born in 1714 at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, and died in 1763, leaving several pieces, which were collected in 3 vols. 8vo. His poetry has likewise been published in the collections of British Poets. [Vide Plate XXIX]

SHEPPARD (*Her.*) the name of a family in Buckingham-

shire, enjoying the baronetcy, conferred in 1809 on sir Thomas Sheppard; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Three fleurs-de-lis *argent*, on a shield *azure*, three etoiles on a bend *or*.

Crest. A ram *argent*, horns and feet *or*, a laurel wreath *vert.*

SHEPPARD, *William* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, who was made a Welch judge by Cromwell, was born at Whitminster, in Gloucestershire, and died in 1674, leaving 'Epitome of the Common and Statute Laws;' 'The Faithful Counsellor,' 2 vols.;' 'The Touchstone of Common Assurances;' 'Proposals towards a Regulation of the Law,' &c.

SHEPREVE (*Biog.*) or *Shepery, John*, a Latin poet and linguist, was born about 1509 at Sugworth, in Berkshire, and died in 1542, leaving 'Summa et Synopsis Nov. Test. distichis ducentis et sexaginta comprehensa,' 8vo. Argentor. 1556; 'Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ Respondens,' &c.

SHERARD (*Her.*) the name of a family who derive their descent from Schirard, who, at the Conquest, had considerable possessions in the counties of Chester and Lancaster. His descendant, sir William, was created a peer in 1627, by the title of baron Sherard, of Leitrim, and Bennet, the third lord, was advanced in 1719 to the dignity of earl of Harborough.

SHERARD, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Harborough.

SHERARD (*Biog.*) or *Sherwood, William*, a botanist, and native of Leicestershire, was born in 1659, educated at Oxford, and died in 1728, leaving 3000*l.* for the endowment of the botanical professorship at Oxford. He is generally supposed to have been the author of 'Schola Botanica,' 12mo. Amst. 1689, and reprinted in 1691 and 1699.

SHERBORNE, *Lord* (*Her.*) baron of Sherborne, the title enjoyed by the family of Dutton, [vide *Dutton*] the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly *argent* and *gules*, in each piece of the second, a fret *or*, a crescent for difference.

Crest. On a wreath, a plume of ostrich feathers *argent, azure, or, vert*, and *gules* alternately.

Motto. "Servabo fidem."

SHERBURNE, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) the descendant of an ancient family at Stannyhurst, Lincolnshire, shared the fortunes of his royal master Charles I, whom he served as the commissary-general at the battle of Edgehill, and elsewhere, and died in 1702, after having experienced some vicissitudes of fortune from his adherence to the Romish religion, at the Revolution.

SHERIDAN, *Richard Brinsley* (*Hist.*) third son of Thomas and Frances Sheridan, mentioned under *Biography*, was born at Dublin in 1751, educated at Harrow School, and became a student at the Middle Temple, but was never called to the bar, having early engaged in the profession of a dramatic writer, and afterwards embarked in that of a politician. He was made one of the Under Secretaries in the Rockingham administration, and Secretary to the Treasury in the coalition administration; and on the death of Mr. Pitt, he became Treasurer of the Navy, but resigning these several posts at the different changes of administration, he exerted his abilities for the most part in the ranks of opposition, and died in 1816, leaving among his works as an author 'The Rivals,' a comedy; 'School for Scandal;' 'Pizarro;' 'A Letter to Henry Dundas,' &c. [Vide Plate XL]

SHERIDAN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) the intimate friend of Dean Swift, is said to have been born about 1684 in the county of Cavan, and died in 1738, leaving a prose translation of Persius. One of the volumes of Swift's Miscellanies, consists almost entirely of letters between him and the Dean. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

SHERIDAN, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was born in 1721 at Quilca, in Ireland, and died in 1788, after having distinguished himself as a performer on the stage. He is now remembered as the author of a 'Dictionary of the English Language,' and the 'Life of Swift.'

SHERIDAN, *Frances*, daughter of Mr. Chamberlaine, and wife of the preceding, of Dublin, was born about 1724, and died in 1767, leaving 'Sydney Biddulph,' a novel; 'Nourjahad,' a romance; 'The Discovery,' and 'The Dupe,' two comedies.

SHERLOCK, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1678 in London, educated at Cambridge, and after different preferments, was raised in 1728 to the see of Bangor, translated in 1734 to that of Salisbury, in 1748 to that of London, and died in 1761, leaving, besides his Sermons, 'A Vindication of the Corporation and Test Acts, in Answer to the Bishop of Bangor's Reasons for the Repeal of them,' &c. 8vo. 1718, and some other controversial works. [Vide Plate XI]

SHERLOCK, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1613 at Oxton, in Cheshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1689, leaving a work entitled 'The Practical Christian.'

SHERLOCK, *William*, an English divine, and father of the bishop above-mentioned, was born about 1641 in Southwark, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1707. He is now principally known and remembered by his 'Treatise on Death.'

SHERRINGHAM, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was deprived of his fellowship in Caius College, Cambridge, during the rebellion, but recovered it at the restoration, and died in 1677, leaving, among other works, 'De Anglorum Gentis Origine Disceptatio;' A translation of the Talmudical book called Joma, into Latin; 'The King's Supremacy Asserted.'

SHERWIN, *John Keyse* (*Biog.*) an engraver, who died in 1790, left, among the finest specimens of his skill, a representation of the Finding of Moses.

SHIFFNER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Sussex, enjoying a baronetcy, conferred in 1818 on sir George Shiffner; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, a bend sinister, in chief two etoiles bendways sinister, in base the end and stock of an anchor *or*, issuant out of waves of the sea *proper*.

Crest. On a wreath, an etoile *or*, between the rays six annulets *azure*.

SHIPLEY, *Jonathan* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born about 1714, educated at Oxford, raised after various preferments, to the bishopric of St. Asaph in 1769, and died in 1788, leaving some Sermons, Charges, and Parliamentary Speeches, which were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1792. One of his daughters was married to sir William Jones.

SHIRLEY, *Sir Robert, Bart.* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was imprisoned for his loyalty, in the Tower of London, by Oliver Cromwell, where he died during his confinement, not without suspicion of poison.

SHIRLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family which trace their descent from Saxon ancestors, who were of the first distinction in the time of Edward the Confessor, and have since been aggrandized by alliances with the most ancient and illustrious families in England. The progenitor of this family first on record was Sasuallo, or Sewallus de Etingdon, who resided at Nether-Etingdon, co. Warwick, about the reign of Edward the Confessor, which place had been the seat of his ancestors for several generations before. His grandson Sewallus, having transferred his seat from Etingdon to Shirley, first took the surname of de Shirley; and his descendant, sir Robert Shirley, knt. son of sir Robert Shirley, the loyalist above-mentioned, was introduced in 1677 into the House of Peers, as lord Ferrers, of Chartley, according to the ancient writ of summons; and in 1711 was advanced to the dignities of viscount Tamworth, and earl Ferrers, by reason of his descent from the ancient and noble family of Ferrers.

SHIRLEY, *James* (*Biog.*) an English dramatic writer and poet,

was born about 1594 in London, and died in 1666, leaving 37 Plays, Tragedies, and Comedies, which were printed at different times; besides a volume of Poems, published in 1646. There was a Henry Shirley, a cotemporary of this author, who wrote a tragedy entitled 'The Martyr'd Soldier,' which was often acted with applause.

SHIRLEY, *Anthony*, a traveller, was born about 1565, educated at Oxford, and is supposed to have died in Spain in 1630, leaving 'A True Relation of the Voyage undertaken by Sir Anthony Shirley, Knight,' &c. inserted in the third volume of Hackluyt's Collection. His Travels into Persia were published in 4to. 1613.

SHORE, *Jane* (*Hist.*) wife of Matthew Shore, a goldsmith in Lombard-street, is known in history as the unhappy mistress of Edward IV, who, after the death of the latter, lived with lord Hastings, and being implicated by Richard III, in the conspiracy of that nobleman, she did penance on a charge of witchcraft, and being stripped of all her property, she died in the reign of Henry VII, in the utmost distress; and, as is said, in the ditch, named after her, Shore Ditch, although, according to Stow, this place was previously so named.

SHORE (*Her.*) the family name of lord Teignmouth, a title conferred on sir John Shore, who succeeded lord Cornwallis as Governor-general of India.

SHOREHAM, *New* (*Geog.*) a market and borough town of Sussex, in England, situated on the coast of the English Channel, on the east side of the river Adur, 16 m. N. N. W. Newhaven, 56 S. by W. London. Lon. 0° 16′ W. lat. 50° 50′ N. This town is noted in history for being built on the spot where Ella, the Saxon, landed with supplies from Germany, in aid of his countrymen Hengist and Horsa.

SHORT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician and native of Scotland, who died in 1772, published 'Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind,' &c.; 'Natural History of Medicinal Waters;' 'Natural History of the Mineral Waters of Yorkshire,' &c.; 'A General Chronological History of the Air, Weather,' &c.

SHOVEL, *Sir Cloudesley* (*Hist.*) an English admiral, was born about 1650 near Clay, in Norfolk, entered early into the sea-service, and after distinguishing himself by a gallant attack on the vessels of the Tripolitans, which he burnt in their harbour, he was knighted for the skill and valour which he displayed at the battle of Bantry, and rose by his merits to the rank of Rear Admiral of England, Admiral of the White, Commander-in-chief of her Majesty's fleets, and one of the Council to Prince George of Denmark, as Lord High Admiral of England, all which posts he held at the time of his death, which happened in 1705, as he was on his return to England from the coast of France, when his vessel, and some others of the fleet, perished, but by what accident is not known.

SHOWER, *Sir Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, who died in 1701, has left 'Cases in Parliament Resolved and Adjudged upon Petitions and Writs of Error,' 1698, and reprinted in 1740; and 'Reports of Cases in Banco Regis,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1708-20, and reprinted in 1794.

SHREWSBURY, *John, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself both as a soldier and a statesman, in the service of Henry V and VI, having been several times made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he reduced the rebellious chieftains to submission. He also shared in the glory of the victories gained by his royal master Henry V, but being afterwards employed in the wars of France during the unhappy reign of Henry VI, he was killed in 1453, at the battle of Chastillon, which proved fatal to the whole English army. This noble earl is said to have been victorious in forty several battles and dangerous skirmishes.

SHREWSBURY, *George, fourth Earl of*, was made one of the king's privy council in 1 Hen. VII, and distinguished himself in 1487 in the battle of Stoke, against Lambert Simnel and his adherents. In 5 Hen. VII he was one of the principal commanders of the forces sent in aid of the emperor Maximilian I, against Charles VIII; in 1513 he commanded the van of the army at the siege of Terouenne; in 1520 he was present at the memorable interview between Henry VIII, and Francis I of France, and after signalizing his zeal and courage in suppressing the rebellion of the North, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, and performing many other services for his sovereign, he died in 1541.

SHREWSBURY, *Francis, fifth Earl of*, followed the noble steps of his father, by which he gained the confidence of Henry VIII, and his three successors, and died full of honour in 1560. Notwithstanding his steady adherence to his religion, his great qualities recommended him so powerfully to queen Elizabeth, that she retained him among those few servants of the crown whom she admitted to her Privy Council when she mounted the throne.

SHREWSBURY, *George, sixth Earl of*, commanded, while a youth, 3000 men under his father, in the expedition against the Scots. In 1568 he had the custody of queen Mary committed to his charge, which he retained until 1584. In 1571, on the arraignment of the duke of Norfolk, he was made Lord High Steward of England, and after the execution of that nobleman he was constituted Earl Marshal of England, in which posts, as on every other occasion, he so comported himself, that at his death in 1590, he left behind him the character of a wise and faithful statesman, as also of a brave and worthy commander.

SHREWSBURY, *Elizabeth, Countess of*, the second wife of the preceding, who was her fourth husband, was the daughter and co-heir of John Hardwick, of Derbyshire, and after distinguishing herself in all her matrimonial relations by her rapacity, her pride, and her selfishness, she died in 1607, immensely rich, and without a friend. She was the cause of much trouble to the earl, by her jealousy, and the suspicions which she infused into the mind of his royal mistress respecting queen Mary, while the latter was in his keeping.

SHREWSBURY, *Gilbert, seventh Earl of*, was employed on three missions to France, and died in 1616.

SHREWSBURY, *Francis, eleventh Earl of*, died of the wound he received in 1667, in a duel with George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, the paramour of his wife, Anna Maria, daughter to Robert, second earl of Cardigan, well known by the name of the infamous countess of Shrewsbury; who, after his death, was married secondly to George Rodney Bridges, of Keynsham, co. Somerset, esq. and died in 1702.

SHREWSBURY, *Charles, twelfth Earl of, and only Duke of*, godson to king Charles II, and first to whom his majesty stood godfather, was born in 1660. Notwithstanding he was in the service and confidence of this prince and his successor, he renounced the Romish religion, to which he belonged, and joining the prince of Orange, he forwarded the revolution, after which he was employed by king William as his Privy Councillor, and in other high offices, and also by queen Anne and king George I, until a little before his death, which happened in 1717.

SHREWSBURY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Talbot, [vide *Talbot*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in England; Wexford and Waterford, in Ireland; baron Talbot, &c.

Arms. *Gules*, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed *or*.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant *or*, his tail extended.

Supporters. Two talbots *argent*.

Motto. "Prest d'accomplir."

SHREWSBURY (*Geog.*) an ancient market town, and capital of the county of Salop, situated on the banks of the Severn, 40 miles W. Lichfield, and 154 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 45′ W. lat. 52° 42′ N.

History of Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Salopia*, was built about the fifth century, and became the capital of the princes of Powis, who retained it for some ages, until they were dispossessed of it by the Saxons. In the reign of Alfred it was numbered among his principal cities, and being esteemed the most important fortress on the Marches of Wales, it was for many centuries the rendezvous of the English armies. In 1277, Edward I made this the principal seat of his court, while he was engaged in the final subjection of Wales. About two miles from the town was fought the famous battle of Shrewsbury, between Henry IV and the Northern rebels, headed by Percy, otherwise styled *Hotspur*, which proved fatal to the latter. During the rebellion, king Charles I came to this town, which preserved its allegiance, and on his arrival he was welcomed by the inhabitants; but on its capture in 1645 by the rebel forces, the royal cause suffered a severe blow, which it never recovered. The remains of a castle are still to be seen here, which was greatly enlarged by Roger de Montgomery, the Norman, who cleared away 51 houses for this purpose; also those of an abbey are still standing, which was founded by this nobleman.

SHROPSHIRE (*Geog.*) or *Salop*, an inland county of England, on the borders of Wales.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Denbighshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. by Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and W. by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire, extending about 44 miles in length from N. to S. and 28 in breadth from E. to W.

Principal Towns. Shrewsbury the capital, Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, Newport, Wellington, &c.

Rivers. The river Severn runs through the middle of Shropshire, besides which are the Teme, the Shelbrook, the Elf Brook, the Weaver, &c.

History of Shropshire.

Shropshire, in Latin *Salopiensis Comitatus*, was inhabited by the *Ordovici*, and the *Cornavii*, in the time of the Roman invasion, and after the defeat of Caractacus, which is generally said to have taken place in this county, it became a part of the Roman province *Flavia Cæsariensis*. On the arrival of the Saxons it became the theatre of war between the Britons and them, and formed for some centuries a part of the kingdom of Powisland, of which Pengeverne, now Shrewsbury, was the capital; but in the reign of Offa it fell under the dominion of the Saxons, when an immense mound of earth was formed by the conqueror for its security. After the Norman conquest, nearly the whole of Shropshire was bestowed upon Roger de Montgomery. In the subsequent reigns the Lords of the Marches of Wales exercised an almost absolute dominion, except as far as it was controled by the power of the crown. [Vide *Shrewsbury*]

SHUCKBURGH (*Her.*) the name of a family that has been seated at Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, ever since 1138, and enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1660 on sir Charles Shuckburgh, in reward for the distinguished loyalty displayed by his father, sir Richard Shuckburgh, during the rebellion. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a chevron between three mullets *argent*.

Crest. A blackmoor couped at the waist *proper*, with a dart in his hand *or*.

Motto. "Hæc manus ob patriam."

SHUCKFORD, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1754, is principally known by his 'History of the World, Sacred and Profane,' 3 vols. 8vo.; besides which he wrote a treatise 'On the Creation and Fall of Man.'

SIAM (*Geog.*) an extensive kingdom of eastern Asia, situated in the heart of the great peninsula between India and China, where the English settled a factory very soon after visiting India; but withdrew it in 1623, and after making a second attempt with as little success, they finally gave up the scheme. The French, however, sent two successive embassies between 1660 and 1690, which promised success; but at length terminated in their expulsion from the kingdom.

SIBBALD (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family in North Britain, of which mention is made as early as the 13th century, when Duncanus Sibbald was witness to the charter of Rogerus Comes de Winton. Sir James Sibbald, a descendant of this family, who was in the civil service of the East India Company, and ambassador to the court of Hyder Ali Khan, was created a baronet in 1806. The name has since been changed to Scott, sir David Scott having succeeded his uncle in the titles. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a cross moline with a bordure *azure*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *argent*, a wheat-sheaf between two sickles *proper*.

SIBBALD, *Sir Robert* (*Biog.*) a physician, naturalist, and antiquary, of the family above-mentioned, descended from the Sibbalds of Balgonie, is supposed to have died about 1712, leaving his 'History of Fife,' a new edition of which was published in 1813; a Collection of several Treatises in folio concerning 'Scotland as it was of Old,' &c. Edinburgh, 1739; 'The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland,' &c. 4to. 1704; 'De Rebus Gestis Gul. Vallæ,' 8vo. Edinb. 1705.

SIBBES, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1577 at Sudbury, in Suffolk, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1635, leaving a number of works, which have been lately reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo.

SIBTHORP, *John* (*Biog.*) a botanist and traveller, was born in 1758 at Oxford, where he was educated, and died at Bath in 1798, leaving 'Flora Oxoniensis,' 8vo. 1794; 'Flora Græca,' for the publishing of which in 10 vols. fol. as also of a Prodromus, he bequeathed a freehold estate to the University of Oxford.

SICHÆUS (*Myth.*) *Sicharbas*, or *Aherbas*, a priest of the temple of Hercules, in Phœnicia, and the husband of Dido, who was murdered by her brother Pygmalion for the sake of his riches. She was informed of this murder by the shade of her husband, who persuaded her to fly from Tyre, telling her of some treasures which she would find concealed. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1.

SICILIA (*Geog.*) Σικανίη, or Σικελίη, the largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean, otherwise called *Trinacria*, or *Triquetra*, from its triangular form, now *Sicily*. It is situated between Italy and the coast of Africa, extending from lon. 12° to 16° E. lat. 36° to 38° N. about 180 miles in length and 130 in breadth.

Principal Towns of Sicily.

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Syracus,	*Syracuse.*
Messana,	*Messina.*
Agrigentum,	*Girgenti.*
Panormum, or Panormus,	*Palermo.*
Drepanum,	*Trapani.*
Nectum,	*Noto.*
Leontini,	*Leontini.*
Enna,	*Castro Janna.*
Catana,	*Catania.*

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Lilybæum,	*Marsalla.*
Selinuntum, or Selinus,	*Torre di Pulici.*
Soluntum,	*Solânte.*
Himera,	*Termini.*
Tyndarium,	*Santa Maria di Tindari.*
Assorus,	*Azaro.*
Agyrium,	*S. Filippo d'Agirare.*
Tauromenium,	*Taormina.*
Cephalœdis,	*Cifalu.*

Principal Rivers of Sicily.

Taurominus,	*Cantara.*
Symæthus,	*La Jaretta.*
Terias,	*Fiume di S. Leonardo.*
Himeræ duo,	*Salsa and Termini.*
Elorus,	*Abiso.*
Cela,	*Fiume di Terra Nuova.*
Anapus,	*Alfeo.*
Hypsa and Crimissus.	*Belici.*

The principal mountains are Ætna, now called by the natives *Monte Gibello;* and Eryx, now *Monte di Trapani.* The principal promontories are Pachynum, now *Capo Passaro;* Lilybæum, now *Capo Boëo;* Pelorum, now *Il Faro,* near which was the whirlpool Charybdis, and the rock Scylla, so famous among the ancients.

History of Sicily, Ancient and Modern.

The original inhabitants of Sicily were a savage race, called by the poets Læstrygones and Cyclops, who were succeeded by the Sicani, a people of Spain, and lastly by the Siculi, a people of Italy. The Phœnicians and Greeks made some settlements there, particularly at Syracuse; but the Carthaginians at last became masters of the island, of which they were dispossessed by the Romans, who, on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus, converted the island into a province, A. C. 198. In the eighth and ninth centuries Sicily fell into the hands of the Saracens, who remained in possession of it for 200 years, when they were succeeded by the Normans, who, under their leaders Robert and his son Roger, founded the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, which became subject in 1266 to Charles I of Anjou, a French prince; but, after the massacre of the French called the *Sicilian Vespers* in 1282, Sicily as well as Naples, which were united into one kingdom, and afterwards called the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, became subject to Spain, and has ever since, with occasional interruptions, been governed by a branch of the royal family of Spain.

SICILIA (*Numis.*) numerous medals are extant of the whole island, as also of the celebrated towns of Syracuse, Palermo, &c. which, for the most part, bear as a distinguishing type the figure of three legs, as in the annexed cut, emblematical of the figure of the island; to which are added the ears of corn, to denote its fertility. Ceres and Proserpine were particularly honoured on their medals.



SICILY (*Geog.*) vide *Sicilia.*

SICINIUS, *Dentatus L.* (*Hist.*) a Roman tribune, celebrated for his valour, and the honours he obtained in the field during a period of 40 years, in which he was present at 121 battles; and in reward for his services obtained 14 civic crowns, 3 mural crowns, 8 crowns of gold, 183 golden collars, 160 bracelets, 18 lances, and 23 horses, with all their ornaments. He could likewise show scars of 45 wounds received in his breast, particularly in opposing the Sabines when they took the capitol; but having rendered himself obnoxious to Appius Claudius on account of his popularity, he sent him to the army, where he was attacked and murdered, but not until he had killed 15 and wounded 30 of his assailants, when the remainder dispatched him by stones and darts thrown at a distance. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 8; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Aul. Gell.* l. 11, &c.

SICORIS (*Geog.*) now *Segre,* a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, near which Cæsar defeated Afranius and Petreius, the partizans of Pompey.

SICULI (*Geog.*) a people of Italy, who, being driven from their possessions by the Opici, took refuge in Sicily, and gave their name to the island. *Thucyd.* l. 6; *Diod.* l. 5, &c.

SICULUM FRETUM (*Geog.*) the ancient name for the *Straights of Messina. Plin.* l. 3.

SICULUS (*Biog.*) vide *Diodorus.*

SICYON (*Geog.*) Σικυὼν, now *Basilico,* a town of Peloponnesus, and the capital of Sicyonia, which is celebrated as the most ancient kingdom of Greece. It began A. C. 2089, and ended A. C. 1088, under a succession of kings, of whom little is known except their names. Ægialeus is said to have been their first king. It became very powerful in the time of the Achæan league, when Aratus was at the head of the state, A. C. 251; but was destroyed and rebuilt by Antigonus, the son of Demetrius, who endeavoured to impose upon it the name of Demetrias. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Cic. de Orat.; Liv.* l. 32; *Virg. Georg.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 36; *Paus.* l. 2; *Plut. in Dem.* &c.

SICYON (*Numis.*) medals of this town are extant, struck in honour of Domitian, Sept. Severus, Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, and Geta, bearing the inscription, ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ; to which is added on one, ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ.

SIDE (*Numis.*) a town of Pamphylia, which is principally known by its medals, struck in honour of Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, Albinus, Sept. Severus, Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Julia, Cornelia Paula, Alexander Severus, Sallustia Barbia Orbiana, Maximinus, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, Philip sen. and jun., Trajan Decius, Volusianus, Valerian, Gallienus, Solonina, and Saloninus, bearing the inscription, ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ; with the addition of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.

SIDMOUTH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Addington [vide *Addington*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per pale *ermine* and *sable,* a chevron charged with four lozenges counterchanged, between three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged.

Crest. A mountain cat on a wreath, holding a shield between its paws, charged with a lozenge.

Supporters. Two stags *proper,* each encircled in the neck with a chain, to which a key is pendant.

Motto. "Libertas sub Rege pio."

SIDNEY, *Henry* (*Hist.*) the bosom friend and companion of Edward VI, in whose arms the youthful monarch expired, was in the service and confidence of queens Mary and Elizabeth, by which latter queen he was employed for 11 years as Lord Deputy of Ireland. During this period he administered the government with great valour and prudence, and died in 1586, leaving some of his letters to his son, which have been published.

SIDNEY, *Sir Philip,* son of the preceding, a statesman and an author, was educated at Oxford, appointed in 1576 ambassador to the court of Vienna, and after acting as Privy Councillor to queen Elizabeth, he was sent as general of the horse under the earl of Leicester, into the Netherlands, where he was mortally wounded in 1586, at the age of 32, while engaging with a convoy sent by the enemy to Zutphen. He wrote 'Arcadia,' 'Astrophel and Stella,' 'The Defence of Poesy,' 'Sonets,' &c.

SIDNEY, *Algernon,* a determined republican, second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, was born about 1617, entered

heartily into the cause of the rebellion while its object was to destroy the monarchy, but refused to act under Oliver Cromwell or his son; and continued for some time abroad after the Restoration, until the death of his father in 1677, when he obtained from the king a particular pardon, and liberty to return, on the promise of constant and quiet obedience for the future; notwithstanding which he was implicated in the Rye-House Plot, condemned, and executed in 1683, complaining, after the manner of such people, that he had not had a fair trial. He left behind him 'Discourses upon Government,' the first edition of which was published in 1698, the second in 1704.

SIDNEY (*Her.*) the family of Penhurst Place, co. Kent, abovementioned under *History*, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1818 on sir John Shelly Sidney, the eldest son of sir Bysshe Shelly, of Castle Goring. [Vide *Shelly*] The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a pheon *azure;* second and third for Shelley.

Crests. First, a porcupine passant *azure*, armed, collared, and chained *or;* second for Shelley.

SIDON (*Bibl.*) צידן, the eldest son of Canaan, the founder probably of the city of Sidon, of which frequent mention is made both in the Old and New Testament. *Josh.* x.; *Isai.* xxiii. &c.

SIDON (*Geog.*) Σιδὼν, an ancient city of Phœnicia, situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, at the distance of about 50 miles from Damascus, and 24 from Tyre, with a harbour now called *Said.* The city of Sidon was taken by Ochus, king of Persia, after the inhabitants had burnt themselves and their possessions, A. C. 351; but it was afterwards rebuilt by the people in the vicinity. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 15; *Diod.* l. 16; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 36, &c.

SIDON (*Numis.*) the deity most honoured on the medals of this city was Astarte, a figure of whom standing on a vessel, or in other positions, was their ordinary type. [Vide *Astarte*]

SIDONIUS, *Caius Sollius Apollinaris* (*Ecc.*) a Christian writer, and bishop of Clermont, in France, which he vigorously defended against the Goths, was born in 430, and died at the age of 52, after having governed the church for 15 years. Of his works, nine books of Epistles, and about twenty-four Poems, are extant, which were published with notes by Father Sirmond, in 8vo. Paris, 1614, and reprinted in 4to. 1652.

SIENNA (*Geog.*) a city of Tuscany, capital of the province of Sienna, built on three eminences, 30 m. S. by E. Florence. Lon. 11° 10′ E. lat. 43° 22′ N.

History of Sienna.

Sienna, called by the Romans *Sena*, became subject to many vicissitudes after the reign of Honorius, and fell under the dominion of many masters; but at length formed itself into an independent republic, which was after some time destroyed by the successive invasions of the French and Spaniards, aided by their own intestine divisions; wherefore, in the latter part of the 16th century, it was ceded by Philip II of Spain to Florence, and has since had no distinct government. It was the birth-place of the popes Alexander III, Pius II, Pius III, Alexander VII, as also of many prelates, and was erected by Pius II into an archiepiscopal see. Two councils were held here, namely, one in 1421, which had been transferred from Pavia, and a second in 1589.

SIERRA LEONE (*Geog.*) a country of Western Africa, situated on the Atlantic, which was first discovered by the Portuguese, who formed settlements there, and were followed by all other European nations, for the purpose of carrying on the trade of slaves. It has, however, within these few last years acquired a celebrity, on account of the colony formed by the British nation for the purpose of abolishing that trade, of which it had hitherto been one of the principal marts. The scheme of forming a colony here was first suggested by Dr. Smeathman in 1783, and being warmly supported by many who were hostile to the system of slavery, a commencement was made in 1787, with a body of negroes, to the number of 400, who were conveyed with some whites to Sierra Leone, where a piece of ground was purchased 20 miles square from king Naimbanna. This colony, however, after having lost half its numbers by disease, was plundered and dispersed. Not discouraged by this failure, the friends of the scheme, who were now incorporated by Act of Parliament, under the title of the Sierra Leone Company, obtained a fresh supply for the colony to the amount of 1200 blacks from Nova Scotia, who were embarked in 1792, and on their arrival succeeded, in spite of all the obstacles which presented themselves, in rebuilding Freetown, the capital of the colony, and notwithstanding the capture and plunder of this town by the French in 1794, and numerous other disadvantages, the colonists erected other places, and have since been in a course of gradual and evident improvement.

SIGA (*Geog.*) now *Ned-Roma*, a town of Numidia, famous as the residence of Syphax. *Plin.* l. 5.

SIGÆUM (*Geog.*) or *Sigeum*, a town and promontory of Troas, now *Cape Jannizari*, which was the scene of the principal battles between the Greeks and the Trojans.

SIGALEON (*Myth.*) a god of silence among the Egyptians. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 3, 4.

SIGEBERT (*Hist.*) the name of some French princes.

SIGEBERT I, son of Clotarius I, inherited the kingdom of Austrasia, and was assassinated by means of Fridegonde, wife of Chilperic, in 575, at the age of 40, and after a reign of 14 years, in which he was successful against the Lombards and the Huns, who, with other barbarian tribes, invaded his dominions.

SIGEBERT II, surnamed the *Younger*, was raised to the throne of Austrasia in 631, by his father Dagobert II, king of France, and died in 656, after having acquired the reputation of extraordinary sanctity.

SIGEBERT, natural son of Thierri II, king of Burgundy and Austrasia, was placed on the throne of his father by queen Brunehaut in 602; but was deposed and put to death by Clotarius II.

SIGISMUND (*Hist.*) son of the emperor Charles IV, was born in 1368, made king of Hungary in 1386, elected emperor in 1410, and died in 1437, after having endeavoured in vain to quell the civil dissensions occasioned by the Hussites. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



SIGISMUND, fourth king of Burgundy, succeeded his father Gondebald in 516, and was thrown into a well with his wife and family in 523, by Clodomer, son of Clovis, who took him prisoner.

SIGISMUND, the name of three kings of Poland.

SIGISMUND I, surnamed the *Great*, was elected to the throne in 1507, after his father Casimir IV, and died in 1548. He restored Poland to its ancient glory.

SIGISMUND II, son of Sigismund I, succeeded his father, and died in 1572, after a reign of [illegible] years, which was disturbed by the heresies then beginning to spread over the world. At his death the House of Jagellon became extinct, and Henry, duke of Anjou, was his successor.

SIGISMUND III, son of John III, king of Sweden, ascended the Polish throne in 1587, and died in 1632, aged 66. As he was a steady Catholic he was excluded from his paternal kingdom of Sweden.

SIGNORELLI, *Luca* (*Biog.*) a Florentine artist, was born

in 1439 at Cortona, and died in 1521, after having obtained the rank of a master in his art. He was particularly skilful in taking the naked figure with anatomical precision.

SIGONIUS, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, descended from an ancient family of Modena, was born in 1524, and died in 1585, leaving 'De Republica Atheniensium;' 'De Regno Italiæ;' 'Fasti Consulares,' and other works, which were published together in 6 vols. fol. Mediol. 1733-34. His 'Fasti' were printed with the Oxford Livy in 1800.

SIHON (*Bibl.*) סיחון, king of the Amorites, refusing a passage to the Israelites was slain, and his army defeated. *Numb.* xvi.; *Deut.* i. &c.

SILANUS, *D.* (*Hist.*) a son of T. Manlius Torquatus, who, having been found guilty of extortion in the management of the province of Macedonia, was banished his father's presence, in consequence of which he went and hanged himself. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 1; *Liv.* epit. l. 54; *Val. Max.* l. 5.

SILAS (*Bibl.*) Σίλας, one of the chief men among the brethren, who returned with Paul and Barnabas from Jerusalem, and afterwards accompanied Paul in his travels. *Acts* xv.; 2 *Cor.* i. He is supposed by St. Jerome to be the same as Sylvanus, mentioned in the two Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians. The Roman Martyrology places the festival of St. Silas on July 13.

SILENUS (*Myth.*) a demigod, who became the nurse, preceptor, and attendant of the god Bacchus. He is supposed to have been the son of Pan, and, receiving divine honours, had a temple at Elis. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 191; *Virg. Ec.* l. 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4, &c.

SILESIA (*Geog.*) in the German *Schlesien*, in the Polish *Zlesian*, and in the Latin of the middle ages *Silesia*, a province of Germany, between Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, and Moravia. It belonged originally to Poland; but in the 14th century it was annexed to Bohemia by conquest, and passed with that country to the House of Austria, who, after a long contest, ceded the western part of it to Prussia, retaining the upper part, which is distinguished by the name of Austrian Silesia. The capital is Breslaw.

SILHOUETTE, *Stephen de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, who, for a few months filled the post of minister in France, was born at Limoges, and died in 1767, after having left, among other works, a translation of Pope's 'Essay on Man,' and of Bolingbroke's 'Dissertation on Parties,' &c.

SILIUS ITALICUS, *Caius* (*Hist.*) a Roman poet, who was called the *Ape of Virgil*, from his servile imitation of that poet, was consul in the year that Nero was murdered, and died in the reign of Trajan, in his 75th year. He wrote a History of the second Punic War in verse, of which the edition of Cellarius, 8vo. Lips. 1695, and that of Drakenborch, 4to. Ultraj. 1717, are among the best; to which may be added that of Ernesti, 2 vols. 12mo. Lips. 1791.

SILOAM (*Bibl.*) Σιλωάμ, a tower which fell upon and crushed 18 men, *Luke* xiii. 4; also a pool of Siloam, *John* ix. This is probably the same as the fountain of Siloam, near the walls of Jerusalem, of which Josephus makes mention. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 5.

SILVA, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1684 at Bourdeaux, and died in 1744, leaving 'Traité de l'Usage des differentes Sortes de Saignées,' &c. 2 vols.; 'Dissertations et Consultations,' &c.

SILVANUS (*Bibl.*) vide *Silas.*

SILVANUS (*Myth.*) a rural deity, son of Crathis, an Italian shepherd, or, according to Virgil, a son of Picus, whose worship was established in Italy about the age of Evander. *Virg. Eclog.* 10; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Plut. in Par. &c.*

SILVESTER (*Ecc.*) the name of two popes.

SILVESTER I, a Roman by birth, was elected after Melchiades in 314, and died in 335, after having assembled two councils at Arles for the purpose of establishing the tranquillity of the church, which was disturbed by the Donatists.

SILVESTER II, whose family name was *Gerbert*, was raised to the papal chair in 999, and died in 1003, leaving some Epistles, which to the number of 161 are still extant, and were published in 4to. Paris, 1611, and also in the Bibl. Pat. He was a learned man, and particularly skilled in mathematics.

SILVESTER (*Her.*) the name of a family originally from Bourdeaux, enjoying a baronetcy, conferred in 1815 on sir John Silvester, a physician; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a sea-lion ducally crowned *or.*

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, a lion couchant *gules.*

SILVESTRE, *Israel* (*Biog.*) a French engraver, was born in 1621 at Nanci, and died in 1691, leaving upwards of 700 prints as specimens of his skill.

SILURES (*Geog.*) the original inhabitants of that part of Britain called Wales.

SIMEON (*Bibl.*) שמעון, son of Jacob and Leah, was born A. M. 2247, A. C. 1757. He was the brother of Dinah, whose affront he revenged on the Shechemites, *Gen.* xxix. xxxiv. &c. The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs intimates that Simeon died at the age of 121 years.

SIMEON, an Israelite, who put away his foreign wife after the captivity. *Ezra* x.

SIMEON, a holy man at Jerusalem, full of the Holy Ghost, who was expecting the redemption of Israel. *Luke* ii. 25, &c.

SIMEON, son of Judah, and father of Levi, an ancestor of our Saviour. *Luke* iii.

SIMEON, surnamed *Niger*, a prophet, and teacher at Antioch. *Acts* xiii. 1.

SIMEON, the name given to Simon Peter. *Acts* xv.

SIMEON (*Hist.*) uncle of Matathias, father of the Maccabees, of the race of the priests, and of the posterity of Phinehas.

SIMEON (*Ecc.*) the son of Cleophas and of Mary, sister of the Holy Virgin, supposed to be the same as Simon, mentioned by St. Mark, was elected bishop of Jerusalem after St. James, and was crucified A. D. 167, when a hundred and twenty years of age, after governing the church forty-three years, and enduring many tortures from his persecutors. The Latins place his feast on Feb. 18, the Greeks on April 27. *Mark* vi. 3; *Euseb. Hist. Ecc.* l. 3, c. 32; *Epiphan. de Mens.* c. 15.

SIMEON, a patriarch of Jerusalem, governed that church at the end of the 11th century, when the city was taken by the French under Godfrey de Bouillon.

SIMEON, surnamed *Stylites*, a monk, and native of Cilicia, who placed himself upon the top of a pillar, where he remained many years, and died in 461.

SIMEON (*Her.*) a family of French extraction, which came over with William the Conqueror, and enjoys a baronetcy, revived in 1815 in the person of sir John Simeon; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Per fess *or* and *sable*, a pale counterchanged, in chief an *ermine* spot of the second, between two trefoils slipped of the first, and in base a like trefoil between two like *ermine* spots.

Crest. A fox passant regardant *proper*, in the mouth a trefoil slipped *vert.*

Motto. "Nec temere nec timide."

SIMEON (*Biog.*) a writer of the Lives of the Saints, surnamed *Metaphrastes*, from his diffuse manner of writing, was descended from a noble family of Constantinople, and died in 976. Latin translations of his Lives have been published by Lipoman, Surius, and others; but no edition of the original Greek has been printed.

SIMEON *of Durham*, an English historian, and the cotemporary of William of Malmesbury, died, as is supposed, soon after 1130, where his history ends, which was continued by John Prior of Hexham, to the year 1156. This work, and Simeon's Account of the Church of Durham, are printed among Twisden's 'Decem Scriptores;' but of the latter a

separate edition was published in 8vo. 1732, by Thomas Bedford.

SIMLER, *Josias* (*Biog.*) a Swiss divine, was born in 1530 at Cappell, a village near Zurich, and died in 1576, leaving 'Æthici Cosmographia Antonini Itinerarium,' &c. 12mo. Bas. 1575; 'De Helvetiorum Republica,' often reprinted; 'Vallesiæ Descriptio,' &c. 8vo. 1574; 'Vocabularia Rei Nummaræ,' &c. 8vo. Tigur. 1584.

SIMMONS, *Samuel Foart* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1750 at Sandwich, in Kent, and died in 1813, leaving 'A Treatise on Consumptions;' 'Life of Dr. William Hunter;' an Elementary Work on Anatomy,' &c.; besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and also in the Medical Journal, of which he was the editor.

SIMMONS, vide *Symonds*.

SIMNEL, *Lambert* (*Hist.*) a celebrated impostor, the son of a baker, in Oxford, was passed off by one Simon, a priest, for Edward Plantaganet, earl of Warwick, and under that character obtained such countenance in Ireland, that he was crowned in Dublin by the name of Edward VI; after which he invaded England at the head of a considerable body of men, collected from abroad as well as from Ireland and England, with which he met the army of Henry VII at Stoke, in the county of Nottingham, and being defeated, was taken prisoner with his tutor Simon. Simnel, who had been the tool of a party, was pardoned, and made a scullion in the king's kitchen, whence he was afterwards advanced to the rank of a falconer. Simon, the priest, was only committed to close custody.

SIMOIS (*Geog.*) Σιμόεις, a river of Troas, rising in mount Ida and falling into the Xanthus, in the neighbourhood of which many of the Trojan battles were fought. *Hom. Il.* l. 6; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, &c.; *Propert.* l. 2, ep. 7; *Lucan.* l. 9, &c.

SIMON (*Bibl.*) Σίμων, son of John, or Jona, surnamed *Cephas*, or *Peter*. [Vide *Peter*]

SIMON, the brother of our Lord. *Matth.* xiii. 55; *Mark* vi. He is supposed to be the Simeon, the bishop of Jerusalem, above-mentioned.

SIMON *the Pharisee*, with whom Jesus dined after he had raised the child of the widow of Nairn. *Luke* vii. 36, &c.

SIMON *the Leper*, who dwelt at Bethsaiada, near Jerusalem, invited our Lord to eat with him. *Matth.* xxvi. 16; *Mark* xxv.; *John* xi. &c.

SIMON, the father of Judas Iscariot. *John* vi. 71.

SIMON *the Canaanite*, surnamed *Zelotes*, an apostle of Jesus Christ, of whom nothing authentic is known beyond the Scripture account. *Matth.* x. 4; *Mark* iii.; *Luke* vi. 15; *Acts* i. 13.

SIMON *the Cyrenean*, was compelled to bear our Saviour's cross. *Matth.* xxvii. 32; *Mark* xv. He is supposed by some to have been the same as Simon Niger, and is said to have been bishop of Bostra. *Hilar. in Matth.*; *Leo. Mag.* serm. viii. *de Passione*.

SIMON *the Tanner*, with whom St. Peter lodged several days at Joppa. *Acts* x.

SIMON *Magus*, or the *Sorcerer*, who wanted to purchase the power of the Holy Ghost. *Acts* viii. 9, 10, &c. He is said to have been a native of Samaria, and that after he had been rejected by St. Peter he exercised all sorts of magic, in order to withstand the Apostles and to seduce the people. He came to Rome in the reign of the emperor Claudian, A. D. 41, where he was honoured as a deity, and had, according to Justin, a statue decreed to him, with the inscription, SIMONI SANCTO; but some have questioned the accuracy of these particulars. *Iren.* l. 1, c. 20; *Justin. Apol.* l. 2; *Tertull. de Anim.* c. 34; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.*; *Arnob.* l. 2; *August. Epiphan. et Theodoret de Hær.*; *Hieron. de Vir. Illust.*; *Cyril. Catech.* vi.; *Orat.* xxi.; *Baron. Annal.*; *Salmas. in Spartian. &c.*

SIMON (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Just*, high-priest of the Jews, son and successor of Onias I, was promoted to that dignity A. M. 3711, A. C. 293. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12.

SIMON, the son of Onias II, succeeded to the priesthood A. M. 3785, and died A. M. 3805, A. C. 199. In his time Ptolemy Philopater attempted to enter the interior of the temple, but was prevented by the hand of God. *3 Maccab.* This is supposed to be the Simon who is spoken of in the book of Ecclesiasticus in terms of eulogium.

SIMON *Maccabæus*, surnamed *Thassi*, son of Matathias, and brother of Judas and Jonathan, was chief prince and pontiff of the Jews from A. M. 3860 to 3869, A. C. 135, and was assassinated with his two sons Matathias and Judas, by his son-in-law Ptolemy, son of Ambubus, after governing Judæa with great vigour and wisdom for nine years. 1 *Macc.* xiv. &c.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14.

SIMON, a wicked Jew, of the tribe of Benjamin, and superintendant of the temple, the treasures of which he wanted to betray into the hands of Seleucus, king of Syria; but was prevented by divine interference. 2 *Macc.* iii. &c.

SIMON, son of Boethus, and brother of Mariamne, was raised to the high-priesthood by Herod the Great; but deposed soon after. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 12.

SIMON, son of Camilthus, high-priest of the Jews, succeeded Eleazer, son of Ananus, A. M. 4028; but was removed from this office the next year. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 18.

SIMON, surnamed *Canthara*, son of Simon Boethus, high-priest of the Jews, succeeded Theophilus, son of Jonathan. He was again advanced to this dignity A. M. 4048, by Herod, king of Colchis. *Joseph. Ant.* l. xix. and xx.

SIMON *the Galilean*, who stirred up the Jews to refuse paying tribute to the Romans. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

SIMON, a seditious priest in the reign of Henry VII. [Vide *Simnel*]

SIMON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English engraver in the reign of Charles I, who also executed the great seal for Oliver Cromwell.

SIMON, *Richard*, a French critic, was born at Dieppe in 1638, and died in 1712, leaving 'Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament,' 1678, published in Latin, 1681, and in English, London, 1682; 'Histoire de l'Origine et du Progrès des Revenus Ecclesiastiques,' 1684, and 2 vols. 12mo. Frankfort, 1709; 'Disquisitiones Criticæ de Variis per diversa Loca et Tempora Bibliorum Editionibus,' 1684, and translated into English the same year; besides some other works.

SIMONIDES (*Biog.*) Σιμωνίδης, a celebrated poet of Cos, who was a great favourite with all the princes of his time, as Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens; Pausanias, king of Sparta; Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse; and others. He was born in the 55th Olympiad, A. C. 558, and died at the age of 90. According to Suidas he added four letters to the Greek alphabet. Some fragments of his poetry are extant, chiefly preserved in Stobœus; among which is his celebrated 'Characters of Women,' &c. *Herodot.* l. 5; *Pind. Isth.*; *Plat. in Protag.*; *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 3; *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 2, od. 1; *Catull.* l. 1; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 8, &c.

SIMPLICIUS (*Biog.*) an ancient philosopher of the sixth century, and a native of Cilicia, is principally known as a distinguished commentator upon Aristotle. His Commentaries were printed by Aldus in 1526 and 1527. His Commentary on Epictetus has also gained him considerable reputation, having been frequently reprinted, particularly in Gr. and Lat. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1639; and 8vo. Lond. 1670. Dacier published a French translation of it in 12mo. Paris, 1715; and Dr. George Stanhope published an English one in 8vo. London, 1704.

SIMPSON, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1578, educated at Oxford, and died in 1651, leaving 'Mo-

nica,' 4to. 1636; 'Chronicon Catholicum ab Exordio Mundi,' Oxon. 1652; 'Prælectiones in Persii Satyras;' 'Anglicanæ Linguæ Vocabularium Etymologicum,' &c.

SIMPSON, *Thomas*, a mathematician, was born in 1710 at Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and died in 1761, leaving 'A Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance;' 'A Treatise of Algebra,' 8vo. 1745 and 1755; 'Elements of Geometry,' 8vo. 1747 and 1760; 'Trigonometry Plane and Spherical,' &c. 8vo. 1748; 'The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions,' &c.

SIMSON, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Kirton Hall, in Ayrshire, was born in 1687, and died in 1765, leaving, among his works, 'Conic Sections,' 4to. 1735; and 'Euclid's Elements,' which has become a popular book.

SINAI (*Bibl.*) סיני, the mountain in Arabia Petræa, on which God gave the law to Moses. *Exod.* xix. &c. The Arabs call it *Tor*, i. e. by distinction The Mountain, or *Gibel Monsa.*

SINCLAIR, *William* (*Hist.*) second son of sir William Sinclair, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was consecrated bishop of Dunkeld in 1312; but on the landing of the English in Fife in 1317, he threw off his ecclesiastical vestments, seized a spear, and led the Scots to charge the enemy with such briskness that they were obliged to retire to their ships. For this exploit Robert called him his own bishop. He performed the ceremony of the coronation of Edward Baliol in 1333, and died in 1337.

SINCLAIR, *John, sixth Lord*, entered heartily into the association for the rescue of Charles I in 1648, attended king Charles II into England, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, confined until the restoration, and died in 1676 in the 66th year of his age.

SINCLAIR, *John, Master of*, engaged in the insurrection in 1715 in favour of the Stuart family, for which he was obliged to fly the realm; but afterwards obtaining a pardon and liberty to return, he died in 1756.

SINCLAIR, brother of the preceding, and a general in the British army, was constituted in 1746 Commander-in-Chief of an expedition sent against the French in their Canadian possessions, in which he acquitted himself well. He was afterwards sent on an embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin, and died in 1766.

SINCLAIR (*Her.*) *St. Clair*, or *de Sancto Claro*, a Norman family, which came over with William the Conqueror; two branches of which settled in Scotland, namely, the Sinclairs of Rosslin, and the Sinclairs of Hermandstoun, ancestors of lord Sinclair. Henry Sinclair, a descendant of the former branch, was admitted to the earldom of Orkney in 1379; and William, the third earl, had a grant of the earldom of Caithness in 1455, but he resigned the former earldom into the hands of king James III in 1470; but the earldom of Caithness devolved to William, the eldest son of his second marriage [vide *Caithness*]; and Henry Sinclair, son of William, the eldest son of the third earl by his first marriage, obtained in 1488 the title of lord Sinclair. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Title. St. Clair, lord Sinclair.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, *azure*, a ship at anchor, her oars erect in saltire within a double tressure with fleurs-de-lis counter-flowered *or*; second and third, *azure*, a ship under sail *or*; over all an escutcheon *argent*, charged with a cross engrailed *sable*.

Crest. A swan *argent*, having a ducal collar and chain *or*.

Supporters. Two griffins *proper*, armed and beaked *or*.

Motto. "Fight."

SINCLAIR, a junior branch of the above-mentioned family, also enjoys the baronetcy conferred in 1786 on the right hon. sir John Sinclair, a well-known writer on financial and agricultural subjects.

SINCLARE, *George* (*Biog.*) a Scotch mathematician, who died professor of philosophy in the University of Glasgow in 1696, was the author of 'Ars Nova et Magna Gravitatis et Levitatis,' 4to. Rotterd. 1669; 'Hydrostatics,' 4to. Edinburgh, 1672; 'Principles of Astronomy,' &c.

SINGE (*Biog.*) vide *Synge*.

SINOPE (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Asia Minor, and capital of Pontus, now *Sinah*, which was the birth-place of Diogenes. *Diod.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 33.

SION (*Bibl.*) שיאן, one of the names of Mount Hermon. *Deut.* iv.

SION, ציון, a mountain near Jerusalem. [Vide *Zion*]

SIRACH (*Hist.*) the father of Jesus, who composed the book of Ecclesiasticus.

SIPHNOS (*Geog.*) now *Sisamo*, one of the Cyclades, situated W. of Paros. *Herod.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 10; *Paus.* l. 10.

SIRENES (*Myth.*) Σειρῆνες, Syrens; sea-nymphs, the daughters of Achelous by the Muse Calliope, or, according to some Melpomene, or Terpsichore, whose voices were so enchanting that all forgot their employments, and continued to listen to them for ever, who had once come in their hearing. Ulysses, in order to guard himself and his men against the snare, had stopped their ears with wax, whereby they were enabled to pass them without interruption, upon which the Sirens were so disappointed that they threw themselves into the sea, and perished. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 12; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 141; *Strab.* l. 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 9; *Aul. Gell.* l. 16.

SIRI, *Victor* (*Biog.*) an Italian annalist, was born in 1613, and died in 1683, leaving 'Memorie Recondite,' which he continued to the eighth volume, from the years 1601 to 1640; a French translation of this work was published under the title of 'Memoires Secrettes.' He also published 'Il Mercurio,' &c. from 1647 to 1682.

SIRMOND, *James* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, was born at Riomi in 1559, and died in 1651, leaving a number of works; the original parts of which were published in 5 vols. fol. Paris. 1696, under the title of 'Jacobi Sirmondi Opera Varia,' &c.

SISENNA, *L.* (*Biog.*) an ancient Latin historian, who flourished about 91 A. C. wrote an account of the civil wars between Marius and Sylla. Some fragments of his compositions are to be found in ancient authors. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 64; *Sallust. Jugurth.* c. 95; *Paterc.* l. 2.

SISEBUT (*Hist.*) a king of the Visigoths, in Spain, succeeded Gundemar in 1612, and died in 1621.

SISENANDUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Visigoths, obtained the throne in 621 on the expulsion of Suinthila, and died after a reign of four years.

SISERA (*Bibl.*) סיסרא, a general of the army of Jabin, king of Hazor, who, having fled from the battle in which he had been unsuccessfully engaged with the Israelites, took refuge in the tent of Heber, the Kenite, whose wife Jael slew him as he lay asleep by driving a nail in his head, A. M. 2719, A. D. 1285. *Judg.* iv.; *Usser. Annal.*

SISIGAMBIS (*Hist.*) the mother of Darius, the last king of Persia, who was taken prisoner by Alexander, but treated by the conqueror with every mark of respect and attention. *Q. Curt.* l. 4.

SISYPHUS (*Myth.*) Σίσυφος, the son of Æolus, and first king of Corinth, is said to have violated Tyro, the daughter of his brother, Salmoneus, and also the daughter of Autolycus; for which, or on account of his having revealed the secrets of the gods, he was condemned perpetually to roll a stone to the top of a hill as often as it fell to the bottom. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Horat.* l. 2, od. 14; *Senec. in Herc. Fur.*; *Lucret.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4, &c.

SITOMAGUS (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Thetford.*

SITWELL (*Her.*) a family of Yorkshire, which enjoys the

baronetcy conferred in 1808 on sir Sitwell Hurst; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Barry of eight *or* and *vert*, three lions rampant.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant erased *sable*, holding between his paws an escutcheon per pale *or* and *vert*.

SIVAS (*Geog.*) or *Siwas*, the ancient *Cabira*, or *Sebaste*; a town of Asia Minor. Lon. 37° E. lat. 38° 55′ N. This town is celebrated as being the theatre of the great contest between Bajazet and Timur, in which the former was defeated, and taken prisoner.

SIXTUS (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes.

Sixtus I, succeeded Alexander I in 119, and died in 125. St. Telesphorus succeeded him.

Sixtus II, an Athenian, succeeded Stephen I in 257 or 260, according to others, and suffered martyrdom by being beheaded after he had held the see a year and 18 days. He had St. Dionysius for his successor. To him are ascribed two decretal epistles.

Sixtus III, a priest of the church of Rome, was elected in 432 after Celestin I, and died in 440, after having attempted to effect a reconciliation between the contending churches of the east. He left three epistles, and some pieces of poetry, and was succeeded by Leo the Great.

Sixtus IV, the son of a fisherman named *Albecola*, was born in 1413, raised to the rank of cardinal by Paul II, at his death in 1471 succeeded to the papal-chair, and died in 1482, after having made a crusade against the infidels, and displayed great magnificence during his pontificate. His works, which he wrote before his elevation, were printed in 1473. Innocent VIII was elected after him.

Sixtus V, whose family name was *Peretti*, was born in 1521 of poor parents in a village of Ancona, succeeded Gregory XIII in 1585, and died in 1590, not without suspicion of poison, after a vigorous pontificate, which brought upon him much odium. He had Urban VII for a successor.

Sixtus (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the two last popes of this name, bearing their effigies as in the annexed figures; inscriptions SIXTUSIIII.PONT. MAX.; and SIXTUS V. PONT. MAX.





SKEFFINGTON (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity, which derives its name from the village of Skeffington, co. Leicester, where Simon Skeffington w s living temp. Edward I. William Charles, a descendant of his, was created a baronet in 1786. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three bulls' heads erased *sable*, two and one.

Crest. A mermaid *proper*, comb, mirror, and fins *or*.

A branch of this family also enjoys the peerage derived by inheritance from sir John Clotworthy, who was created in 1660 baron of Loughneah and viscount Massareene.

SKELTON, *John* (*Biog.*) an old English poet, descended from an ancient family in Cumberland, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1529, wrote some poems, consisting of satires, and sonnets, &c.; a list of which is given in Mr. Ritson's collection of English poets. [Vide Plate XXVII]

Skelton, *Philip*, a clergyman of Ireland, was born in 1707, educated at Dublin, and died in 1787, leaving 'Deism revealed,' and other works, which he published during his life-time in seven volumes, 8vo.

SKINNER, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, was born about 1622, and died in 1667, leaving his 'Prolegomena Etymologica;' 'Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ;' 'Etymologicon Botanicon;' 'Etymologicon Vocum omnium Anglorum,' &c. which were all published by Thomas Henshaw, esq. of Kensington, under the title of 'Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ,' &c. fol. 1671.

Skinner, *Thomas*, a physician, who obtained his degree as a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1672, continued Bates' 'Elenchus Motuum,' and wrote in Latin the Life of General Monk.

SKIPTON (*Geog.*) a market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the vale of Skipton, 42 m. W. York, 220 N. by W. London. Lon. 2° W. lat. 53° 57′ N. Skipton Castle is said to have been built soon after the conquest by Robert de Romeli, then lord of the honour of Skipton, and stood a long siege against the rebel army, to which it surrendered in 1645.

SKIPWITH (*Her.*) a family which derives its name from the town and lordship of Skipwith, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and is descended from Robert d'Estoteville, baron Cottingham, in the time of William the Conqueror. Sir Henry Skipwith, the 20th in descent from this Robert, was created a baronet in 1622. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three bars *gules*, in chief a greyhound currant *sable*, collared *or*.

Crest. On a wreath a reel *proper*.

SLATER (*Biog.*) or *Slatyer*, *William*, an English divine and a poet, was born in 1587 in Somersetshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1647, leaving 'Threnodia,' &c. 1619; 'The Psalms of David in foure Languages, &c. set to the Tunes of our Church,' &c. 16mo. 1652.

SLEIDAN, *John* (*Biog.*) a German historian, and native of Sleidan, in the duchy of Juliers, was born in 1506, and died in 1556, leaving 'De Statu Religionis et Reipublicæ,' &c. from 1547 to 1555; 'De Quatuor summis Imperiis Libri tres;' besides some smaller historical and political works printed in an octavo volume, entitled 'Opuscula,' Hanov. 1608.

SLIGO, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Browne [vide *Browne*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Browne, marquis of Sligo, earl of Altamont, viscount Westport, and baron of Mounteagle, co. Mayo, also lord Mounteagle, in England.

Arms. *Sable*, three lions passant between two gemels in bend *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, an eagle displayed *vert*.

Supporters. The dexter a talbot, the sinister a horse, each gorged with an earl's coronet.

Motto. "Suivis raison."

SLINGELAND, *John Peter van* (*Biog.*) a Dutch artist, was born at Leyden in 1640, and died in 1691, after having acquired a considerable degree of eminence in portrait-painting.

SLOANE, *Sir Hans, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a physician and naturalist, was born in 1660 at Killileagh, in the county of Down, in Ireland, and died in 1752, leaving, among his works as an author, 'Catalogus Plantarum quæ in Insula Jamaica sponte proveniunt,' and 'A Voyage to the Islands of Madeira, Barbadoes, and Jamaica,' &c. in 2 vols. fol. 1707-25. Besides numerous other benefactions, he left his estate at Chelsea to the Apothecaries' Company for the advancement of the botanical science; and left his museum to the public on condition that his family received 20,000*l*. from Parliament, which being granted, this collection was placed in the British Museum, which took its rise from this donation, and was opened in a formal manner in 1759. [Vide Plate XXXIII]

SMALBROKE, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was born at Birmingham in 1672, educated at Oxford, and, after various preferments, was raised to the see of St. David's in 1723, translated to that of Lichfield and Coventry in 1730, and died in 1749, leaving 'A Vindica-

tion of our Saviour's Miracles,' and some controversial works.

SMALCALDEN (*Geog.*) a town of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, situated on a river of the same name, 56 miles S. W. Cassel, 9 N. Meiningen. It is chiefly celebrated as the place where the Protestants used to have meetings; and in 1531 formed the famous league, called the *Smalcalden League*, to defend themselves against the attacks of Charles V. Cellarius, the geographer, was born here.

SMALRIDGE, *George* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1663 at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, was raised to the see of Bristol after various preferments in 1714, and died in 1719, leaving some controversial works and sermons.

SMART, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a poet, and native of Shipbourne, in Kent, was born in 1722, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1771, leaving some works, consisting of fables, sonnets, &c. which were published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1791.

SMEATON, *John* (*Biog.*) an engineer, was born in 1784 at Austhorpe, in Yorkshire, and died in 1792. He made the river Calder navigable, superintended the execution of the great canal in Scotland, and obtained considerable credit by many other public works. His last employment was that of engineer for the improvement of Ramsgate harbour.

SMELLIE, *William* (*Biog.*) an accoucheur, and native of Scotland, who died in 1763, published 'A Treatise on Midwifery,' 1752; 'Anatomical Tables,' 1754.

Smellie, *William*, a naturalist, was born in 1740 at Edinburgh, and died in 1795, leaving a Translation of Buffon's 'Natural History;' besides the first volume of 'Philosophy of Natural History,' and the Lives of Hume, Monro, Kames, &c.

SMERDIS (*Hist.*) Σμέρδις, a son of Cyrus, who was put to death privately by his brother Cambyses, after which one of the Magi, who was also called *Smerdis*, passed himself off as the son of Cyrus, and succeeded to the throne; but at the end of six months, he was assassinated by seven Persian noblemen, who detected the imposture. Darius Hystaspes, one of the seven conspirators, was then raised to the throne of Persia.

SMIJTH (*Her.*) a family of Hill Hall, co. Essex, which derives its descent from Roger Clarendon, the natural son of Edward the Black Prince. John Smijth was high sheriff in the reign of Henry VIII, and sir Thomas Smijth was created a baronet in 1661. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a fess dancette *argent*, billety between three lioncells rampant gardant *argent*, each supporting an altar *or*, flaming *proper*.

Crest. A salamander in flames *proper*.

SMINTHEUS (*Myth.*) Σμινθεὺς, a surname of Apollo, to whom the Phrygians raised a temple in gratitude, because he had destroyed the rats which infested their country, and were called in their language σμίνθαι. *Hom. Il.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 13; *Plin.* l. 5; *Serv. Æn.* l. 3, &c.

SMITH, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a statesman and scholar, was born at Walden, in Essex, in 1512, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1562, after having been employed on embassies to Flanders and France during the reigns of Edward VI and Elizabeth. He wrote, 1. 'De Republica Anglorum,' &c. 4to. 1583, 1584; and with the additions 'Of the Chiefe Courts in England,' 1589 and 1594; it was afterwards reprinted both in English and Latin, and forms one of the 'Republicæ.' 2. 'De recta et emendata Linguæ Græcæ Pronunciatione.' 3. 'A Treatise concerning the correct Writing and true Pronunciation of the English Tongue.' 4. 'Four Orations for and against Queen Elizabeth's Marriage.' 5. 'Several Letters to Lord Burleigh and sir Francis Walsingham,' printed in the Complete Ambassador.' 6. 'Device for the Alteration and Reformation of Religion,' written in 1558, and printed among the Records at the end of Burnet's 'History of the Reformation.'

Smith, or *Smythe, Sir John*, a traveller and ambassador, related by marriage to Jane Seymour, the wife of Henry VIII, was sent by queen Elizabeth to Spain to intercede in behalf of the Netherlands, in which he was very successful. He wrote, 1. 'A Discourse concerning the Forms and Effects of divers Weapons,' &c. 4to. London, 1589 and 1590. 2. 'Certain Instructions, Observations, and Orders Military,' &c. 4to. 1594, 1595.

Smith, or *Smyth, John*, a great adventurer and captain, was born at Willoughby, in the county of Lincoln, and died, as is supposed, in 1631, after having rendered his name memorable by his numerous exploits. In the wars of Hungary in 1602, he overcame three Turks in three single combats, and cut off their heads; besides his numerous engagements with pirates, and the savage Indians, by whom he was once taken prisoner, but contrived to make his escape. He was some time Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England, where he reduced the inhabitants to obedience, and reclaimed them from barbarism. To him are attributed a 'History of Virginia,' &c. fol. London, 1624; also a Map of Virginia,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1612; 'New England's Tryals,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1620.

Smith, or *Smyth, William* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, and founder of Brazen-nose College, was, after different preferments, raised to the see of Lichfield and Coventry in 1493, translated to that of Lincoln in 1495, and died in 1513. In 1507 he concerted the plan of Brazen-nose College along with his friend, sir Richard Sutton, and lived to see it completed, the charter of the foundation having been granted to them in 1512.

Smith, *Miles*, an English prelate, and native of Hereford, was educated at Oxford, advanced to the see of Gloucester in 1612, and died in 1624, after having had a share in the present translation of the Bible, for which he was chosen from his skill in the oriental languages.

Smith, *Edward*, an Irish prelate, was born in 1665 at Lisburn, in the county of Antrim, promoted to the united see of Down and Connor in 1699, and died in 1720, after having had a seat in the Privy Council. He was the author of some papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions 1695.

Smith (*Her.*) the family name of lord Carrington, which title was conferred on Robert Smith in 1796. [Vide *Carrington*]

Smith, the name of several families enjoying the baronetcy, as,

Smith *of Sydling St. Nicholas*, co. Dorset, of which sir John Wyldbore Smith was created in 1774; arms, &c. as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a fess *erminois*, cottised *or*, between three martlets of the last, each charged with an ermine spot.

Crest. A greyhound sejant *gules*, collared and line reflexed over the back *or*, charged on the shoulders with a muscle *argent*.

Motto. "Semper fidelis."

Smith *of Newland Park*, co. York, of which sir John Sylvester Smith was created in 1783; arms, &c. as follow:

Arms. Party per saltire *argent* and *sable*; in chief and base quartering a trefoil fitché *gules*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a boar's head *azure*, tusked and crined *or*, langued *gules*.

Smith *of Hadley*, co. Middlesex, of which sir Culling Smith was created in 1802; arms, &c. as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, three acorns slipped *or*; second and third *argent*, on a chevron engrailed *gules*, between three eagles stringed *sable*, as many mullets of the field.

Motto. "Spes decus et robur."

Smith *of Tring Park*, co. Herts, a family of Scotch origin,

of which sir Drummond Smith was created in 1804; arms, &c. as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, on a saltire and in base a dolphin springing *azure*, an escallop *or*.

Crest. Between a pen in bend *or*, feathered *argent*, surmounted by a sword *proper*, hilt and pomel *or*, an escutcheon pendant *azure*, thereon an escallop *or*, riband *gules*.

Motto. "Marte et ingenio."

SMITH *of Eardiston*, co. Worcester, of which sir William Smith was created in 1805; arms, &c. as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a cross flory *or*, on a chief engrailed *ermine*, a demi-lion issuant, between two cross crosslets *gules*.

Crest. A greyhound couchant *sable*, collar and line reflexed over the back *or*, the body charged with a cross crosslet of the last, his dexter paw resting upon a cross flory, as in the arms.

SMITH, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, and native of Worcestershire, was born in 1500, and died in 1563, leaving a number of treatises in defence of the Romish church, of which Wood has given a list.

SMITH, *Richard*, one of our earliest book collectors, and a native of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1590, and died in 1675, leaving an 'Obituary, or Catalogue of all such Persons as he knew in their lives,' printed by Peck in his 'Desiderata.'

SMITH, *Thomas*, an English writer and divine, was born in London in 1638, educated at Oxford, and died in 1710, leaving, 1. 'Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrastis,' 8vo. Oxon. 1662. 2. 'Syntagma de Druidum moribus,' &c. 3. 'Remarks upon the Manners, Religion, &c. of the Turks,' &c. 8vo. 1678, originally written in Latin. 4. 'De Græcæ Ecclesiæ hodierno Statu Epistola,' &c. 8vo. 1680. 5. 'De Causis et Remediis Dissidiorum,' 4to. Oxon. 1675; and afterwards printed in his 'Miscellanea,' 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1686, and 4to. 1692. 6. 'Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Bibl. Cottonianæ,' fol. Oxon. 1696. 7. 'Inscriptiones Græcæ Palmyrenorum,' &c. 8vo. Ultraj. 1698. 8. 'Vita quorundam Eruditissimorum et Illustrium Virorum,' 4to. 1707.

SMITH, *William*, a herald and antiquary of Cheshire, who died in 1618, was the author of some historical collections of Cheshire, which form the principal bulk of 'King's Vale Royal,' published in folio, 1656, and reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1778; besides two MSS. in the Bodleian on Heraldry and Genealogy.

SMITH, *John*, a physician, and native of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1630, and died in 1679, leaving 'The Portrait of Old Age; being a Paraphrase on the first Six Verses of the Twelfth Chapter of the Ecclesiastes,' 8vo. 1666, and reprinted in 1756.

SMITH, *John*, an English divine, was born in 1659 at Lowther, in Westmoreland, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1715, after having prepared an edition of Bede's works, which was completed by his son George, who died in 1756. This latter also published a work entitled 'Britons and Saxons not Converted to Popery.'

SMITH, *Robert*, a divine and mathematician, was born in 1689, and died in 1768, leaving 'A System of Optics,' 2 vols. 4to.; and 'Harmonics; or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds.'

SMITH, *John*, a mezzotinto engraver, who flourished in the reign of king William, is pronounced by Horace Walpole to have been the best that ever appeared. He and Mr. Strutt have given a list of his works.

SMITH, *Edmund*, a dramatic writer, was born in 1668, educated at Westminster and Oxford, and died in 1710, leaving his celebrated tragedy of 'Phædra and Hippolitus,' which, with some pieces of poetry, were published in 1719 under the title of his works.

SMITH, *George*, a landscape painter, was born at Chichester in 1714, and died in 1776, after having obtained a considerable reputation in his art; as also his brothers, William and John, the former of whom excelled in portraits, and the latter in landscapes; they both died in 1764.

SMITH, *William*, an English divine, was born in 1711 at Worcester, educated at Oxford, and died in 1787, leaving translations of 'Longinus on the Sublime,' 8vo. 1739, which went through four editions; of Thucydides, 2 vols. 4to. 1753; reprinted in 8vo. 1781; and Xenophon's 'History of the Affairs of Greece;' besides 'Nine Sermons on the Beatitudes,' 8vo. 1782. In 1791 appeared 'The Poetic Works of the Rev. William Smith,' &c.

SMITH, *Adam*, a Scotch writer, was born at Kirkaldy in 1723, and died in 1790, leaving his well known works; the 'Theory of Moral Sentiments,' and an 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.' [Vide Plate XL.]

SMITH, *Charlotte*, a novelist and a poetess, the daughter of Mr. Turner, a gentleman in Surrey, was married when very young to Mr. Smith, and died in 1806, leaving her well known and justly admired Sonnets; besides her popular novels of 'Emmeline, or the Orphan of the Castle;' 'Old Manor House,' &c. [Vide Plate XL.]

SMOLENSKO (*Geog.*) a town of Russia, situated on two hills, with a valley between them watered by the Dnieper, 235 m. W. S. W. Moscow, 350 S. by E. Petersburg. Lon. 31° 56′ E., lat. 54° 50′ N. This town was the scene of the first desperate conflicts between the Russians and French, on which occasion it was set on fire; and, on the disastrous retreat of the latter, its works were totally destroyed. Prince Potemkin, the favourite and general of Catherine II. was a native of this place.

SMOLLETT, *Tobias* (*Biog.*) an historian, novelist, and poet, grandson of sir James Smollett, of Bonhill, a member of the Scotch parliament, and one of the commissioners for framing the treaty of union, was born in 1721, and died in 1771, leaving 'A Continuation of Hume's History of England,' and 'A Collection of Voyages and Travels;' besides his well known novels of 'Roderic Random;' 'Humphrey Clinker,' &c. and a collection of Poems. [Vide Plate XL.]

SMYRNA (*Bib.*) Σμύρνη, the city described under *Geography*, whose angel or bishop Jesus Christ addresses by the mouth of St. John. *Rev.* ii. 8, &c. It is generally supposed to have been St. Polycarp who was thus addressed. *Iren.* l. 3, c. 3; *Tertull. Præscript.* c. 32; *Hieron. de Vir. Illust.*

SMYRNA (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Ionia, in Asia Minor, which the inhabitants believed was the birth-place of Homer, to whom they paid divine honours. It was said to have been built by the Æolians, and was successively in the possession of the Æolians, Ionians, Lydians, and Macedonians. It was rebuilt by Alexander, or, according to some, by Lysimachus, 400 years after it had been destroyed by the Lydians. Marcus Aurelius repaired it A. D. 180, after it had suffered severely from an earthquake. It has ever since been a flourishing city, known to the Turks by the name of *Ismir*, and to Europeans by its ancient name. In modern times it has been so distinguished for its trade as to be considered the emporium of the Levant. It is situated at the head of the gulf in the Grecian Archipelago, distinguished by the name of the *Gulf of Smyrna*. Lon. 27° 4′ E., lat. 38° 29′ N.

SMYRNA (*Numis.*) numerous medals are extant of this town, some of which bear the figure of an Amazon, in allusion to its supposed origin from an Amazon of that name.

SMYTH (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet; as,

SMYTH *of Upton*, co. Essex, of which sir Robert Smyth was created in 1665; arms, &c. as follow:

Arms. *Azure,* two bars wavy *ermine,* on a chief *or,* a demi-lion issuant *sable.*

Crest. An ostrich's head couped, with a horse-shoe in his mouth *proper.*

SMYTH *of Long Ashton,* where the family has been seated for many generations, of which sir Jarret Smyth was created in 1763; arms, &c. as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* on a chevron, between three cinquefoils *argent,* as many leopards' faces *sable.*

Crest. A griffin's head erased *gules,* charged on the neck with two bars *or,* beaked and erased of the last.

Motto. "Qui capit capitur."

SMYTH, or *Carmichael Smyth,* the present name of a family which enjoys the baronetcy, conferred in 1821 on colonel sir James Carmichael Smyth. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent,* a fess wreathed *azure* and *gules,* within a bordure of the second, for Carmichael; second and third *azure,* a burning cup between two chess rooks *or,* within a bordure of the second.

SMYTHE (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Strangford, which title was first conferred in 1628 on sir Thomas Smythe.

SMYTHE, a family of Eshe, in the county of Durham, which enjoys the baronetcy, conferred in 1660 on sir Edward Smythe; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* three roses *argent.*

Crest. A Turk's head gorged with a chaplet of laurel.

Motto. "Regi semper fidelis."

SNELL, *Willebrod* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Leyden in 1591, and died in 1626, leaving 'Apollonius Batavus,' which is attributed by some to his father, Rodolph Snell, who was also a mathematician; 'Typhis Batavus;' 'Doctrinæ Triangulorum Canonicæ,' 4to. 1624; 'Libra Astronomica et Philosophica,' &c.

SNORRO, *Sturlesonius* (*Hist.*) an Icelandic statesman and historian, was put to death by his enemy Gyssurus in 1241, after having been minister of state to one king of Sweden and three kings of Norway. He was governor of Iceland, and wrote 'Chronicum Regum Norwegorum;' 'Edda Islandica.'

SNYDERS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1579, and died in 1657, after having executed some grand compositions of battles and huntings for the king of Spain, and other pieces, which have been greatly admired.

SO (*Hist.*) סוא, a king of Egypt, who made an alliance with Hoshea, king of Israel, to whom he promised assistance against Sennacherib, but did not perform his promise. 2 *Kings* xvii.; *Usser. Annal.*; *Marsh. Canon.*

SOAME (*Her.*) vide *Buckworth.*

SOBIESKI, *John III* (*Hist.*) vide *John, king of Poland.*

SOCINUS, *Lælius* (*Ecc.*) founder of the Socinian sect, was born at Sienna in 1525, and was intended by his father, who was an able civilian at Bologna, for his own profession, but, taking up with the study of divinity, and early imbibing the notions of the reformers, who were at that time distinguishing themselves by their opposition to the Romish church, he, for the sake of safety, repaired to Zurich, and, although closely connected with Calvin and other reformers by the ties of friendship, yet he thought proper to broach opinions of his own respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, which rendered it necessary for him to seek an asylum in Poland, where he disseminated his opinions with greater security, and died in 1562. His tenets were afterwards more widely propagated by his nephew, Faustus Socinus, who died in 1604, at the age of 65.

SOCRATES (*Hist.*) Σωκράτης, a philosopher, who acquired considerable celebrity among the ancients, by whom he was styled the *wisest of men.* He was a native of Athens, where his father Sophroniscus followed the profession of a statuary, and his mother Phenarete that of a midwife. He for some time followed his father's occupation, but, addicting himself to the study of philosophy, he soon gained a number of followers, to whom he taught many doctrines that were in that day considered as singular, and brought upon him the charge of impiety, for which he was sentenced to death, and compelled to drink hemlock, in the 70th year of his age, about 400 years before the Christian æra. Socrates had many pupils that were much devoted to him, among whom the most distinguished were Plato and Xenophon. Since his death it has been the fashion to pass the highest and most unqualified eulogiums on his character and philosophy; but a calm examination of either will satisfy every unbiassed person that he has had credit for a much greater share of wisdom than he really possessed. His fanciful conceits, which provoked the ridicule of Aristophanes, the comic poet, in his comedy of the Clouds, entitle him to rank with the philosophists of the present day. [Vide Plate XXI] *Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Plutarch, Diogenes Laertius, &c.*

SOCRATES (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical historian of Constantinople, surnamed *Scholasticus,* who flourished in the fifth century, and continued the history of Eusebius down to the year 440. This history has been translated into Latin, and published by Valesius, together with Eusebius and the other ecclesiastical historians, in Greek and Latin, and republished, with additional notes, by Reading, 3 vols. fol. Lond. 1720; also in English, fol. Cambridge, 1683.

SODOM (*Bibl.*) שדמה, the capital of Pentapolis, and for some time the residence of Lot, which, on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants, was destroyed by fire and brimstone from heaven A. M. 2107, A. C. 1897. *Gen.* xix.; *Usser. Annal.*

SOEMIAS (*Hist.*) vide *Julia.*

SOFIA (*Geog.*) the name given by the Turks to the ancient *Sardica,* a city in the north of European Turkey, capital of Bulgaria, 280 m. W. N. W. Constantinople, 160 W. N. W. Adrianople. Lon. 23° E., lat. 42° 50′ N.

SOGDIANA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, now *Zagatay,* or *Usbec,* having Scythia on the N. the Sacæ on the E. Bactriana on the S. and Margiana on the W. *Herod.* l. 3, &c.

SOISSONS (*Geog.*) a town of Picardy, a former province of France, and of the modern department of the Aisne, situated in a plain watered by the river Aisne, 65 m. S. E. Amiens, and 70 N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 19′ E., lat. 49° 22′ N. Soissons, called in the Latin *Sucssio,* and *Civitas Augusta Suessionum,* was the capital of a kingdom under the first race of French kings, and has subsequently borne the title of a county. It was also a bishop's see, suffragan of Rheims, where some councils were held, in 743, 853, 866, 1078, 1092, 1121, 1201, 1202, and 1455.

SOLANDER, *Daniel Charles* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, and pupil of Linnæus, was born in 1736, and died in 1782, after having been engaged by sir Joseph Banks to accompany him in Captain Cook's first voyage round the world in pursuit of discoveries in natural history.

SOLE, *Antonio Maria dal* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter of Bologna, was born in 1597, and died in 1677, after having attained considerable eminence in his art. His son, Joseph dal Sole, also a painter, was born in 1654, and died in 1719, after having gained the appellation of the *modern Guido.*

SOLEBAY (*Geog.*) vide *Southwold.*

SOLEURE (*Geog.*) in Latin *Solodurum,* a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, situated on the river Aar, 18 m. N. by E. Bern, 26 S. Basle. This town, with the adjacent country, was taken from Theodosius II by the Burgundians, and annexed to the kingdom of Burgundy, after which it passed successively into the hands of the French kings and the German emperors. It was made a free imperial city in the reign of Henry III, and received many privileges from Rodolphus and his successors; but it

joined the canton of Berne in its wars with the dukes of Austria, and entered in 1481 into the Helvetic league.

SOLFATERRA (*Geog.*) a mountain of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, which was called by the ancients *Forum Vulcani*, and *Campi Phlegræi*.

SOLIGNAC, *Peter Joseph de la Pimpie Chevalier de* (*Hist.*) a French nobleman, was born at Montpelier in 1687, and died in 1773, after having spent the greater part of his life in the service of Stanislaus, king of Poland. He wrote a 'History of Poland,' and some other works.

SOLIMENE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, surnamed *L'Abate Ciccio*, from his manner of dressing like an abbot, was born in 1657 of a good family at Novera de Pagani, near Naples, and died in 1747, after having gained the patronage and applause of the princes of France, Spain, Naples, and other countries.

SOLINUS, *Caius Julius* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, and native of Rome in the first century, or more probably, according to others, in the third century, is known by his work entitled 'Polyhistor,' of which an edition was published, with copious and extensive notes, in 2 vols. fol. by Salmasius.

SOLIS, *Antonio de* (*Biog.*) historiographer of the Indies to Philip IV of Spain, was born in 1610 at Placenza, in Old Castile, and died in 1686, leaving 'Historia de la Conquesta de Mexico,' translated into many languages, and frequently reprinted, particularly at Brussels, in folio, 1704. He likewise wrote some poems, dramatic pieces, and letters, which have been published at different times.

SOLODURUM (*Geog.*) the modern *Soleure*, a town of Helvetia, of such antiquity that its origin is not known. It was occupied by the Helvetii in the time of Julius Cæsar.

SOLOMON (*Bibl.*) שלמה, the son of David and Bathsheba, was born A. M. 2971, A. C. 1033, was anointed king of Israel before the death of his father, and died after a reign of 40 years. 2 *Sam.* vii. &c.; 1 *Kings* viii.; 1 *Chron.* &c.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 8; *Usser. Annal.* &c.

SOLON (*Hist.*) Σόλων, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis, educated at Athens, and, being a descendant of king Codrus, he was, after having travelled over all Greece, chosen as archon and sovereign legislator of his country, at a time when it was torn by civil dissensions. In this capacity he made the most salutary regulations for the government of the state, and, having bound the Athenians by an oath that they would observe his laws for 100 years, he resigned his office, retired from Athens, travelled into Egypt, and visited the court of Crœsus. After a 10 years' absence he returned to Athens where his regulations having been disregarded by his factious countrymen, the supreme power had been seized by Pisistratus. Unwilling to be a spectator of his country's misfortunes he retired to Cyprus, where he died in the 80th year of his age, 558 years before the Christian æra. About 154 verses are preserved in the collection of Greek poets under the name of Solon's Elegies. [Vide Plate VII] *Herod.* l. 1; *Cic. in Sen.*; *Plut. in Sol.*; *Diog.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

SOLYMAN, *Shah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his nephew Mohammed as sultan of the Seljuks, in the year of the Hegira 554, A. D. 1164, was deposed the next year, and died the year after his deposition, in the 45th year of his age.

SOLYMAN, first sultan of the third dynasty of the Seljukians, which were distinguished by the name of Rum, because they reigned over the Roman empire, or more properly the Greek empire, began his reign about the year of the Hegira 462, A. D. 1072, and was slain in battle in 478, after having taken Nice, Antioch, and many other places from the Greeks. He made Nice his royal residence.

SOLYMAN, the name of several Turkish princes.

SOLYMAN I, surnamed *Chelebi*, second son of Bajazet, escaped from the fatal battle of Ancyra, and seized the throne of his father; but being opposed by his brother Musa, he was slain by one of the soldiers of the latter, in the year of the Hegira 809, A. D. 1419, after a reign of five years.

SOLYMAN II, surnamed *Kanuni*, succeeded his father Selim I, in the year of the Hegira 927, A. D. 1537, or, according to some, 1520, and died at the age of 76, after a reign of 46 years, during which he took the island of Rhodes, and the town of Buda; but was unsuccessful in his attack on Vienna, where he lost 80,000 men.

SOLYMAN III, son of Ibrahim I, succeeded his brother Mahomet IV after his deposition in 1687, and died in 1691, after having left his affairs to his favourite Mustapha Coprogli.

SOMERS, *John, Lord* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, and the son of John Somers, a lawyer, and an adherent of Oliver Cromwell during the rebellion, was born at Worcester in 1650; educated at Oxford; studied law in the Middle Temple, and being called to the bar, first distinguished himself as counsel for the seven prelates, who were tried for opposing the dispensing power of James II; and at the revolution, which he zealously advocated, he was quickly raised through the gradations of the law to the office of Lord Keeper in 1693, and to that of Lord Chancellor in 1697, from which he was removed in 1700, and impeached in the Commons; but acquitted in the Lords, in consequence of a difference between the two houses. After this he took only an occasional part in public concerns, as in the affair of the Union, which he warmly supported, and died in 1716, leaving among his works, as a writer, 'Translation of the Epistle of Dido to Æneas,' and of 'Ariadne to Theseus;' also of 'Plutarch's Life of Alcibiades.' [Vide Plate XVII]

SOMERS, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title originally conferred on the Lord Chancellor Somers above-mentioned, which became extinct at his death, but was revived in 1784 in the person of sir Charles Cocks, first baronet, and a descendant in the female line from the family of Somers; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a chevron *or*, between three stags' scalps and attires *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, a mount *proper*, and thereon a stag lodged and regardant *argent*.

Supporters. On each side a lion *ermine*, gorged dancette *vert*.

Motto. "Prodesse quam conspici."

SOMERSET, *Henry, third Duke of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, signalized his valour in an extraordinary manner in France, particularly in a desperate assault of the Castle of St. Anjou, in Mayenne, in 27 Hen. VI; but being afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham, in the county of Northumberland, in 1463, he was beheaded for his adherence to the House of Lancaster.

SOMERSET, *Charles, first Earl of Worcester*, vide *Worcester*.

SOMERSET, *Edward, fifth Earl, and second Marquis of Worcester*, vide *Worcester*.

SOMERSET, *Edward, Duke of*, an illustrious statesman, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself early in arms during the reign of Henry VIII, and at the death of that king was chosen Protector to his nephew Edward VI, and after holding other high offices he was at length, by the practices of his enemies, condemned for high treason, and beheaded in 1551. During his protectorship he had consented to the sentence which condemned his brother, Henry Seymour, Lord High Admiral, to the Scaffold. [Vide Plate VII]

SOMERSET, *Robert, Earl of*, of the family of Ker, or Carr [vide *Ker*], the favourite of James I, at first served the King in the capacity of his page; but rising into favour, he was constituted in 1613 High Treasurer of Scotland, made a Privy Councillor, and ennobled by the titles of viscount of Rochester, and earl of Somerset. He and his countess (the infamous countess of Essex) were afterwards tried and condemned for the murder of sir Thomas Overbury; yet,

after suffering an imprisonment of three or four years, he obtained a pardon in 1624, and died in 1645. [Vide Plate IX]

SOMERSET, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Seymour [vide *Seymour*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Seymour, duke of Somerset, baron Seymour, and baronet.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a pile *gules*, between six fleurs-de-lis *azure*, three lions of England (an augmentation granted by Henry VIII, on his marriage with lady Jane Seymour); second and third the paternal coat of Seymour *gules*, two wings conjoined in lure, tips downwards *or*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a phœnix in flames *proper*, with wings expanded *or*, in memory of Edward VI; but the original crest was on a wreath, a pair of wings conjoined in lure, tips downwards, and crowned *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side an unicorn *argent*, maned *or*, gorged with a ducal collar *azure*, to which is affixed a chain *or*; on the sinister, a bull *azure*, maned, collared, chained, and hoofed, as that on the dexter.

Motto. "Foy pour devoir."

SOMERSET, the family name of the duke of Beaufort, whose ancestor Charles, natural son of Henry Beaufort, third and last duke of Somerset of that family, bore the title of lord Herbert, in right of his wife Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir of William Herbert, earl of Huntingdon, lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower. In 1514 he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Worcester; in 1626 Edward, the fourth earl, was created viscount Somerset, of Cashel, co. Tipperary, in Ireland; in 1642 his son Henry was created marquis of Worcester; and in 1682 his grandson Henry, the third marquis, was advanced to the dignity of duke of Beaufort.

SOMERSETSHIRE (*Geog.*) a maritime county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Bristol Channel, N. by Gloucestershire, E. by Wiltshire, S. E. by Dorsetshire, and S. W. by Devonshire; being about 65 miles long, and 45 broad.

Chief Towns. Bath and Wells, two cities which form one bishopric, part of Bristol, Bridgewater, Somerton, Ilchester, Frome, Glastonbury, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, Wellington, &c.

Chief Rivers. The Avon, the Ivel, the Thone, the Brew, and the Parret.

History. On the invasion of the Romans Somersetshire was inhabited by the Belgæ; it was annexed by the former to the province *Britannia Prima*, and formed a part of the kingdom of the West Saxons during the Saxon heptarchy. During the rebellion it was the scene of several actions between the royalists and the rebels, particularly at Lansdown, and it was afterwards the principal theatre of rebellion.

SOMERTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Normanton.

SOMERTON (*Geog.*) a town of Somersetshire, in England, situated on the river Parret, 13 m. S. by W. Wells, 123 W. by S. London. This town, which is supposed to have been a Roman citadel, was strongly fortified in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, was the residence of Ina, and several other West Saxon kings, and was plundered by the Danes in the ninth century. John, king of France, was confined in the Castle here, which, in the time of Leland, was converted into a prison.

SOMERVILLE (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from sir Gualter de Somerville, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and obtained from him Whichnour, in Staffordshire, and Aston in Gloucestershire. From his eldest son sir Gualter descended sir Philip de Somerville, of Whichnour, who there instituted the well-known gift of a flitch of bacon to the husbands and wives who had lived for a year and a day without any strife, or, as it is otherwise stated, to the husbands who made oath that for a year and a day after their marriage they would not have changed their wives for any other. The last of this house was William Somerville, the poet, mentioned under *Biography*. William de Somerville, the second son of the first-mentioned sir Gualter, attached himself to king David I, and settled in Scotland. His descendant, Thomas de Somerville, was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of lord Somerville, in the reign of king Robert. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three stars, two and one, accompanied with seven cross crosslets fitchée, three, one, two, and one *argent*; second and third *argent*, three leopards' heads affrontée in fess, between three annulets, two in chief and one in base *gules*.

Crest. On a wheel *or*, a dragon *vert*, spitting fire.

Supporters. Two hounds *proper*, collared *gules*.

Motto. "Fear God in life."

SOMERVILLE, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet, and the last of the English branch of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Edston, in Warwickshire, in 1692, and died in 1743. He is now principally remembered as the author of the 'Chase.'

SOMNER, *William* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, was born at Canterbury in 1606, and died in 1669, leaving 'The Antiquities of Canterbury,' 4to. 1640; and Appendix, or Glossarium, to the 'Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores,' &c.; 'A Treatise of Gavel-Kind,' &c. 4to. 1660; 'Of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent,' published by James Brome, 8vo. Oxford, 1693; 'Julii Cæsaris Portus Iccius illustratus à Somnero,' &c. 8vo. 1694; besides which he wrote an elegy on the death of king Charles, entitled 'The Insecurity of Princes.'

SONDES, *Lord* (*Her.*) baron Sondes of Lees Court, co. Kent, the title enjoyed by the family of Watson [vide *Watson*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a chevron engrailed *azure*, between three martlets *sable*, as many crescents *or*, for Watson; second and third *or*, two chevrons *gules*, for Monson, with a crescent in each quarter for difference.

Crest. On a wreath, a griffin's head erased *argent*, gorged with a ducal coronet *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a griffin *argent*, gorged as the crest; on the sinister, a bear *proper*, gorged with a belt, buckled with strap pendant *argent*, charged with three crescents *or*.

Motto. "Esto quod esse videris."

SOPHOCLES (*Hist.*) Σοφοκλῆς, a distinguished tragic poet of Athens, who, after having commanded the Athenian armies in several battles, sometimes as the colleague of Pericles, and after having exercised the office of archon, acquired still more celebrity by his tragedies, of which he composed 120, but seven only are extant, namely, his Ajax, Electra, Œdipus Tyrannus, Œdipus of Colonos, Antigone, the Trachiniæ, and Philoctetes. He obtained the prize over many competitors, among whom was his friend and master Æschylus, and also Euripides, who however divided the applause of the Athenian public. The children of Sophocles wanted to get the possessions of their father, and therefore accused him before the Areopagus of being in his dotage; for the confutation of which charge he recited before his judges the Œdipus of Colonos, which he had just composed, and thus obtained a decisive verdict in his favour, to the confusion of his wicked sons. He died in the 91st year of his age, 406 years before the Christian æra, through excess of joy at having obtained the poetical prize at the Olympic

Games, or, according to Lucian, from being choked by a grapestone that stuck in his throat. The first edition of Sophocles was printed by Aldus, at Venice, in 1502; but the subsequent editions of Capperonius, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1780; of Geneva, 4to. 1603; of Brunck, 4 vols. 8vo, 1786, are the most esteemed. [Vide Plate XXX]

SOPHONISBA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Asdrubal, the Carthaginian, and a celebrated beauty, was married to Syphax, a prince of Numidia; but on the defeat of her husband by the Romans and Masinissa, she fell into the hands of the latter, who, becoming enamoured of her, married her; but when he found himself compelled by Scipio, the Roman general, to put her away, he persuaded her to take poison for his sake. *Sallust. de Jug. Bell.; Liv.* l. 30; *Justin.* l. 33.

SORACTE (*Geog.*) or *Soractes*, now *Monte S. Oreste*, a mountain of Etruria, near the Tiber, seen from Rome, at the distance of 26 miles. It was sacred to Apollo, thence called Soractis. *Hor.* l. 1, od. 9; *Virg. Æn.* l. 11; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 2; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.; Cluv. Ital. Antiq. &c.*

SORBAIT, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Hainault, who died in 1691, was the author of 'Concilium Medicum,' &c. 1679; 'Medicina Universalis,' &c.

SORBIERE, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a French physician, was born in 1615, and died in 1670, leaving 'Lettres et Discours sur diverses Matières Curieuses,' 1659; 'Epistolæ Illustrium eruditorum Virorum.'

SORBONNE, *Robert de* (*Hist.*) founder of the celebrated College called after him, was born in 1201 at Sorbonne, otherwise Sorbon, a little village in the diocese of Rheims, of an obscure family, according to Moreri, and not of the blood royal as asserted by Dupleix. Having obtained considerable reputation for piety, he became the confessor and favourite of St. Louis, and died in 1274, bequeathing all his property, which was very considerable, to the Society of Sorbonne, founded by himself, to consist of secular ecclesiastics, who were provided with fellowships on condition that they devoted their time wholly to study and to teaching gratis, and admitted to the degrees principally of doctors and bachelors in divinity. He was the author of several theological works, some of which have been printed in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.'

SOSIGENES (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Egypt, who was employed by Julius Cæsar to assist in the correction of the calendar. *Plin.* l. 18; *Suetonius, Dion, &c.*

SOSIPATER (*Bibl.*) Σωσίπατρος, a kinsman of St. Paul. *Rom.* xvi.

SOSIPATER (*Hist.*) a captain of Judas Maccabæus' army, who, with Dositheus, defeated ten thousand men of the army of Timotheus, shut up in a strong hold. 2 *Macc.* xii. 19.

SOSTHENES (*Bibl.*) Σωσθένης, chief of the synagogue at Corinth, who in a tumult was beaten by the populace. *Acts* xviii.

SOTO, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, and native of Cordova, who attended Philip of Spain into England as his confessor, when the latter married queen Mary, was professor of divinity at Oxford, and at the death of Mary was called to the Council of Trent. He died in 1563, leaving 'Institutiones Christianæ,' 1548, and some controversial works. He is to be distinguished from Dominic Soto, a Dominican of Segovia, who was sent by Charles V to the Council of Trent, and died in 1560, leaving 'De Justitia et Jure,' &c.

SOTWELL, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) more properly *Southwell*, in Latin *Sotwellus*, an English Jesuit of the 17th century, and one of the historians of his order, continued the Lives of eminent Authors among the Jesuits down to his own time, which had been begun by Ribadeneira and Alejambe. His improved edition was published under the title of 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu, Opus inchoatum à R. P. Petro Ribadeneira,' &c. fol. Rom. 1676.

SOUCHAI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1687 at St. Amand, near Vendome, and died in 1746, leaving a translation of Brown's Vulgar Errors, and an edition of Ausonius, &c.

SOUCIET, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born in 1671 at Bourges, and died in 1744, leaving 'Observations Astronomiques,' &c. 3 vols. 4to.; 'Dissertations Critiques sur les endroits difficiles de l'Ecriture Sainte,' 4to.; 'Dissertations contre la Chronologie de Newton,' 4to. &c.

SOUFFLOT, *James Germain* (*Biog.*) an architect, was born at Trenci in 1713, and died in 1780, leaving the church of St. Genevieve at Paris among the specimens of his skill.

SOUTH, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1633 at Hackney, in Middlesex, educated at Oxford, and died in 1716, leaving several Sermons, which have been printed in 6 vols. 8vo.; besides 'Opera Posthuma Latina,' consisting of orations and poems; and his 'Posthumous Works,' containing three sermons, an account of his travels into Poland, and memoirs of his life, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. By his will he left his fortune for the benefit of the church, the clergy, and the poor.

SOUTHAMPTON, *William, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a statesman and a warrior, of the family of Fitz-William, died in 1543, after having distinguished himself in the several capacities of Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, Admiral of England, Wales, Ireland, &c. Lord Privy Seal, Treasurer of the King's Household, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON, *Thomas, Earl of*, son of William Wriothesly, York Herald, was employed on several embassies in the reign of Henry VIII, by whom he was made Lord Chancellor, and died in 1550. His grandson Henry, the third earl, who was the friend of lord Essex, and patron of Shakespear, died in 1624, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, the friend of lord Clarendon, who was constituted Lord High Treasurer, and died in 1667.

SOUTHAMPTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1537 on William Fitz-William above-mentioned, which became extinct at his death in 1543; but was revived in the person of Thomas Wriothesly above-mentioned in 1547, and became extinct at the death of Thomas, the fourth earl, in 1667.

SOUTHAMPTON, *Lord*, the title conferred on admiral Charles Fitz-Roy, brother of the duke of Grafton, the arms, &c. of which are the same as the duke of Grafton's with the difference.

SOUTHAMPTON (*Geog.*) a borough and county town of Hampshire, which is a county of itself, standing between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Trissanton Bay, or Southampton Water, 12 m. S.S.W. Winchester, 75 W. S. W. London. Lon. 1° 24′ W. lat. 50° 54′ N. The name of this town, which in Doomsday-book is written Hanton, or Hentune, is supposed to be derived from the river Ant, or Antin. The Romans had a station at Bittern, about a mile and a half from Southampton, named *Clausentum*, which was abandoned on the erection of the present town. In the ninth century it was exposed to frequent ravages from the Danes, until the reign of Canute, who made Southampton his occasional residence. In 1345 the army which afterwards fought the battle of Crecy embarked here, as also did that which in 1415 fought at Agincourt under Henry V.

SOUTHERN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English dramatic writer, was born in 1659 at Dublin, and died in 1756, leaving several tragedies, which were collected and published in 3 vols. 12mo.; his 'Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave,' is reckoned his most finished piece. [Vide Plate XXXI]

SOUTHWELL, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) an English Jesuit and poet, said to have been descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, or Suffolk, was born in 1560, and being sent from Rome, as a missionary into England, was apprehended, put to the torture, and executed at Tyburn in 1595, for being a

priest and a preacher of the Romish religion. His poetical works are said to have gone through 24 editions, of which 11 were printed between 1593 and 1600.

SOUTHWELL (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in the county of Nottingham, which enjoy the peerage conferred in 1717 on sir Thomas Southwell, bart. who was created baron Southwell; and Thomas George, the third lord, was created in 1776 viscount Southwell.

SOUTHWELL (*Biog.*) vide *Sotwell.*

SOUTHWOLD (*Geog.*) a sea-port town of Suffolk, in England, standing on a cliff near a fine bay, 20 m. S. Yarmouth, and 105 N. E. London. Lon. 1° 54′ W. lat. 52° 20′ N. Southwold Bay, or Solebay, as it is called in history, was the scene of two engagements between the English under the duke of York, and the Dutch under admirals Opdam, and De Ruyter, namely, one in 1665, when the Dutch were beaten with the loss of 70 sail; and the other in 1672, when the issue was doubtful.

SOZOMENES, *Hermias* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century, who was born at Bethelia, a town of Palestine, is known by a work on the affairs of the church, which he continued down to 440. He was cotemporary with Socrates, whose history he follows in the most important particulars. His work was translated and published by Valesius, with Eusebius and the other ecclesiastical historians; and republished with additional notes by Reading, in 3 vols. fol. Lond. 1720.

SPAGNOLETTO, *Joseph Ribera* (*Biog.*) an artist of Xativa, a city in Spain, about ten leagues from Valentia, was born in 1589, and died in 1656, leaving a reputation little inferior to that of Caravaggio, whose style he followed. His principal works are at Naples, and in the Escurial in Spain.

SPAIN (*Geog.*) a great country in the south-west of Europe.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded by the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and France, extending from lon. 9 W. to 4 E. and from lat. 36 to 43 N. Its length from E. to W., that is, from the extreme point of Catalonia, to that of Galicia, is 650 miles, its greatest breadth from N. to S. 550.

Division. It is divided into the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, several of which have been distinct kingdoms.

Chief Towns, &c. Vide *Hispania.*

History. Spain, which by the Romans was called *Hispania*, by the Greeks Ἰβηρία, *Hesperia*, remained in the hands of the former people until the fifth century, when it was over-run by the Alani, the Vandals, and the Suevi; the Alani took possession of Lusitania, the Vandals and Suevi of Galicia, Vandalusia, since changed to Andalusia, and other parts of Spain; but these people being soon after overpowered by the Visigoths, the Vandals retired to Africa; but the Suevi, although compelled to yield to the superior power of the Goths, yet retained a part of their possessions, and reigned in Galicia, according to Isidorus, for the space of 175 years; that is, from Ermeric, A. D. 408, to Andeca, who was defeated and dethroned by Leovigild in 581, when the whole country was subject to the Goths, who, under their leader Ataulphus, established a kingdom in Spain about A. D. 412. His successors were as follow:

The Kings of the Visigoths in Spain, in Chronological Succession.

Kings.	*Began to reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to reign.*
Sigeric	A. D. 415	Theodoric II	A.D. 453
Vallia	416	Evaric, or Euric	466
Theodoric I.	419	Alaric	484
Thorismund	451	Gesalric	507

Kings.	*Began to reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to reign.*
Theodoric	A. D. 511	Recared II	A. D. 621
Amalaric	526	Suintiles	621
Theudas	531	Sisenandes	631
Theudiselus	548	Suintiles II.	636
Agila	549	Talgas	640
Athanagild	554	Chindaswinthes	642
Luiva	561	Rechesuindes	649
Leovigild	568	Vamba	672
Recared	586	Erwigius	686
Luiva II	601	Egica	687
Witeric	603	Witiza	701
Gundemarus	610	Roderic	710
Sisebut	612		

In the reign of the last king Roderic, the Gothic monarchy in Spain was entirely subverted by the Moors, who, in the year 711 or 712, obtained a decisive victory over the Goths, which terminated in the entire conquest of the country. But the victors had scarcely gained quiet possession of their new conquests, before they found an unexpected enemy in a Spanish count, named Don Pelayo, or Pelagius, who having collected together all the natives who had fled to the mountains, attacked the Moors, and, obtaining considerable advantages over them, established the kingdom of the Asturias, over which he began to reign about 718. [Vide *Asturias* and *Leon*] This kingdom was united to that of Castile in 1037; and by the union of the latter with that of Arragon, the whole of Spain was formed into one kingdom, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, whose successors were as follow:

Kings of Spain in Chronological Succession.

Kings.	*Began to reign.*	*Kings.*	*Began to reign.*
Philip I.	A. D. 1505	Louis I	A. D. 1724
Charles I.	1516	Philip V restored	1724
Philip II	1555	Ferdinand VI	1746
Philip III	1598	Charles III	1759
Philip IV	1621	Charles IV	1789
Charles II	1665	Ferdinand VII	1808
Philip V	1700		

SPAITLA (*Geog.*) a town situated on a rising ground 110 miles S. W. Tunis. Lon. 9° 10′ E. lat. 35° 10′ N. This is the *Suffetula* of the ancients, and is distinguished by some magnificent remains of ancient architecture; there being three temples, two of the Corinthian, and one of the Composite order, still remaining in a state of considerable preservation. There is also a sumptuous triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, with a smaller one on each side.

SPALATRO (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, 110 miles N. W. Ragusa, 30 S. E. Sebenco. This town, called in Latin *Spalatum*, is supposed to derive its name from Palatium, a palace, because Dioclesian, after his abdication, built a palace in the neighbourhood for his place of residence, from which the present town took its rise.

SPALLANZANI, *Lazarus* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born in 1729 at Scandiano, in Italy, and died in 1798, leaving 'Experiments on the Circulation of the Blood,' and other works, which contain an account of the horrid cruelties he committed for the purpose of acquiring knowledge.

SPANHEIM, *Ezekiel* (*Hist.*) a diplomatist and scholar, son of Frederic Spanheim, mentioned under *Biography*, was born at Geneva in 1629, and died in 1710, after having been employed by the Elector of Brandenburgh as envoy-extraordinary at Paris three several times, and also sent on an embassy to England, where he spent the close of his life. He wrote 'Dissertationes de Præstantiâ et Usu Numismatum

Antiquorum,' 4to. Rom. 1664, Paris. 1671, and in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1706; 'De Nummo Smyrnæorum,' &c.; and 'Orbis Romanus,' &c. both of which were inserted in Grævius' Thesaurus; the latter was also printed in 4to. Lond. 1704; he also published an edition of 'Juliani Imperatoris Opera,' &c.; and his notes on Callimachus were inserted in Grævius' edition of that author. [Vide Plate XXII]

Spanheim, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) professor of divinity at Leyden, and father of Ezekiel Spanheim above-mentioned, was born in 1600, of a good family, at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, and died in 1649, leaving a number of works, theological and historical, which were published separately, and also with those of his son. Frederic Spanheim, his second son, who died in 1701, was also a considerable scholar and writer, whose works were published at Leyden, in 3 vols. fol. 1701-3.

SPARROW, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an English prelate, was born at Depden, in Suffolk, in 1643, educated at Cambridge, driven from his fellowship for his loyalty, during the rebellion, raised to the see of Exeter in 1667, translated to that of Norwich in 1678, and died in 1685, leaving among his works as an author, 'Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England,' 12mo. 1657, and frequently reprinted; the best edition is that of 1722, with Downe's Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy, &c.

SPARTA (*Geog.*) vide *Lacedæmon.*

SPARTACUS (*Hist.*) a Thracian shepherd, and a gladiator, headed an insurrection against the Romans, against whom he stood his ground for some time, and gained many advantages over the Roman commanders, but at length he was defeated by Crassus, and fell fighting bravely over the dead bodies of those whom he had slain, A. C. 71. In this battle no less than 40,000 of the rebels were slain. *Cic. Phil.* 4; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 14; *Liv. Epit.* l. 95; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Eutrop.* l. 6; *Flor.* l. 3; *Oros.* l. 5.

SPARTIANUS, *Ælius* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian, who wrote the Lives of all the Roman emperors, from J. Cæsar to Dioclesian, of which there are extant the Lives of Adrian and Verus, &c. to Geta, published in the 'Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ.'

SPEED, *John* (*Biog.*) an English historian, was born about 1555 at Farrington, in Cheshire, and died in 1629, leaving 'Theatre of Great Britain,' 1606, reprinted in 1650; 'The History of Great Britain,' &c. 1614. [Vide Plate XXVI] His son, John Speed, who studied at Oxford, and died in 1640, wrote 'Stonehenge,' a pastoral, &c. John, the younger son of the latter, who was educated at Oxford, and was driven from his scholarship at St. John's during the rebellion, wrote 'Batt upon Batt,' &c. a poem; and 'The Vision,' &c. a poem.

SPELMAN, *Sir Henry* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, descended from an ancient family that flourished in Hampshire, in the reign of Henry III, was born in 1562 at Congham, near Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and died in 1641, leaving among his works, 'Discourse concerning the Original of the Four Law Terms of the Year,' which, though written in 1614, was not published until 1684, and reprinted in Hearne's 'Curious Discourses;' 'Glossarium, or Archæologus,' the first part of which was published in 1626, and the second part in 1664; 'Collection of the Councils, &c. 1664; 'The Original Growth, Propagation, and Condition, of Tenures,' &c. His Miscellaneous Tracts, &c. were published by bishop Gibson, first as 'The English Works of Sir Henry Spelman,' to which, in 1698, he added 'The Posthumous Works,' and both collections were reprinted in one vol. fol. in 1723. His eldest son, sir John Spelman, died in the service of Charles I at Oxford, in 1643, leaving some few pieces in favour of the royal cause. Edward Spelman, esq. the translator of Xenophon, and of Dionysius Halicarnassus, and author of a Tract on the Greek Accents, who died in 1767, was great great grandson of sir Henry Spelman. [Vide Plate XXII]

SPENCE, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an English divine and scholar, was born in 1698, educated at New College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, and was accidentally drowned in 1760 in his canal at Byfleet, in Surry, leaving 'Polymetis,' &c. a third edition of which appeared in folio in 1774; 'An Account of the Life, &c. of Mr. Blacklock,' &c. 8vo. prefixed to his poems; 'Moralities,' &c.; 'Crito, or a Dialogue on Beauty.' [Vide Plate XXIV]

SPENCER, *Robert, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was appointed ambassador in 1603 to Frederick, duke of Wirtemberg, and died in 1627, after having joined the opposition party of that day, which afterwards overturned the state.

Spencer, *William, second Lord, and first Earl of Sunderland*, imbibed the spirit of his father, and for a while joined the rebellious faction which was then gathering strength to do mischief, but not approving of their violent measures, he returned to his duty, and fought in support of his sovereign at Edgehill, and on many other occasions, until the battle of Newbury in 1643, when he fell fighting nobly, being struck by a cannon ball.

Spencer, *Robert, second Earl of Sunderland.* Vide *Sunderland.*

Spencer (*Her.*) the name of a family which claims descent from the ancient baronial family of De Spencer, but their direct ancestor, of whom mention is made in records, was sir John Spencer, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VII and VIII. His descendant, Robert Spencer, was created a peer in 1603, by the title of lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, and his son Robert, the second lord above-mentioned, was advanced in 1643 to the dignity of earl of Sunderland. Charles, the fourth earl, became in right of his mother, Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, second duke of Marlborough; and John, the nephew of this duke, was created in 1761 viscount Spencer, and baron Spencer, of Althorpe, co. Northampton, and advanced in 1765 to the dignities of viscount Althorpe, and earl of Spencer. The arms, &c. are the same as those of the duke of Marlborough, with the difference.

Spencer, *Lord*, of Wormleighton, the title by which George Spencer, eldest son of the duke of Marlborough, was summoned to the House of Peers in 1806, during the life-time of his father.

SPENSER, *John* (*Hist.*) an English divine, and a benefactor to Corpus College, Cambridge, where he was educated, was born in 1630, and died in 1695, leaving an estate which cost him 3635*l.* for the augmentation of the mastership, fellowships, and scholarships, &c. of his college. He wrote 'De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus et earum Rationibus Libri tres,' 2 vols. fol. 1685, 4to. Hag. 1686, and 2 vols. fol. Cantab. 1727.

Spenser, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) an English poet of the first rank, was born about 1553 in East Smithfield, in London, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and died in 1598. The most celebrated of his poems is his Faerie Queene, of which an edition by Mr. Todd, in 6 vols. 8vo. 1805, is reckoned the best. Spenser's remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, near those of Chaucer. What became of his wife and children is not known, but two sons, Sylvanus and Peregrine, are said to have survived him. [Vide Plate XXVII]

SPERONI, *Sperone* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Padua in 1500, and died in 1588, leaving a number of works, which were published in 5 vols. 4to.

SPES (*Myth.*) Hope, a moral deity among the ancients, to whom a temple was erected at Rome.



SPES (*Numis.*) this deity is represented on medals, as in the annexed figure; under the form of a female, holding a half-blown flower in her hand; inscriptions, SPES AUG.—AUGG. &c. SPES PUBLICA. —SPES REIPUBLICAE, &c. *Vaillant. Præst.; Patin. Impp.* &c.

SPIELMANN, *James Reinhold* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Strasburg in 1722, and died in 1782, leaving 'Elementa Chemica;' 'Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis;' 'Pharmacopœïa Generalis,' &c.

SPIGELIUS (*Biog.*) or *Vanden Spieghel Adrian*, a physician and anatomist, was born in 1578 at Brussels, and died in 1625, leaving several works, which were published by Vander Linden, in 2 vols. fol. 1645.

SPINCKES, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) a nonjuring divine, was born in 1654 at Castor, in Northamptonshire, educated at Cambridge, consecrated one of the nonjuring bishops in 1713, and died in 1727, leaving some controversial pieces.

SPINELLO, *Aretino* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, was born at Arezzo in 1328, and died in 1420, leaving the portraits of the popes Innocent IV, and Gregory IX, among the successful specimens of his skill. His son, Paris Spinello, who died at the age of 56, was also a famous painter.

SPINOLA, *Ambrose* (*Hist.*) a Spanish general, descended from a noble Genoese family, was born in 1569, and being set over the Spanish armies in the Low Countries, he distinguished himself against prince Maurice, of Nassau, and afterwards was employed in Italy with equal advantage, but failing in his attempts on the citadel of Casal, owing to the imprudent orders he received from his government, he died in 1630, of chagrin, as is supposed.

SPINOZA, *Benedict de* (*Biog.*) an atheistical writer of Portuguese extraction, was born about 1633 at Amsterdam, and died in 1677, leaving 'Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, &c.'

SPINTHER, *Lentulus* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, and one of Pompey's friends, who fought on his side at the battle of Pharsalia.

SPIRE (*Geog.*) or *Speyer*, a town in the west of Germany, situated at the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine, 54 m. S. by E. Mentz. Lon. 8° 29′ E. lat. 49° 19′ N.

History of Spire.

Spire, called by the ancients *Nemetes*, or *Noviomagus Nemetum*, was the burial-place of many of the emperors of Germany, who held their diets here until 1689, when it was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt until 1697. In one of the assemblies held here in 1529, the reformers entered a protest against certain proceedings of the emperors, whence they got the name of Protestants. From 1795 to 1814, Spire belonged to the French, but at present it is the capital of the Bavarian province of the Rhine. It was formerly a bishop's see, but the bishopric was secularized in 1802.

SPITZBERGEN (*Geog.*) the most northern country in Europe, consisting of a group of dreary islands. It was first discovered by sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, who took it for a part of Greenland; and being visited again in 1695, by William Barentz, and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, they pretended to be the first discoverers, and gave it its present name, from the sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounded. The Dutch attempted to make a settlement here, but all the settlers perished.

SPIZELIUS, *Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born in 1639, and died in 1691, leaving 'De Re Literaria Sinensium Commentarius,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1660; 'Sacra Bibliothecarum Illustrium Arcana retecta,' &c. 8vo. August. 1668; 'Templum Honoris reseratum,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1673; 'Felix Litteratus,' 1676; 'Infelix Litteratus,' 1680; 'Litteratus Felicissimus,' three works on a subject which has been lately treated of by Mr. D'Israeli, in his 'Calamities of Authors.'

SPOLETIUM (*Geog.*) now *Spoleto*, a town of Umbria, which was in vain attacked by Annibal, after the battle of Thrasymene. It was a Roman colony, and a municipal town, which is much spoken of by ancient writers, and commemorated in inscriptions, as IIII VIR MUNICIPI ET ORDO SPOLETINORUM ET DECURIONES ET MUNICIPES. *Cic. pro Balb.*; *Liv.* l. 22; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Appian. de Bell. Civil.* l. 5; *Sueton. in Vespas.*; *Flor.* l. 3; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 13; *Paul. Diacon. Hist. Miscell.* l. 10; *Zonaras, Leander Alberti, Claverius, &c.*

SPOLETO (*Geog.*) a town of the Ecclesiastical States, and a capital of a duchy of the same name, called by the Romans *Spoletium*, [vide *Spoletium*] near the small river Mareggia, 15 miles S. S. E. Foligno, 55 N. N. E. Rome. Lon. 12° 35′ E. lat. 42° 44′ N. Its chief antiquities are two of the town gates, the ruins of a theatre, and those of a temple.

SPON, *James* (*Biog.*) a scholar, antiquary, and physician, was born at Lyons in 1647, and died in 1687, leaving 'Recherches des Antiquités de Lyon,' 8vo. 1674; 'Ignotorum atque Obscurorum Deorum Aræ,' 8vo. 1677; 'Voyage de la Grece et du Levant,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1677; 'Histoire de la Ville et de l'Etat de Geneva,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1683; 'Recherches curieuses d'Antiquité,' 4to. 1683; 'Miscellanea eruditæ Antiquitatis,' fol. 1683, &c.

SPONDANUS (*Biog.*) or *de Sponde, Henry*, a French ecclesiastic, was born in 1568, and died in 1643, after having left the Protestant profession to return to the Romish church. He abridged, and continued, the Annals of Baronius, and wrote also 'Annales Sacri a Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem.'

SPORADES (*Geog.*) Σποράδες, a number of islands in the Ægean Sea, in the neighbourhood of Crete, which are so called from σπείρω, to scatter, because they are scattered in the sea. *Strab.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4.

SPOTSWOOD (*Ecc.*) or *Spottiswood, John*, archbishop of St. Andrews, and the descendant of an ancient family, was born in 1565, raised to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow in 1604, translated to that of St. Andrew's in 1615, and died in 1639, leaving his 'History of the Church of Scotland,' &c. 1605. His second son, sir Robert Spotswood, a lawyer, was put to death by the rebels for adhering to the marquis of Montrose.

SPRAGGE, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, distinguished himself particularly in the naval engagement with Opdam in 1665, when he was knighted for his extraordinary valour, and after displaying the same prowess on several other occasions, he was drowned in 1673, at the close of the memorable and hard fought action between him and Van Tromp. [Vide Plate XV]

SPRANGHER, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a German painter, was born at Antwerp in 1546, and died in 1623, after having acquired the reputation of a master in his art, and been patronized and honoured by the emperors Maximilian II, and Rodolphus.

SPRAT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English prelate, was born in 1636 at Tallaton, in Devonshire, educated at Oxford, and after various preferments was raised to the see of Rochester in 1684, where he died in 1713, leaving, besides a few poems, 'The History of the Royal Society;' 'The Life of Cowley;' 'The History of the Rye House Plot;' 'The Relation of his own Examination,' to which he was subjected, as also to imprisonment, in consequence of a false charge brought against him by two men of infamous characters, that he had joined with Sancroft, Marlborough, Salisbury, and others, in an association to restore James II.

SQUIRE, *Samuel* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in

1714 at Warminster, educated at Cambridge, and after different preferments, was raised to the see of St. David's, where he died in 1766, leaving 'An Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution,' &c.; 'The Ancient History of the Hebrews vindicated;' 'Plutarchi de Iside et Osiride Liber Græcè et Anglicè,' &c. Cantab. 1744; 'An Essay on the Balance of Civil Power in England,' &c.

STAAL, *Madame de* (*Biog.*) better known by her maiden name Mademoiselle de Launan; was the daughter of a painter at Paris, who abandoning her, she was taken into the Priory of St. Louis, at Rouen, and afterwards became the waiting-woman and confident of the duchess of Maine, whose misfortunes she shared, by being committed to the Bastile. On her release she married M. de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guards, and died in 1750. Her 'Memoires,' written by herself, were published in 3 vols. 12mo.

STACKHOUSE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English clergyman, who was born in 1680, and died in 1752, is best known as the author of 'The History of the Bible.'

STAEL, *Anne Louisa Germaine Necker, Baroness de* (*Biog.*) daughter of the once celebrated Necker, was born in 1766, married in 1786 baron de Stael, a Swede, and died in 1817, leaving a number of works, which procured her some celebrity in her day.

STAFFORD, *William, Viscount* (*Hist.*) younger son of Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surry, being implicated in the pretended plot, of which Titus Oates was the fabricator, was tried on a charge of high treason, condemned, and executed on Tower Hill in 1680.

STAFFORD, *Henry, Earl of*, son of the preceding, remained true to his sovereign James II, and retiring to France at the Revolution, died in 1719.

STAFFORD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) vide *Howard*.

STAFFORD, *Lord*, the title enjoyed by the family of Jerningham, which was claimed by sir William Jerningham, bart. as the son and heir of sir William Jerningham, whose mother Mary, wife of sir George Jerningham, bart. was daughter and heir of Francis Plowden, esq. of Plowden, in Shropshire, by lady Mary, sister of John Paul, fourth and last earl of Stafford. [Vide *Jerningham*]

STAFFORD, *Marquis of*, one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Gower, [vide *Gower*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Gower, marquis of Stafford, earl Gower, viscount Trentham, and lord Gower, baron of Sittenham, and baronet.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth barry of eight *argent* and *gules*, over all a cross flory *sable*, for Gower; second and third *azure*, three laurel leaves erect *or*, for Leveson.

Crest. On a wreath, a wolf passant *argent*, collared and chained *or*.

Supporters. Two wolves *argent*, each having a collar and chain *or*.

Motto. "Frangas non flectes."

STAFFORDSHIRE (*Geog.*) an inland county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the W. by Shropshire, N.W. by Cheshire, N.E. and E. by Derbyshire, S.E. by Warwickshire, and S. by Worcestershire, being about 55 miles long, and 42 broad.

Principal Towns. Stafford, the county town, Lichfield, a city, Newcastle, Tamworth, Abbot's Bromley, Wolverhampton, Burton, Uttoxeter, Brewood, Eccleshall, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Trent, the Dove, the Stour, the Peak, &c.

History. The original inhabitants of Staffordshire were the *Cornavii*; on its occupation by the Romans it formed a part of the province Flavia Cæsariensis, and during the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. During the rebellion, Staffordshire was considerably engaged, and after the battle of Worcester, Charles II concealed himself there. Two Roman military ways, namely, Watling-street, and Ikenild-street, pass through this county, in which two Roman stations are still to be seen, namely, *Pennocrucium*, near Stretton, and *Etocetum*, at Wall, near Lichfield.

STAGIRA (*Geog.*) a town on the borders of Macedonia, near the bay into which the Strymon discharges itself at the S. of Amphipolis, said to have been founded 665 years before the Christian æra. Aristotle, who was a native of this place, was on that account called Stagirites, or *The Stagyrite*.

STAHL, *George Ernest* (*Biog.*) a German chemist, was born in 1660 in Franconia, and died in 1734, leaving, 1. 'Experimenta et Observationes Chemicæ et Physicæ,' 8vo. Berolin. 1731. 2. 'Dissertationes Medicæ,' 2 vols. 4to. Hall. 3. 'Theoria Medica vera,' 4to. Hall. 1708. 4. 'Opusculum Chemico-Physico-Medicum,' 8vo. Hall. 1718. 5. 'Fundamenta Chymiæ,' 4to. Norimb. 1723. 6. 'Anleitung zur Metallurgie,' besides other works on chemical and medicinal subjects.

STAIR, *James, first Viscount of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1619, and being bred to the profession of the law, was appointed one of the Lords of Session during the usurpation, and retaining this post after the restoration, he was constituted President of the Court in 1671, of which he was deprived in 1681, in consequence of the opposition which he offered to the measures of king James II, but was reappointed at the revolution, and died in 1695, leaving 'Philosophia nova Experimentalis,' and 'A Vindication of the Divine Perfections,' &c.; 'Decisions of the Court of Session from 1661 to 1681,' 2 vols. fol.; 'Institutions of the Law of Scotland,' &c.

STAIR, *John, second Earl of*, distinguished himself as a great commander under the duke of Marlborough, after which he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to France, as also to the States of Holland, constituted in 1742 Field Marshal, and died in 1747.

STAIR, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Dalrymple, [vide *Dalrymple*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Dalrymple, earl of Stair, viscount Stair, and Dalrymple, lord Newliston, Glenluce, and Stranraer, and baronet.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth for Dalrymple; second for Dundas, of Newliston; third for Ross, of Balniel.

Crest. A rock *proper*.

Supporters. Two lions *proper*.

Motto. "Firm."

STAMER (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1809 on sir William Stamer, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, *gules* and *azure*, a cross *ermine*, charged with a sword in the scabbard in pale *proper*, &c.

Crest. A stag's head erased, on the neck a mural crown *or*.

Motto. "Virtute et Valore."—Over the crest, "Jubilee."

STAMFORD, *Henry, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, after receiving the dignity of an earldom from his sovereign Charles I, was among the first to take up arms against him at the breaking out of the rebellion, but after having experienced a signal defeat from the royalist forces at Stratton, and suffered materially from the successes of the adverse party, he begged leave to retire to France, and died in 1673.

STAMFORD, *Thomas, Earl of*, was one of the most strenuous opposers of the Romish religion, and consequently of the government of king James II, for which he was imprisoned, but being admitted to bail, he was included in the general pardon in 1685. Being no less strenuous in support of the revolution, he was sworn of the Privy Council to king William in 1694, but dismissed from all his employments on the accession of queen Anne, and died in 1719.

Stamford and Warrington, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Grey [vide *Grey*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Grey, earl of Stamford and Warrington, baron Grey, of Groby, baron Bonville and Harrington.

Arms. Barry of six *argent* and *azure.*

Crest. On a wreath, an unicorn erect *ermine*, armed, crested, and hoofed *or*; having a full sun behind it *proper.*

Supporters. Two unicorns *ermine*, armed, crested, and hoofed *or.*

Motto. "A ma puissance."

Stanhope, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the principal commanders who vanquished John, earl of Lincoln, at the battle of Stoke, which was fought in behalf of the impostor, Lambert Simnel, in the reign of Henry VII. In 1497 he was one of the commanders against the lord Audley and the Cornish rebels at the battle of Blackheath, when he was knighted for his valour in the field, and died in 1511.

Stanhope, *Sir Michael*, second son of the preceding, was in the service of Henry VIII from his tender years, and afterwards in that of Edward VI; but being implicated in the ruin of the Protector Somerset, he was beheaded in 1551, on the same day with sir Thomas Arundell, on Tower-hill.

Stanhope, *Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield*, vide *Chesterfield*.

Stanhope, *Hon. Alexander*, only son of Philip, first earl of Chesterfield, by his second lady Anne, daughter of sir John Pakington, a Privy Counsellor, and favourite of queen Elizabeth; was nominated by king William on his accession his Envoy-Extraordinary to Charles II, king of Spain, and afterwards went in the same character to the States General, where he remained until the year 1706, when he was recalled at his own request, and died the year after.

Stanhope, *James, first Earl*, eldest son of the preceding, left the university at the age of 17 or 18 to accompany his father to Spain. In 1694 he went as a volunteer into Flanders, and gave signal proofs of his undaunted valour, particularly at the siege of Namur, where he was desperately wounded; in 1702 he went in the expedition under the duke of Ormond, and acquitted himself with no less gallantry at the taking of the fort of Rodendallo; and in 1708 he was declared Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Spain, when he reduced the celebrated port of Mahon in the island of Minorca. He was likewise employed on several diplomatic missions, both to Spain and to France; and, after taking a prominent part in the administration of public affairs in the reign of George I as successively one of the Principal Secretaries of State and First Lord of the Treasury, &c. he died in 1720.

Stanhope, *Charles, third Earl*, a strenuous partizan in favour of liberty, was born in 1753, educated principally at Geneva, and died in 1818. Agreeably to his lordship's views, he laid aside the distinctions of the peerage, and left all his disposable property away from his family, who did not fall in with his ideas. As a man of science he ranked high, being the author of many inventions, which were much esteemed, as a new printing-press, a monochord for tuning instruments, a vessel to sail against wind and tide, &c.

Stanhope (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity, and no small distinction in history, was first ennobled in the person of sir John Stanhope, third son of sir Michael Stanhope above-mentioned, who, for his services as a Privy Councillor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, was created in 1605 a baron by the title of lord Stanhope, baron of Harrington, which title became extinct at the death of his son Charles, the second lord Stanhope, in 1675. Philip Stanhope, grand-nephew of the first lord, was created in 1616 baron Stanhope, of Shelford, co. Nottingham, and in 1628 earl of Chesterfield, co. Derby. [Vide *Chesterfield*] James Stanhope, eldest son of Alexander above-mentioned, was created in 1717 baron Stanhope of Elvaston, co. Derby, and viscount Stanhope, of Mahon; and in 1718 earl of Stanhope; the arms of this branch of the family are as follow:

Arms and Crest. The same as the earl of Chesterfield; a crescent for difference.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a talbot *ermine*; on the sinister, a wolf *or*, ducally crowned *azure*, each charged on the shoulder with a crescent *azure*.

Motto. "A deo et rege."

Stanhope, *William*, the fourth and youngest son of John Stanhope, and grandson of John Stanhope, half-brother to the first earl of Chesterfield, was created in 1742 viscount Petersham and earl of Harrington. [Vide *Harrington*]

Stanhope, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Chesterfield.

Stanhope, another branch of the same family, descended from Philip the First, earl of Chesterfield, also enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet conferred in 1807 on sir Edwyn Francis Stanhope.

STANLEY, *Sir John de* (*Hist.*) a great soldier and statesman, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, overthrew a famous French champion in the presence of Edward III. He was afterwards employed by Richard II in Ireland, where, having reduced O'Neil, O'Connor, and other chieftains, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1379. In 1395 he signalized himself at Roxburgh Castle in Scotland; and, after being once more appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the accession of Henry V, he died in 1413.

Stanley, *Thomas, first Lord*, his grandson was constituted in the 9th year of king Henry VI, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he signalized himself by the firmness of his government, and was afterwards employed on several missions to Scotland.

Stanley, *Thomas, first Earl of Derby*, vide *Derby*.

Stanley, *George*, eldest surviving son of the first earl of Derby. [Vide *Strange*]

Stanley, *Sir Edward, Lord Monteagle*, fifth son of the earl of Derby. [Vide *Monteagle*]

Stanley, *James*, sixth son of the said earl of Derby, was, after different preferments, raised to the see of Ely in 1506, and died in 1515, after having been a great benefactor to Jesus College, Cambridge; also to Manchester College, of which he was warden; and to the episcopal palace at Somersham, in Huntingdonshire.

Stanley, *Sir William*, second son of Thomas, first lord Stanley, and brother to the foresaid earl of Derby, was appointed justice of the North on the accession of Richard III, and was afterwards very instrumental in procuring the crown for Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth; but being implicated in the conspiracy for setting Perkin Warbeck on the throne, he lost his head in 1494.

Stanley (*Her.*) the name of a family, who derived their descent from Adam de Audley, who came into England with William the Conqueror. His grandson Adam married Mabilla, daughter and heir of Henry de Stonley, or Stanley, lord of the manor of Stonley, or Stanley, co. Stafford. Thomas Stanley above-mentioned was the first that was ennobled, he having summons to Parliament in 1455 as lord Stanley. His eldest son Thomas was further advanced in 1485 to the dignity of an earl. Two branches of the same family also enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1660 on sir Thomas Stanley, descended from the third son of Thomas, the first lord Stanley; and in 1661 on sir William Stanley.

Stanley, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Derby.

Stanley, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a scholar and critic, of the family above-mentioned, but in an oblique line, was the descendant of Thomas Stanley, a natural son of Edward, earl of Derby. He was born in 1625, educated at Cambridge, and died in

1678, leaving, 1. 'History of Philosophy,' &c. 1655, and reprinted in 1687; and in 4to. 1743; also translated into Latin, and published at Leipsig in 1711. 2. An edition of 'Æschylus,' which is unrivalled in value. Dr. Butler has reprinted this edition in 2 vols. 4to. with additional notes.

STANLEY, *William*, an English divine, was born in 1647 at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1730, leaving 'The Devotions of the Church of Rome compared with those of the Church of England,' and 'The Faith and Practice of a Church-of-England-Man,' besides some sermons, &c.

STANYHURST, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an historian, poet, and divine, and a native of Dublin in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Harmonia, seu Catena Dialectica in Porphyrium,' fol. Lond. 1570. 2. 'De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis, Lib. IV,' fol. Lond. and Antv. 1584. 3. 'Descriptio Hiberniæ,' inserted in Holingshed's Chronicle. 4. 'The four first Books of Virgil's Æneis in English Hexameters,' 8vo. 1583, &c.

STAPLEDON, *Walter* (*Hist.*) a statesman, prelate, and public benefactor, so named from Stapledon, in the parish of Cookberry, the ancient residence of the family, was advanced to the see of Exeter in 1307, after which he was appointed a Privy Counsellor and Lord Treasurer to Edward II, and employed on several important embassies; but becoming an object of popular resentment on account of his fidelity to his sovereign, he was murdered by the populace, who seized and beheaded him, Oct. 15, 1326, near the north door of St. Paul's, together with his brother, sir Richard Stapledon, while in his capacity as guardian of the city of London during the king's absence, he was taking measures to preserve the loyalty of the metropolis. According to Godwin, his body was buried in a heap of sand at the back of his house without Temple-bar; but Walsingham informs us that it was thrown into the river. His murderers, or as many of them as could be found, expiated their offence on the gallows. His memory is held in veneration for his love of learning, which he testified by the foundation of Hart-Hall, Oxford, called after him Stapledon-Hall; but by Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter, another great benefactor, was named Exeter-Hall, which became a corporate body in 1565, through the interest and exertions of sir William Petre, after which it acquired the name of Exeter College. [Vide Plate XII]

STAPLETON, *Sir Robert*, a loyalist and poet, who, after serving Charles I as gentleman-usher to the prince of Wales, adhered to his royal master in his troubles, was knighted for his valour at the battle of Edge-hill, and died in 1669 in the service and esteem of Charles II, leaving, besides his dramatic pieces, 'The Step-Mother,' and 'The Royal Choice,' &c. translations of Musæus and Juvenal, 'The Loves of Hero and Leander,' from the Greek of Musæus, which was published in 8vo. London, 1647, and afterwards reduced into a dramatic poem; his 'Juvenal' was also published in the same year. In 1650 he translated Strada's 'History of the Belgic War,' fol.

STAPLETON (*Her.*) the family name of lord le Despenser, who derived this title from the Despensers by the marriage of Catherine, the grand-daughter of Thomas, lord le Despenser, last earl of Westmoreland, with sir Thomas Stapleton, whose ancestors held the degree of knight as early as Henry II.

STAPLETON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a controversialist on the side of the Romish church, was born in 1535 at Henfield, in Sussex, educated at Oxford, and died in 1598, leaving a number of works that were published collectively in 4 vols. fol. Paris. 1590.

STATIRA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Darius, who was married to Alexander, but was cruelly put to death by Roxana after the decease of the conqueror. *Justin.* l. 12; *Q. Curt.* l. 4; *Plut. in Alex.*

STATIRA, a sister of Darius, who died in the camp of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

STATIUS, *Publius Papinius* (*Biog.*) a Roman poet, who was descended from a good family of Naples, flourished in the reign of Domitian, and died about the 100th year of the Christian æra; the best editions of this writer are that of Barthius, 2 vols. 4to. Cygn. the Variorum, Lugd. Bat. 1671; and the Delphin, 2 vols. 4to. Paris. 1685.

STAVELEY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born at Cassington, in Leicestershire, educated at Cambridge, studied law at the Inner Temple, and died in 1683, leaving large collections for the history of Leicestershire, besides two small works, entitled 'The Romish Horse-leech,' 8vo. 1674, and 'A History of Churches in England,' 8vo. 1712.

STAUNFORD (*Hist.*) or *Stanford*, *Sir William*, a distinguished lawyer, was born in 1509 at Hadley, in Middlesex, studied at Oxford and Gray's Inn, and passing through the various gradations of the law, was promoted to the bench as a judge of the Common Pleas in 1554, and died in 1558, leaving, 1. 'Placita Coronæ,' in French, 4to. 1557, and often reprinted since. 2. 'Exposition of the King's Prerogative,' printed with the former.

STAUNTON, *Sir George Leonard, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a physician, and son of a gentleman of small fortune in Galway, a county of Ireland, resided for some time in India as secretary to lord Macartney, in which capacity he was sent as one of the commissioners to treat of peace with Tippoo Saib. He was afterwards appointed secretary to lord Macartney on his embassy to China, and had also the title of Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary bestowed on him in order to be able to supply the place of the ambassador in case of any accident befalling the latter. On his return he published an account of the embassy in 2 vols. 4to. and died in 1801, leaving a son, sir Thomas Staunton.

STAVORDALE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Ilchester.

STAWEL, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a steady and consistent loyalist, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself by his valour and conduct during the fatal struggle which his sovereign and loyal subjects were making for their rights, until the capture of Exeter by sir Thomas Fairfax, when, in violation of the terms of capitulation, he was exposed to perpetual plunder, imprisonment, and ill-treatment from the usurping powers. He however lived to see the restoration, and died in 1662, at the age of 60. His sons, Ralph and George, deserved no less of their sovereign, for whom they fought manfully.

STAWEL (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity, which was ennobled in the person of Ralph Stawel, son of the royalist above-mentioned, who was created in 1682 a peer of this realm by the style and title of lord Stawel, baron Stawel, of Somerton, co. Somerset, which became extinct at the death of Edward, fourth lord Stawel, but was revived in the person of his daughter Mary, who was married to the right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, and was created in 1760 baroness Stawel, of Somerton; but at the death of her son, Henry Stawel Bilson Legge, in 1820 the title became again extinct.

STAYNER, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, first distinguished himself in 1655 by the destruction of the Spanish flotilla in the bay of Santa Cruz, which he effected under the orders of admiral Blake; and, after contributing to the restoration, he continued to serve his sovereign, Charles II, in the capacity of admiral.

STEARNE (*Biog.*) vide *Sterne*.

STEBBING, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1763, distinguished himself greatly in the Bangorian controversy.

STEDMAN, *John Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a military officer, and native of Scotland, was born in 1745, and died in 1797,

after having been employed in the Dutch service against the revolted negroes of Surinam. He published an account of this expedition in 2 vols. 4to., and also a history of the American War.

STEELE, *Sir Richard* (*Biog.*) the first of the British essayists, was born in 1671 at Dublin, educated at Oxford, and died in 1729. He is known for the part which he took in 'The Tatler;' 'The Spectator;' 'The Guardian;' and 'The Englishman.' The first number of 'The Tatler,' which he began and carried on principally by himself, was published April 12, 1709, and the last Jan. 2, 1711. The first number of the 'Spectator,' which he wrote in concert with Addison, was published March 1, 1711; that of 'The Guardian,' March 12, 1713; besides which he wrote the comedies called 'The Tender Husband,' and 'The Lying Lover;' &c. and a religious book entitled 'The Christian Hero;' and several political tracts, which were collected and published in 12mo. 1715. The last paper of 'The Englishman,' and 'The Crisis,' forming part of these, occasioned his expulsion from the House of Commons on the score of their being seditious. [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

STEEN, *Jan* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Leyden in 1636, and died in 1689, or, according to Houbraken, in 1678, leaving several pieces, which have risen very materially in their value since his death, and fetch nearly as high a price as the works of the first masters.

STEEVENS, *George* (*Biog.*) a commentator on the works of Shakespeare, was born in 1736 at Stepney, studied for some time at Cambridge, and died in 1800. He commenced his editorial labours in 1766 by publishing 20 of Shakespeare's plays in 4 vols. 8vo. In 1770 he was employed with Dr. Johnson in the edition of all Shakespeare's plays in 10 vols. 8vo. 1773, which was first called Johnson's and Steevens' edition. In 1778 it was reprinted under the inspection of Mr. Steevens alone, and again in 1785. [Vide Plate XL]

STEFFANI, *Agostino* (*Biog.*) a musical composer, was born in 1655, according to the German authorities, at Leipzig, but Handel and the Italians make him a native of the Venetian state. He died in 1729, leaving a number of Operas, and also a little tract entitled 'Della Certezza de Principii della Musica.'

STELLA, *James* (*Biog.*) a painter of Flemish extraction, was born in 1596 at Lyons, and died in 1647, after having obtained considerable reputation in his art.

STENTOR (*Myth.*) Στέντωρ, a Greek at the Trojan war, who was remarkable for the loudness of his voice, which is said to have equalled that of 50 men. *Hom. Il.* l. 5.

STENWYCK (*Biog.*) or *Steenwyck, Henry*, a painter, surnamed the *Old*, was born at Steenwyck in 1550, and died in 1603. The genuine pieces of this master are said to be extremely scarce and highly prized.

STENWYCK, or *Steenwyck, Henry*, surnamed the *Young*, son of the preceding, and also a painter, was born about 1589, and died in London, but at what time is not known, after having found great encouragement in England. His widow followed the profession of perspective painting, both in the life-time of her husband and after his death, at Amsterdam, where she lived in affluence.

STEPHANAS (*Bibl.*) Στεφανᾶς, a Christian of Corinth, whose family St. Paul baptized. 1 *Cor.* i. 16; xvi. 15, &c.; *Chrysost. Homil.* 44.

STEPHANUS, *Byzantinus* (*Biog.*) a grammarian of the fifth and sixth centuries, and a native of Constantinople, whose Geographical Dictionary has descended to us in the form of an abridgement from the pen of Hermolaus the grammarian. The best edition of this work is that of Gronovius, 2 vols. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1694.

STEPHANUS, familiarly called in English *Stephens*, and in French *Etienne*, the name of a family of learned printers. Henry Stephens, the first of this family, was born in 1470, and died in 1520. He had three sons, Francis, Robert, and Charles, all printers, of whom Robert, who died in 1559, was the most known as the editor and printer of the Hebrew Bible in 4 vols. 4to., and 8 vols. 16mo.; the Latin Bible, fol. 1538-40; and the Greek New Testament, fol. 1530. His brother Charles, who died in 1564, was the author of 'Dictionarium Historico-Geographico-Poeticum,' 4to. 1566, and frequently reprinted since; also translated into English by Lloyd, and published at Oxford in 1670, and London in 1686. Henry, the eldest son of Robert, and the most distinguished of his family, was born in 1528, and died in an hospital at Lyons in 1598, in a state of derangement brought on by his distresses. His name is now become familiar by his Greek Thesaurus, which remains a stupendous monument of his industry and erudition; it was first published in 4 vols. fol., and has been lately reprinted, with considerable additions, at the press of Messrs. Valpy. He also wrote 'Ciceronianum Lexicon Græco-Latinum;' 'Dictionarium Medicum;' 'Admonitio de Abusu Linguæ Græcæ,' &c. There were two others of the same christian and surname, besides several others.

STEPHEN, *St.* (*Bibl.*) one of the seven deacons, and the first martyr, is supposed to have studied at the feet of Gamaliel. He was stoned to death by the Jews A. D. 33, and his death is memorable for the part which Saul, afterwards Paul, took in it. His memory has been particularly honoured in the Christian church. *Acts* vi.—viii.; *S. August. de Civ. Dei.* l. 22; *Epiphan. de Christ.* c. 4; *Baron. Annal.*

STEPHEN (*Hist.*) the name of several kings.

King of England.

STEPHEN *of Blois*, son of Henry, count of Blois, by Alice, daughter of William the conqueror, seized the English throne at the death of Henry to the injury of Matilda, the king's daughter, and the rightful heir, who, after a long struggle with various success, agreed in 1153 to leave Stephen in quiet possession of the kingdom, on condition that her son Henry should succeed at his death. Stephen died the following year, and Henry peacefully ascended the throne. [Vide Plate III]

Kings of Hungary.



STEPHEN, *St.*, was born in 979, succeeded his father Geisa in 997, and died in 1038, after a reign of 41 years, during which he introduced Christianity, and established the government of his country, both political and ecclesiastical, by a code of wholesome laws. His queen Gisela, sister of the emperor Henry II, co-operated with him for the good of his subjects. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

STEPHEN II, succeeded Coloman II in 1114, and died after a reign of 17 years and upwards, in which he maintained a war against the Russians, the Venetians, and the Poles, &c.

STEPHEN III, succeeded his father Geisa III in 1161, and died in 1173, after having defeated his two uncles, Ladislaus and Stephen, who wanted to usurp the throne.

STEPHEN IV, succeeded his father Bela IV in 1260, and died in 1272. *Otho. Fris.* l. 1; *Bonfin. de Reb. Hung.*; *Æn. Sylv. Hist.* &c.

Kings of Dalmatia and Servia.

STEPHEN I, son of Crescimir I, succeeded his father in 1080, and died after a short reign.

STEPHEN II, son of Crescimir III, was restored to the throne of his ancestors by the emperor of Constantinople, and was succeeded by his son Crescimir IV.

STEPHEN III, the last king of Dalmatia, succeeded Zuinimir, and was killed in battle in 1102.

King of Poland.

STEPHEN, of the family of Bathori, was elected in 1575, and died in 1586, when his nephew Sigismund succeeded him.

STEPHEN (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes.

STEPHEN I, *St.* succeeded Lucius, bishop of Rome, in 254, and died in 257, having suffered martyrdom according to some accounts. He was succeeded by S. Sixtus. *S. Cyprian.* ep. 66; *Baron. Annal.*

STEPHEN II, succeeded Zachariah in 752, and held the see only a few days, when he was succeeded by

STEPHEN III, who, by the assistance of Pepin, obtained from Aistulphus, king of Lombardy, the exarchate of Ravenna, and some other accessions to the papal dominions, and died in 757. Some writers have ascribed these events to the second pope of this name.

STEPHEN IV, or III, according to some, tore out the eyes of his rival, Constantine, who was deposed, and died in 772. He was succeeded by Adrian I.

STEPHEN V, or IV, a Roman by birth, was elected after Leo III, consecrated Louis the Debonnaire at Rheims immediately after, and died in 817, having Paschal I for a successor.

STEPHEN VI, succeeded Adrian VI in 885, and died in 891, having Formosus for a successor.

STEPHEN VII, or VI, was raised to the papal chair in 896, after the expulsion of Boniface the antipope, and was imprisoned and strangled by a faction in 900, when he was succeeded by Romanus I.

STEPHEN VIII, or VII, successor to Leo VI, died in 931, in the second year of his pontificate.

STEPHEN IX, or VIII, a German, succeeded Leo VII in 939, and died in 942, after having been attacked and his face disfigured by the Roman populace, who hated him. He was succeeded by Martin II.

STEPHEN X, or IX, brother of Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, was taken from the monastery of Mount Cassino to sit in the papal chair in 1057, and died the next year. *Platin. et Ciacon. in Vit.; Baronius, Possevin, &c.*

STEPHENS (*Biog.*) vide *Stephanus.*

STEPHENS, *Jeremy*, a divine, was born in 1592, and died in 1665, leaving 'Notæ in D. Cyprian. de Unitate Ecclesiæ,' 8vo. Lond. 1632; and 'Notæ in D. Cyprian. de Bono Patientiæ,' 8vo. 1633; 'Apology for the Ancient Right and Power of the Bishops to Sit and Vote in Parliaments,' 1660; 'B. Gregorii magni, Episcopi Romani, de Cura Pastorali,' &c.

STEPHENS, *John*, a military officer, who, after serving in the army of James II, had recourse to his pen for a subsistence, and died in 1726, leaving a 'Spanish and English Dictionary;' a translation of Mariana's 'History of Spain,' &c.

STEPHENS, *Robert*, an antiquary, who was educated at Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple, and died in 1732, published a collection of Bacon's Letters in 2 vols. fol.

STEPNEY, *George* (*Hist.*) a statesman and a poet, descended from a family of Pendigrast, in Pembrokeshire, was born in London in 1663, and died in 1707, after having been sent on embassies to different foreign courts; as, that of the elector of Brandenburg, of the emperor of Germany, of the electors of Metz, &c. His poetical pieces have gained him a place in the collection of English poets; besides which he wrote some political pieces in prose, one of which, namely, 'An Essay on the Present Interest of England,' &c. was reprinted in the collection of Tracts called 'Lord Somers' Collection.'

STEARNE, *John* (*Hist.*) or *Stearne*, an Irish physician, nephew of archbishop Usher, was born in 1622 in the county of Meath, driven from his fellowship in the college of Dublin by the usurping powers, restored at the restoration, and died in 1669, leaving 'Aphorismi de Felicitate,' Eblan. 1654; 'De Morte Dissertatio,' 1656, and 1659, &c.; besides 'De Obstinatione, Opus Posthumum, Pietatem Christiano-Stoicam Scholastico more suadens,' which was published by Mr. Dodwell in 1672.

STERNE, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, descended from a family of Suffolk, was born at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, in 1596, educated at Cambridge, suffered much for his loyalty during the usurpation, was appointed bishop of Carlisle at the restoration, translated to the archiepiscopal see of York at the death of Dr. Frewen, and died in 1683, leaving many liberal benefactions to Benet and Jesus Colleges, to the rebuilding of St. Paul's, and other public purposes. Among his works as an author he left some Latin verses, and 'Summæ Logicæ,' &c.; besides which he had a share in the Polyglot Bible.

STERNE, *John*, an Irish prelate, and son of John Sterne above-mentioned, became successively vicar of Trim, chancellor and dean of St. Patrick's, bishop of Dromore in 1713, and of Clogher in 1717, and died in 1745, leaving his whole fortune to public institutions. He had previously expended very large sums on his episcopal palace and on the college of Dublin.

STERNE, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) said to be great grandson of the preceding, was born in 1713 at Clonmel, in the south of Ireland, and died in 1768, leaving his well-known works of 'Tristram Shandy;' 'Sentimental Journey;' some volumes of 'Sermons,' and some Letters, published since his death. [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

STERNHOLD, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born, according to Hollingshed, at Southampton, studied some time at Oxford, and died in 1549, leaving 51 of the Psalms translated into English metre, to which were added the translations of the remainder by John Hopkins, his principal successor in this work. The complete version was printed in 1562.

STESICHORUS (*Biog.*) an ancient Greek poet, was born at Himera, a city of Sicily, and died in 556 A. C. at the age of 80, leaving a book of Lyrics, of which some few fragments are extant, inserted in the collection of Fulvius Ursinus, 8vo. Antv. 1568.

STETTIN (*Geog.*) a town in the Prussian states, capital of Pomerania, situated on the Oder, about 60 m. from the Baltic, 80 N. N. E. Berlin. Lon. 14° 45′ E., lat. 53° 25′ N. Stettin is a place of some antiquity, which was inhabited successively by the Vandals and Saxons, after which it was subject to the dukes of Pomerania, from whom it passed into the family of Brandenburgh. It was subsequently captured by the Swedes, in whose hands it remained for the most part until 1715, when it was finally ceded to Prussia, in whose possession it has remained ever since, except during the interval in which the French under Buonaparte prevailed in Germany.

STEVENS, *William* (*Biog.*) a learned citizen of London, and a hosier by trade, cousin to bishop Horne, was born in 1732 in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and died in 1807, after having employed as much leisure as the attention to his business afforded in the pursuits of learning, particularly in the study of theology. Among his works, which he published without a name, are 'An Essay on the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church,' which has been placed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge among their tracts; 'A Discourse on the English Constitution, extracted from a late eminent writer,' &c. He afterwards collected all his pieces into a volume, and published them under the title of 'Ουδενος εργα;' i. e. the Works of Nobody, of which he gave copies as presents to his friends.

STEVINUS, *Simon* (*Biog.*) or *Stevin*, a French mathematician of Bruges, who died in 1633, was the author of several works on mathematical subjects, which were translated into Latin by Snellius in two volumes folio. There are also two editions in folio, both printed at Leyden in 1608, and 1634, with the notes of Albert Girard.

STEWART, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) High Steward of Scotland, was, in 1255, one of the counsellors to Alexander III, and one of the regents of Scotland. He acted as principal commander under that monarch at the battle of Largs, in Cunningham, in 1263, when the Scotch obtained a signal victory over the Norwegians under Haco, and is said to have died in 1283, in the 69th year of his age.

STEWART, *James*, succeeded his father as High Steward of Scotland, and, on the unfortunate death of Alexander III, he was appointed one of the six regents of that kingdom under queen Margaret; and, after having supported the cause of Baliol against king Edward to the utmost of his power, he died in 1309, in the 66th year of his age.

STEWART, *Walter*, who was born in 1293, and succeeded his father as High Steward, had a considerable share in the victory of Bannockburn; and, on the capture of Berwick from the English in 1318, the charge of that fortress was committed to the High Steward, who defeated the attempts made against it by Edward II, and afterwards endeavoured, by forced marches, to surprize the latter, who with difficulty escaped to York. This Walter acted his part on all occasions with a noble spirit, and died in the 33d year of his age. He married Marjory, the daughter of king Robert, and was destined, had he lived, to be his successor to the throne.

STEWART, *Robert*, son of the preceding, afterwards ascended the throne of Scotland by the title of Robert II.

STEWART, *Robert, Duke of Albany*, vide *Albany*.

STEWART, *Sir Alan*, of Dreghorn, ancestor to the duke of Lennox and Richmond, accompanied Edward Bruce into Ireland in 1315, where he had a share in the military exploits of that expedition. He was afterwards killed, with his two brothers, sir James and sir John, at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333.

STEWART, *Sir John*, of Derneley, was sent into France in 1420 with John, earl of Buchan, and Archibald, earl of Wigton, at the head of 7000 well-chosen troops to the succour of Charles the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII, and performed good service there in conquering the English, but was slain in an engagement near Orleans in 1428.

STEWART, *Sir William*, brother of the preceding, was taken prisoner in 1400 at Fullhopelaw, in Northumberland, and is said to have been released after 13 years' captivity, when he accompanied his brother, sir John Stewart of Derneley, or Darnley, and fell with him near Orleans. He is supposed by some to be the same as sir William Stewart of Jedworth, the ancestor of the earl of Galloway.

STEWART, *Sir John, first Earl of Lennox*, vide *Lennox*.

STEWART, *Sir William*, of Teviot-dale, was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon in 1402 by Henry Percy, surnamed *Hotspur*, and was executed by his order for high treason, upon the allegation that he had been a subject to the king of England in his early youth. This sir William Stewart, who is styled by some sir William Stewart of Jedworth and Teviot-dale, is considered to be the ancestor of the earl of Galloway, but, in the opinion of others, sir William Stewart of Jedworth, the undoubted ancestor of the earl of Galloway, was the brother of sir John Stewart of Derneley, or *Darnley*, who fell near Orleans as above-mentioned. On this latter supposition the earl of Galloway is the male representative of the royal house of Stewart, which is said to have failed at the death of cardinal York.

STEWART, *William*, second son of sir Thomas Stewart, ancestor of the earl of Blantyre, was born at Glasgow about 1479, and, embracing the ecclesiastical profession, he was raised to the see of Aberdeen in 1532, after having been constituted High Treasurer of Scotland in 1530. He was sent in 1534 on an embassy to England, and died in 1545, after having been employed in several secret commissions.

STEWART, *Francis*, son of John Stewart, natural son of James V of Scotland, was in special favour with James VI, by whom he was left to govern the kingdom in 1589, when the king went to Denmark; but, being afterwards charged with malpractices, he broke out into open rebellion, and attempted to seize the person of the king, but, failing in this and some other attempts to raise a party, he found himself at length deserted by all his followers, and obliged to fly the realm. He escaped first to France, and afterwards to Spain and Italy, where he lived and died in obscurity.

STEWART, *Sir James*, of Bute, grandfather of the first earl of Bute, was a firm adherent to his sovereign, Charles I, in the time of the rebellion, for which he suffered grievously in his person and estate, and died in 1662.

STEWART, *Andrew*, commonly styled *Captain Andrew*, who was of the family of lord Castle-Stewart, went from Scotland to Ireland in 1627, and, after having distinguished himself for an inflexible loyalty, he was put to death by the rebels in 1650.

STEWART (*Her.*) or, as it is mostly written in history, *Stuart*, the name of an ancient and noble family in Scotland, which gave birth to a race of Scottish kings, and is supposed by Pinkerton to be so called from Alan, who, in the reign of David I, was Dapifer; i. e. *Steward of Scotland*. His descendant Robert, the seventh Lord High Steward, ascended the throne of Scotland by the title of Robert II. Other branches of the same family successively enjoyed the titles of duke of Albany, duke of Lennox, duke of Ross, and marquis of Ormond, earl of Angus, earl of Arran, earl of Athol, earl of Buchan, earl of Bothwell, earl of Orkney, lord Methuen, lord Ochiltree, lord Pitterween, and lord St. Colme, which are now extinct. Other titles are still enjoyed by different branches of the same family; namely, marquis of Bute, marquis of Londonderry, earl of Galloway, earl of Moray, earl of Castle-Stewart, and earl of Traquair. The marquis of Bute derives his title from sir James Stewart, of Bute, who was created a peer in 1703 by the titles of viscount Mountjoy, baron Mount-Stuart, &c., and John, the fourth earl, was created in 1796 marquis of Bute. The ancestor of this house was sir John Stewart, or *Stuart*, son of king Robert II. The marquis of Londonderry derives his title from Robert Stewart, who was created in 1789 baron Stewart, in 1795 viscount Castlereagh, in 1796 earl of Londonderry, and in 1816 marquis of Londonderry. This branch of the noble house of Stewart descends from sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, second son of sir William Stewart, of Garlies, ancestor to the earls of Galloway, who derive their title from Alexander Stewart, who was created lord Garlies in 1607, and earl of Galloway in 1623. This latter branch is descended from sir William Stewart, of Jedworth, above, whose precise relation to the royal line has been a matter of much dispute, as above-mentioned. On the part of the earl it is contended that the above sir William was second son of sir Alexander Stewart, of Derneley, or Darnley, who was grandfather of the first Stewart, earl of Lennox. The title of earl of Moray is derived from James Stewart, natural son of James V, and ancestor of this branch of the family, who was created by queen Mary, and as regent of the kingdom acted a distinguished part in his time. [Vide *Moray*] Francis, the eighth earl, was created in 1796 a British peer, by the title of baron Stuart, of Castle-Stuart. The title of earl of Castle-Stuart belongs to that branch of the Stewart family descended from Robert, duke of Albany, third legitimate son of Robert II of Scotland. Sir James Stewart, third son of Murdoc, second duke of Albany, was the father of Andrew, who was created lord Avandale. Andrew, the third lord, exchanged his barony of Avandale for that of Ochiltree; and Andrew, the fourth lord, after having sold his barony to his cousin, sir James Stewart, of Killeth, was created in 1619 baron of Castle-Stewart. Andrew Thomas, the sixth lord Castle-Stewart, was created in 1793 viscount Castle-Stewart, and in 1800 earl of Castle-Stewart. The title of earl of Traquair belongs to that branch of the

Stewart family descended from James Stewart, natural son of James, earl of Buchan, who obtained a charter of legitimation in 1488. His descendant John, in the fifth degree, was created in 1628 lord Stewart, of Traquair, and in 1633 baron Linton, and earl of Traquair.

STEWART, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Castle-Stewart.

STEWART, the name of some other branches, which enjoy the baronetcy, conferred in 1803 on the right hon. John Stewart, late Attorney-General in Ireland, who was descended from Captain Andrew Stewart above-mentioned; and in the second case on sir Henry Stouart, or *Stewart*, a lineal descendant from sir Robert Stewart, of Daldowie, sixth son of sir John Stewart, of Bonkhill, son to Alexander, sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland.

The arms, &c. of the first branch are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a lion rampant, within a double tressure counterflory *gules*, all within a bordure gobony *argent* and *azure*.

Crest. An unicorn's head couped *argent*, crined *or*, between two olive branches *proper*.

Motto. "Forward."

The arms of the second branch are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a fesse chequé *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *gules*, charged with three buckles of the field; on a sinister canton *gules*, a lion passant gardant *or*, pierced with a dart *proper* (by special grant from king Robert II), and in base a broken spear, surmounted of a helmet, both *proper*.

Crest. A dexter hand grasping a thistle *proper*, issuant from an earl's coronet.

Supporters. Two lions rampant gardant *proper*, armed and langued *gules*, collared of the last, each collar charged with three buckles *or*.

Mottoes. Above the Crest, "Juvant aspera forteis;" below the Shield, "Virtutis in bello præmium."

STEWART, *Sir James Denham* (*Biog.*) a political writer, was born in 1713 at Edinburgh, and died in 1780, leaving 'Inquiry into the Principles of Political Œconomy,' 2 vols. 4to. 1767, and republished with other pieces, in 6 vols. 8vo. 1805.

STEWART, *Matthew*, a mathematician, was born in 1717 at Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, and died in 1785, leaving among his works 'General Theorems,' 8vo. 1746; 'Propositiones more Veterum Demonstratæ,' &c.

STIFELIUS (*Biog.*) or *Stifels, Michael*, a mathematician, was born at Eslingen, in Germany, and died in 1567, at the age of 58, according to Vossius, but others say 80. His chief work is his 'Arithmetica integra,' 4to. Norimb. 1544.

STIGAND (*Hist.*) archbishop of Canterbury, was among the number of those who wished to make a stand against William the Conqueror, and accordingly set Edgar on the English throne after the battle of Hastings, but, finding further resistance unavailable, he, with the rest of the nobility, submitted to the conqueror, who for a time accepted his submission, but afterwards caused him to be degraded from his see on the ground of his being a usurper, stripped him of all his possessions, and suffered him to perish in prison.

STILICHO (*Hist.*) a general of the emperor Theodosius the Great, who, after having displayed much courage in the service of this prince, was detected in the reign of Honorius in a secret correspondence with the enemies of the Romans, for which he was beheaded A. D. 408, and his family were involved in his ruin. *Prosper. et Marcellin. in Chron.*; *Claudian. de Stil.*; *Zosim. Hist.* l. 5; *Oros.* l. 7.

STILL, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1543 at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, educated at Cambridge, raised to the see of Bath and Wells after the death of bishop Godwin, and died in 1607. An old play, entitled 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' is ascribed to him as the production of his youth.

STILLINGFLEET, *Edward* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, descended from the ancient family of the Stillingfleets, of Stillingfleet, about four miles from York, was born in 1635 at Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire, educated at Cambridge, raised, after various preferments to the see of Worcester in 1689, and died in 1699, leaving 'Origines Sacræ,' and 'Origines Britannicæ,' two of his principal works, which were all collected and published in 6 vols. fol. 1710. [Vide Plate XI]

STILLINGFLEET, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) grandson of the preceding, a poet and a naturalist, was born in 1702, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1771, leaving 'Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History,' &c. 1759 and 1762; besides some poems, and six volumes of MS. collections on a 'General History of Husbandry,' which he had not completed at his death.

STILPO (*Biog.*) a stoic philosopher of Megara, who was in great favour with Ptolemy Soter and Demetrius, of whom Cicero speaks in terms of commendation. *Cic. de Fat.* c. 5; *Senec. de Const.* &c.

STIRLING (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy the baronetcy, conferred in 1792 on sir James Stirling, and in 1800 on sir Walter Stirling, of Erskine, co. Lanark. This latter family derive their descent from Henry, the third son of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to king William the Lion, who in 1165 assumed the name of Stirling, because he was born at Stirling. The arms, &c. of the first family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a fess chequé *argent* and *azure*, surmounted by a bend engrailed *azure*, charged with three buckles *or*, between a lion rampant *gules*, and a Moor's head in profile *proper*, in chief, and a garb *azure*, in base.

Crest. A demi-Moor couped in profile, in the dexter hand an arrow in fesse, at his back a quiver of arrows all *proper*, over the crest in a scroll the word "Forward."

The arms, &c. of the second family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a bend engrailed *azure*, between two roses *gules*, seeded *or*, and barbed *vert*, three buckles of the fourth all within a bordure of the fifth.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet a dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand grasping a dagger all *proper*.

Supporters. On either side a hind semé of estoiles, and ducally gorged *or*.

Motto. "Gang forward."

STIRLING (*Geog.*) a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name, situated in a plain that is watered by the Firth, 35 m. N. W. Edinburgh, and 29 N. E. Glasgow. Lon. 3° 59′ W. lat. 56° 6′ N.

History of Stirling.

The name of Stirling, which is a place of considerable antiquity, is supposed to be a contraction of Striveling, that is, a place of strife or contention, owing to the frequent encounters which took place in its neighbourhood. One charter is still extant, granted by Alexander I, conferring additional privileges on the burghers and freemen; but it is supposed to have been incorporated long before. It became a royal residence in the 12th century, when it was one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom, and was one of the four delivered up to the English in 1174, for the ransom of William the Lion. It was several times taken and retaken in the reign of Edward I, was for a short time in the hands of the English in 1333, was captured by general Monk in 1651, and besieged by the insurgents in 1746. It was fitted up with great magnificence by James I, whose favourite residence it was when James II was born. The castle, which was once a place of great strength previous to the introduction of artillery, was enlarged and repaired in the reign of queen Anne, and is one of the Scottish forts, which by the articles of the Union are always to be kept in repair.

STOBÆUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Greek writer in the fifth century, as is generally supposed, whose collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers is in part extant, and was first published in Greek, 4to. Venet. 1536; they have since been republished by Canter, in folio, 1609, under the title of 'Sententiæ;' and by Heren, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1792, under that of 'Eclogæ.' Grotius also published an excellent edition of the 'Dicta Poetarum,' 4to. Paris. 1623.

STOCK, *Christian* (*Biog.*) an oriental scholar, was born in 1672 at Camburg, in Germany, and died in 1733, leaving among his works, 'Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ Vet. Test.;' 'Clavis Linguæ Sanct. Nov. Test.' &c.

STOCKDALE, *Percival* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1736 at Branxton, in Northumberland, and died in 1811, leaving 'The Life of Waller;' 'Lectures on the Poets;' 'Poems;' and his own 'Memoirs,' &c.

STOCKHOLM (*Geog.*) the capital of Sweden, situated at the junction of the lake Maelar, with an inlet of the Baltic, 320 m. N. E. Copenhagen, 420 W. St. Petersburgh, and 850 N. E. London. Lon. 18° 3′ E. lat. 59° 20′ N. This town, called in the Latin *Holmia*, is supposed to have been founded in the 13th century, and owes its present importance to the commercial advantages of its situation.

STOCKPORT (*Geog.*) a town of Cheshire, in England, situated on the river Mersey, 7 m. S. E. Manchester, and 176 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 12′ W. lat. 53° 25′ N. The castle of Stockport, which has long since been demolished, was held in 1173 by Geoffrey de Costentine against king Henry II, and on the breaking out of the rebellion the town was seized by the rebels, who in 1645 were compelled to surrender it to prince Rupert. In 1745 the bridge here was blown up, to cut off the retreat of the insurgents after their advance to Derby.

STOCKTON (*Geog.*) or *Stockton-upon-Tees*, a town of Durham, in England, situated on the north bank of the Tees, 21 m. S. E. Durham, and 244 N. London. Lon. 1° 16′ W. lat. 54° 30′ N. Stockton castle was once the residence of the bishops of Durham, who acted as governors of the town and neighbourhood. It was garrisoned in behalf of king Charles I; but falling into the hands of the rebels it was utterly destroyed. The only vestige remaining is a moat, that defended the castle on three sides.

STOEFLER (*Biog.*) or *Stofler, John*, a German mathematician, was born at Justingen, in Suabia, in 1452, and died in 1531, leaving 'Cosmographicæ aliquot Descriptiones,' 4to. 1537; 'Procli Sphæram Comment,' fol. 1541.

STOLBERG, *Frederick Leopold, Count von* (*Biog.*) a German writer in the last century, was the author of Travels in Italy, translated into English by Mr. Holcroft, besides translations of the Iliad, Æschylus, Ossian, &c.

STONE, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Scotland, who died in 1768, was the author of 'A new Mathematical Dictionary,' 8vo. 1726; 'Fluxions,' &c.

STONEHOUSE (*Her.*) a family of some antiquity, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1628 on sir William Stonehouse; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a fess *sable*, between three hawks volant *azure*, a leopard's face between two mullets *or*.

Crest. A talbot's head couped *argent*, collared *sable*, lined *or*, catching a dove volant *argent*.

STONEHOUSE, *Sir James* (*Biog.*) an English divine of the family above-mentioned, was educated at Winchester School, and St. John's College, Oxford, and died in 1795, leaving several religious tracts, as 'The Sick Man's Friend,' &c.

STOPFORD (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Courtown, whose ancestor, James Stopford, descended from Nicholas de Stokport, one of the eight barons co. Chester, was created in 1758 baron of Courtown, co. Wexford, and in 1762 viscount Stopford and earl of Courtown. James, the second earl, was raised to the English peerage in 1796, by the title of baron Saltersford, of Saltersford, co. Chester.

STOPFORD, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Courtown.

STORCH, *Philip, Baron von* (*Biog.*) a German antiquary, was born in 1691, and died in 1757, leaving 'Gemmæ Antiquæ,' &c. fol. 1724. His collection of medals, said to be the most extensive ever possessed by a private individual, was described by Winkelman, under the title of 'Description des Pierres Gravées,' &c.

STORER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a poet, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1604, was the author of a poem, entitled, 'The Life and Death of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1599; besides some pastoral airs and madrigals, published in the collection called 'England's Helicon.'

STORK, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, who died in 1708, excelled in the representation of sea-pieces and seaports.

STORMONT, *David, seventh Viscount* (*Hist.*) of the family of Murray, was employed, after the accession of George III, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Poland, and subsequently went in the same character to the Courts of Vienna and Versailles. He was also sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and appointed Lord Justice General of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland.

STORMONT, *Viscount* (*Her.*) vide *Murray*.

STOTHARD, *Alfred Charles* (*Biog.*) an artist and antiquary, was killed in 1821 by falling from a ladder, as he was copying a window in the church of Berre Ferrers. His Monumental Effigies of Great Britain procured him a high reputation.

STOURTON (*Her.*) the family name of lord Stourton, whose ancestor, Botolph Stourton, of Stourton, co. Wilts, was one of those, who, when William the Conqueror marched towards the west, broke down the sea walls of Severn, and made so formidable a stand as to obtain what they required. Sir John Stourton, his descendant, was created lord Stourton in 1448, in consideration of his faithful services to Henry VI, and his predecessor, by whom he was employed both in a civil and military capacity. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a bend *or*, between six fountains *proper*.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-grey friar, habited in russet, girt *or*, holding a scourge of three lashes, with knots *gules*.

Supporters. Two sea-dogs *proper*, scaled on their backs, and finned *or*.

Motto. "Loyal je serai durant ma vie."

STOW, *John* (*Biog.*) a well-known antiquary, was born about 1525 in London, and died in 1605, in a state of great poverty, in consequence of his giving up his business as a tailor, to follow antiquarian researches. His first work was his 'Summary of the Chronicles of England,' &c. which was reprinted in 1573, with large additions, in a thick octavo, in a black letter, and again in 1600, under the title of 'Flores Historiarum.' This work was followed by his well-known 'Survey of London,' first published in 4to. 1598; reprinted in 1603 and 1618; also in 4to. 1633; in folio, and for the fifth time in 2 vols. fol. 1720, under the care and management of John Strype. [Vide Plate XXII]

STOWELL, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Scott. [Vide *Scott*.]

STRABO (*Biog.*) a geographer and historian of Amasia, on the borders of Cappadocia, who flourished in the age of Augustus and Tiberius, and died about A. D. 25, is now well known by his 'Geography,' the only one of his numerous works which is extant. It was published with a Latin version by Xylander, and with notes by Casaubon, fol. Paris. 1620; and again at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. fol. 1707, which are the most esteemed editions. *Strab.* l. 2, 10, &c.; *Plut. in Pomp.*; *Suidas, Vossius, &c.*

STRACEY (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity in Essex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir Edward Stracey; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, on a cross engrailed, between four spread eagles *gules*, five cinquefoils *or*.

Crest. A lion rampant *erminois*, ducally crowned *gules*, supporting a cross pattée fitchy of the last.

STRACHEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Somersetshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Henry Strachey; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a cross engrailed *gules*, charged in each arm with a rose, and in the centre with a fleur-de-lis *or*, in each quarter an eagle displayed of the second.

Crest. A lion rampant *ermine*, ducally crowned *or*, supporting a cross pattée fitchy of the last.

STRADA (*Biog.*) or *Stradanus, John*, a Flemish painter, was born at Bruges in 1536, and died in 1604, leaving several works, which maintain an honourable place with those of Salviati, Volterra, and others.

Strada, *Famianus*, a Jesuit, and a scholar, was born in 1572 at Rome, and died in 1649, leaving his well-known 'Prolusiones Academicæ,' 8vo. Colon. 1617, and several times reprinted, particularly at Oxford in 1631; besides 'Historia de Bello Belgico,' 2 vols. fol. 1640-47; and some other works.

STRAFFORD, *Thomas, Earl of* (*Hist.*) the illustrious victim of party rancour, was born in 1593, in Chancery-lane, London, of an ancient family mentioned under *Heraldry*, and after having given vent to the effervescence of youth by occasional opposition to the measures of government, he was first made President of the Court of York, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards had the command of the forces sent against Scotland. Wherefore the House of Commons fearing his great influence, impeached him of high crimes and misdemeanours; but finding this method not so suitable to their purpose, they changed their course, and brought in a bill of attainder on a charge of high treason, which, by means of fraud and violence, was carried through the two houses, and by the same means unhappily obtained the assent of the king. Strafford was in consequence beheaded on Tower Hill in 1641, and his death prepared the way for that of his royal master, who repented of his assent to that measure to his last moments. [Vide Plate VII]

Strafford, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred in 1689 on sir Thomas Wentworth, the statesman above-mentioned, which at the death of his son William, the second earl, in 1695, became extinct; but was revived in 1711 in the person of his cousin Thomas, lord Raby, who was created viscount Wentworth, and earl of Strafford. These titles became again extinct in 1799, at the death of Frederick Thomas, the fourth earl.

STRAHAN, *William* (*Biog.*) a printer, and many years printer to his majesty, was born in 1715 at Edinburgh, and died in 1785, leaving a thousand pounds to the Stationers' Company for purposes of charity. He wrote a paper in the 'Mirror,' and some other pieces. Dr. William Strahan, a civilian, and the translator of Domat's 'Civil Law,' is supposed to have been of the same family.

STRALSUND (*Geog.*) a considerable town of Pomerania, situated on the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the main land, 90 miles N. N. W. Stettin. Lon. [illegible] E. lat. 54° 19′ N. Stralsund, called in Latin *Stralesundia*, or *Sundis*, was built in the 13th century, became a member of the Hanseatic league, and afterwards successively subject to Sweden and Prussia. Although it suffered much at different times from sieges, yet it always recovered, in consequence of its advantageous commercial situation.

STRANGE, *George, Lord* (*Hist.*) eldest son of Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby [vide *Derby* and *Stanley*], had summons to Parliament in the lifetime of his father, by the title of lord Strange, and after having taken an active part in public business during the reigns of Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII, he died in 1497, leaving a son Thomas, who inherited his grandfather's title.

Strange, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, was born in 1696 in London, and died in 1754, leaving 'Reports,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1755; again in 2 vols. 8vo. 1782; and, thirdly, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1795.

Strange, *Sir Robert*, an engraver, was born in 1721, in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, and died in 1792, after having attained to an eminence in his profession, which procured him the honour of knighthood.

STRANGFORD, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Smythe [vide *Smythe*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, a leopard's head erased *argent*, gorged with a plain collar and chain affixed *sable*.

Supporters. The dexter, a lion *or*, gutté de larmes; the sinister, a leopard *argent*, gorged and chained as the crest.

Motto. "Virtus incendit vires."

STRANGWAYS (*Her.*) the name assumed by that branch of the family of Fox which bear the title of earl of Ilchester.

STRASBURG (*Geog.*) a considerable town of Alsace, situated at the influx of the Brusche into the Ille, and only half a mile from the Rhine, 66 m. N. Basle, 75 E. Nancy, 290 E. Paris. Lon. 7° 44′ E. lat. 48° 34′ N. Strasburg, well known to the Romans by the name of *Argentoratum*, has been since distinguished for nothing but its readiness to embrace the principles of the reformation, having driven out the bishop and the chapter in 1559; but on its being ceded to Louis XIV by the peace of Ryswick, the Romish religion was again established. During the late revolutionary war Strasburg was frequently the scene of military operations.

STRATFORD, *John de* (*Hist.*) archbishop of Canterbury, and regent in the reign of Edward III, distinguished himself by his undutiful behaviour towards his sovereign; and when, in consequence of the displeasure of the latter he was not summoned to Parliament, he appeared before the gates arrayed in his pontifical robes, holding the crozier in his hand, and accompanied by a train of priests and prelates, and required admittance as the first and highest peer in the realm; with which requisition the king, after refusing him admittance for two days, thought proper to comply.

Stratford, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1633 at Hemel-Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, educated at Oxford, raised after various preferments to the see of Chester in 1689, and died in 1707, leaving among his works, as an author, 1. 'Discourse concerning the Necessity of Reformation,' &c. 4to. Part I, London, 1685, which was followed by a second part. 2. 'Discourse on the Pope's Supremacy,' in answer to Dr. Godden, 4to. 1688. 3. 'The People's Right to read the Scriptures asserted,' 4to. 1688. 4. 'The Lay-Christian's Obligation to read the Scriptures,' 4to. 1688, 1689, &c.

Stratford (*Her.*) a family who trace their descent beyond the Conquest, and enjoy the peerage, conferred on John Stratford, who in 1763 was created baron of Ballinglass, in 1776 viscount Aldborough, in 1777 viscount Amiens, and earl of Aldborough.

Stratford (*Geog.*) or *Stratford-upon-Avon*, a large town of Warwickshire, situated on the banks of the Avon, 8 miles S. W. Warwick, and 94 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 41′ W. lat. 52° 12′ N.

History of Stratford.

Although this town dates its origin three centuries at least before the Norman conquest, yet it is chiefly celebrated as the birth-place of Shakspeare, who also spent the close of his life here, in a house which he purchased and called New-Place. This was originally built by sir Hugh Clopton, in the time of Henry VII; but on coming into the possession of the Rev. Francis Gastell in 1753, the building was by him razed to the ground. Stratford was, during the rebellion, the scene of some sharp skirmishes between the contending parties in their attempts to keep possession of the town; but the royalists having gained the mastery, queen Henrietta resided there until she went to meet the king at Edge-hill.

STRATHALLAN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles to which James Andrew John Laurence Charles Drummond was restored in 1824, which had been forfeited in 1745, in consequence of the part which William, the fourth viscount, took in favour of the Stewart family.

STRATHAVEN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Aboyne.

STRATNAVER, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Sutherland.

STRATO (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Lampsacus, the disciple and successor of Theophrastus in the charge of the Peripatetic School, was appointed preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wrote several treatises, which are all lost. *Cic. Acad.* l. 1, &c.; *Diog.* l. 5; *Senec. apud Aug. de Civ. Dei.* l. 6.

STRATONIS *Turris* (*Geog.*) a city of Judæa, afterwards called *Cæsarea* by Herod, in honour of Augustus.

STRATTON (*Geog.*) a town of Cornwall, 46 m. W. Exeter, and 223 W. S. W. London, where a battle was fought in 1643, between the royalists under George, lord Lansdown, and the rebel forces under the earl of Stamford, in which the latter were completely routed.

STRAUCHIUS, *Ægidius* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine and mathematician, of Wirtemberg, who died in 1682, left, among other works, 'Breviarium Chronologicum,' of which the edition of 1745 is supposed to be the last.

STREATER, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English painter, was born in 1624, and died in 1680, leaving several specimens of his skill in the Theatre at Oxford, the Chapel at All Souls' College, &c.

STRICKLAND (*Her.*) or *Stryckland*, a family of considerable antiquity in Westmoreland, where they held the rank of knights for many centuries. William Strickland was one of those who in the reigns of Henry VII and VIII were actuated by the spirit of discovery. Sir William Strickland was created a baronet in 1641. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a chevron *or*, between three crosses patee *argent*; on a canton *ermine*, a buck's head erased and attired *sable*.

Crest. A turkey cock in his pride *proper*.

Motto. "A la volonté de Dieu."

STRIGELIUS, *Victorinus* (*Biog.*) a Protestant, was born in 1524 at Kaufbier, in Germany, and died in 1569, leaving 'Epitome Doctrinæ de Primo Motu,' 'Scholæ Historicæ,' &c.

STRIVALI (*Geog.*) the ancient *Strophades*, a small cluster of islands on the west coast of the Morea, 26 m. S. Zante.

STROMBOLO (*Geog.*) or *Stromboli*, the ancient *Strongyle*, the most northerly of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 16 m. N. N. E. Lipari, 34 N. Melazza. Lon. 15° 55′ E. lat. 38° 58′ N. [Vide *Strongyle*]

STRONGE (*Her.*) a family in Ireland, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1803 on the Rev. sir James Stronge.

STRONGYLE (*Geog.*) Στρογγύλη, now *Strombolo*, one of the islands called Æolidæ, in the Tyrrhene sea, near the coast of Sicily, remarkable for its volcano, which still continues to throw up flames at intervals from a crater on the side of the mountain. *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 10.

STROPHADES (*Geog.*) Στροφάδες, now *Strivali*, two islands in the Ionian sea, on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, famed by the poets as the residence of the harpies. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 8; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13; *Flacc.* l. 4, &c.

STROZZA (*Biog.*) *Titus* and *Hercules*, two poets of Ferrara, father and son, who both wrote in Latin. Titus died about 1502, at the age of 80, and Hercules, his son, was killed by a rival in 1508. Their poems were printed together in 8vo. Venet. 1513.

STROZZI, *Cyriac* (*Biog*) a scholar, was born at Florence in 1504, and died in 1565, after having acquired such a familiarity with the style of Aristotle as to have added two books, namely, a ninth and tenth, to the eight books of Aristotle's Politics, written in Greek and Latin with remarkable purity.

STRUTT, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an artist and antiquary, was born in 1749 at Springfield, in Essex, and died in 1802, leaving, among his works as an author, 'The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England,' 4to. 1773; 'Hor Sa Angel-Cynnan, or complete Views of the Manners, &c. of the Inhabitants of England,' &c. Vol. I. in 1774, Vol. II. in 1775, both reprinted in 1795; 'Chronicle of England,' 1777-8; 'Dictionary of Engravers,' 1786; 'A complete View of the Dresses, &c. of the People of England,' &c. 4to. Vol. I. 1796, Vol. II. 1799; 'Ehz Lamenb Angel Treos, or the Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,' 1801; besides some MS. consisting of poems, &c.

STRUVIUS, *Burchard Gotthelf* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Weimar in 1671, and died in 1738, leaving, 1. 'Bibliotheca Numismatum antiquorum,' 12mo. Jen. 1693. 2. 'Antiquitatum Romanorum Syntagma,' 4to. Jen. 1701. 3. 'Tractatus Juridicus de Balneis,' &c. 4. 'Bibliotheca Philosophica,' 8vo. 1704, and again in 1728. 5. 'Bibliotheca Historica,' 8vo. 1705, and frequently reprinted, but the latest edition has been enlarged to 22 volumes. 6. 'Bibliotheca Librorum rariorum,' 4to. 1719, &c.

STRYMON (*Geog.*) a river separating Thrace from Macedonia, and falling into a part of the Ægean Sea called the *Sinus Strymonicus*. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 2, &c.

STRYPE, *John* (*Biog.*) the editor of Stowe, was born of German parents in London about 1643, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1737, leaving, besides the enlarged edition of Stowe's 'Survey,' also Lives of Cranmer, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir John Cheke, Archbishop Grindal, and others, published separately.

STUART (*Hist.*) vide *Stewart*.

STUART, *Arabella*, commonly called *Lady Arabella*, was the daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the youngest brother of Darnley, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots, by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Charles Cavendish, knt. From her affinity to the royal family, and her consequent claim to the throne of England, many matches were projected for her, but she frustrated all schemes by a private marriage with Mr. William Seymour, son to the lord Beauchamp, a lover of her own choice; in consequence of which they were both confined: they contrived, however, to escape from their confinement, and Mr. Seymour succeeded in getting over to Flanders · but lady Arabella being overtaken was brought back to her prison, where she languished until 1615, when death put an end to her sufferings, which are said to have brought on derangement. [Vide Plate VI] Three letters of hers, transcribed by Mr. Ballard from a MS. volume in Mr. Ashmole's study, prove her to have been a woman of good understanding.

STUART, a remote branch of the same family, enjoys the dig-

nity and title of a baronet conferred in 1660 on sir Nicholas Stuart.

STUART (*Her.*) vide *Stewart*.

STUART, *James* (*Biog.*) an architect and scholar, was born in London in 1713, and died in 1788, leaving 'The Antiquities of Athens measured and delineated,' &c. fol. 1762, which procured for him the appellation of *Athenian Stuart*, having travelled for the most part, on foot to Athens in order to examine its ruins. The second and third volumes of his work were published after his death.

STUART, *Gilbert*, an historian, was born at Edinburgh in 1742, and died in 1786, leaving 'The History of the Establishment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland,' 4to. London, 1780; 'The History of Scotland,' &c. 2 vols. 1782, &c.

STUBBE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1631 at Partney, near Spilsbye, in Lincolnshire, educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, became second keeper of the Bodleian in the time of the usurpation, was removed from it two years after on account of his writings, and was drowned in 1676, after a life of war and conflict with all parties. He wrote 'Epistolary Discourse concerning Phlebotomy;' 'A Vindication of his Patron, Sir Henry Vane;' 'An Essay on the good old Cause;' besides which he attacked in his writings Dr. Wallis and the members of the Royal Society, as also the Society itself, which gave rise to Dr. Sprat's History of the Royal Society.

STUBBS, *John* (*Hist.*) or *Stubbe*, a lawyer and seditious writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who, for his book entitled 'The Discovery of the Gaping Gulph, wherein England is likely to be swallowed up,' &c. was sentenced to lose his right-hand, which was cut off in 1579.

STUBBS, *George* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and painter, was born in 1724 at Liverpool, and died in 1806, leaving, among his works as an author, 'The Anatomy of the Horse,' &c.

STUCKIUS, *John William* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Zurich, who died in 1607, was the author of 'Antiquitates Convivales,' fol. Tigur. 1595, and Francof. 1613; besides other works, which were all published under the title of 'Opera omnia,' &c. 2 tom. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1695.

STUKELY, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician and antiquary, descended from an ancient family of Holbech, in Lincolnshire, was born in 1687, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1765, leaving 'Itinerarium Curiosum,' &c. fol. Lond. 1724, and republished in 1776; 'Palæographia Sacra,' &c. 1736; 'Palæographia Britannica;' 'An Account of Stonehenge;' 'History of Carausius,' 2 vols. 4to. 1757-7, &c.

STURMIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Sleida, near Cologne, in 1507, and died in 1589, leaving 'De Literarum Ludis recte aperiendis Liber,' 4to. 1538, twice reprinted, and inserted in Crenius' Collection 'Variorum Auctorum consilia.' He also published an edition of Ciceronis Opera omnia, 9 vols. 8vo. Argentorat.; Aristotelis Rheticorum Libri tres, &c.

STURMIUS, *John Christopher*, a German mathematician, was born at Hippolstein in 1635, and died in 1703, leaving, besides a German translation of Archimedes, 'Collegium experimentale Curiosum,' 4to. Norimb. 1676 and 1701; 'Scientia Cosmica,' &c.; 'Mathesis enucleata,' &c.

STURMIUS, *Leonard Christopher*, son of the preceding, was born in 1669 at Altorff, and died in 1719, leaving an edition of the works of Goldmann on Civil Architecture, in 16 vols. fol. August. 1718-21; 'Sciographia Templi Hierosolymitani,' &c.

STURT, *John* (*Biog.*) an engraver, was born in London in 1658, and died in 1730, leaving, among his best works, the 'Book of Common Prayer,' engraved on silver plates.

STYLE (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Suffolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a fess *or*, fretted of the field, between three fleurs-de-lis, and within a border of the second.

Crest. A wolf's head couped *proper*; the lower part of the neck fretted as in the arms.

STYLE, *William* (*Biog.*) a law writer, was born in 1603, and is supposed to have died about 1679, leaving 'Reports,' fol. 1658; 'The Practical Register, or accomplished Attorney,' 8vo.; 'The Common Law epitomized,' &c.

STYLES (*Her.*) a family long seated in Wiltshire, which enjoys the dignity of a baronet conferred in 1714 on sir Francis Styles; their arms are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a fess engrailed *sable*, in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the second.

SUAREZ, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Grenada in 1548, and died in 1617, leaving a book against 'The Errors of the English Sect,' and 'Tractatus de Legibus,' fol. Lond. 1679; besides other works on theology, of which father Noel, a French Jesuit, made an abridgment, published at Geneva in folio, 1732.

SUCCOTH (*Bibl.*) סכות, a city beyond Jordan, between the brook Jabok, and that river where Jacob pitched his tents. Joshua assigned it to the tribe of Gad. *Gen.* xxxiii.; *Josh.* xiii. 27; *Judg.* viii. 5; *Kings* vii.

SUCCOTH, the first encampment of the Israelites after they left Egypt. *Exod.* xii. 37.

SUCKLING, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a courtier and a poet, testified his attachment to the royal cause by raising a troop of horse for the service of the king in the time of the rebellion; but having met with some defeats, and no small share of ridicule from the rebel faction, he withdrew to go to France, and died on the way in 1641. His works have been often reprinted in 8vo. 1646, 1659, 1679, and very correctly in 1719 by Tonson, from which last edition they have been published in the 'British Poets.'

SUCRO (*Geog.*) now *Xucar*, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis celebrated for a battle fought there between Sertorius and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory.

SUDELEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred in 1574 on sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England, which became forfeited at his death in 1549.

SUDLEY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Arran.

SUEUR, *Eustache le* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Paris in 1617, and died in 1655, after having attained a reputation far superior to that of his master, Simon Vonet, and any other French painter in his time. His Life of St. Bruno, in 20 pieces, originally painted for the Chartreux, are looked upon as the best specimens of his skill.

SUEUR, *Thomas le*, a mathematician and ecclesiastic, was born in 1703 at Rethel, in Champagne, and died in 1770, leaving 'Institutiones Philosophicæ,' 5 vols.; besides a Commentary on Newton's Principia, and other works.

SUETONIUS, *C. Paulinus* (*Hist.*) the first Roman general who crossed Mount Atlas with an army, of which expedition he wrote an account. He presided over Britain for 20 years, during which time he conquered Boadicea; and, after forsaking the interest of Otho, he attached himself to that of Vitellius.

SUETONIUS, *C. Tranquillus*, the son of a Roman knight of the same name, and an historian, was in favour with Adrian, and became his secretary, but was afterwards banished from court for his want of respect to the empress Sabina. In his retirement, he wrote a number of books, of which nothing remains, except his Lives of the twelve Cæsars, and some fragments of his Catalogue of illustrious Grammarians.

SUFFIELD, *Lord* the title enjoyed by the family of Harbord [vide *Harbord*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, *azure* and *gules*, an imperial crown *or*, between four lions rampant in saltire *argent*.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, lined *ermine*, a lion couchant *argent*.

Supporters. On the dexter, a lion ducally collared with a chain; on the sinister, a leopard gardant ducally collared also and chained.

Motto. "Æquanimiter."

SUFFOLK, *Michael, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of De la Pole mentioned under *Heraldry*, was much in favour with Richard II, by whom he was made Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, and died in 12 Richard II.

SUFFOLK, *William, Duke of*, second son of the preceding, succeeded, at the death of the earl of Salisbury, in the command at the siege of Orleans, which he was compelled to raise by the Maid of Oleans; and, being afterwards besieged at Jergeau, and taken prisoner, he negociated a truce with Charles VII of France, and afterwards concluded a treaty of marriage between Margaret of Anjou and Henry VI; but these measures brought upon him such odium that he was impeached by the Commons, banished by the king, and beheaded by his enemies on the side of the vessel which was carrying him into France in 1450.

SUFFOLK, *John, Duke of*, son of the preceding, married Elizabeth, sister to king Edward IV, and died in 1491.

SUFFOLK, *Edmund, Earl of*, second son of the preceding, served Henry VII in the wars which he carried on in France; but was afterwards obliged to fly from England t escape the displeasure of his royal master. He was, however, afterwards induced to return with a hope of pardon, when he was committed to the Tower, and after lying there for some time, he was beheaded in 1513 by order of Henry VIII, previous to his departure for France lest, during his absence, this nobleman, well-known for his intriguing temper, should raise a disturbance in the kingdom.

SUFFOLK, *Charles, Duke of*, the favourite and companion of Henry VIII, of the family of Brandon, in his youth secretly married Mary, queen Dowager of France, and sister to the king, notwithstanding which he was soon after re-instated in the favour of his royal master, and employed by him in his expedition into France, and on other occasions, until his death in 1546, which happened to the sincere regret of the latter.

SUFFOLK, *Henry, Duke of*, father of lady Jane Grey, entered early into the duke of Northumberland's scheme of placing the crown on the head of his daughter, and caused her to be proclaimed queen immediately on the death of Edward. Her pretensions, however, not being supported by the people, he acknowledged Mary, and was set at liberty after a short confinement; but being implicated in a fresh attempt to disturb the government, he was tried, condemned, and executed in 1554, soon after lady Jane and lord Guilford Dudley.

SUFFOLK, *Thomas, first Earl of*, of the Howard family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was knighted for his good services at the memorable engagement with the Spanish armada; and, after having signalized himself on several occasions at sea during the reign of Elizabeth, he was sworn of the Privy Council by king James I, acted as Lord Chamberlain in the discovery of the gunpowder plot, was constituted Lord High Treasurer of England in 1614, deprived of this latter office in 1618 on a charge of embezzlement, for which he and his countess were fined 38,000*l.* by the star-chamber, and died in 1626, after a remission of the greater part of his fine. His second wife, the lady so famous for her rapacity, was the daughter of sir Henry Knevit, of Charlton, in Wiltshire, knight, widow of Richard, eldest son of lord Rich. She is said to have abused the influence she had over her husband, by availing herself of his exalted situation to indulge her avarice, and taking bribes from all quarters. Her second daughter, Frances, and ninth child, was the infamous lady Essex.

SUFFOLK, *Duke and Earl of* (*Her.*) titles which have been conferred successively on the families of De la Pole, Brandon, Grey, and Howard. Michael De la Pole was created earl of Suffolk, 9 Rich. II; his second son William was advanced to the dignity of duke of Suffolk; both which titles became extinct at the death of Edmund de la Pole in 1513, but revived the same year in the person of Charles Brandon above-mentioned, and again in the person of Henry Grey, third marquis of Dorset, who married Frances, daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, queen dowager of France. The earldom of Suffolk was afterwards given in 1603 to sir Thomas Howard above-mentioned, and is still enjoyed by that family [vide *Howard*] with other titles, which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Howard, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, viscount Andover, and baron Howard, of Charlton.

Arms. The same as the duke of Norfolk, with a crest for difference.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant gardant, his tail extended *or*, gorged with a ducal coronet *argent*.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a lion gardant *or*, ducally gorged *argent*; on the sinister, a lion *argent*.

Motto. "Nous maintiendrons."

SUFFOLK (*Geog.*) a maritime county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the S. by Essex, W. by Cambridgeshire, N. by Norfolk, and E. by the German Ocean, being about 50 miles long, and 30 broad.

Principal Towns. Bury, Ipswich, Sudbury, Orford, Woodbridge, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Orwel, Ouse, Stour, Waveny, &c.

History. Suffolk was inhabited by the *Iceni*, at the Roman invasion, after which it became a part of the province Flavia Cæsariensis, and during the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of East Anglia.

SUGER, *Abbé* (*Hist.*) a minister under Louis VI, died in 1152, after having acquired so high a reputation for worth and talent, that it was thought sufficient to write on his tomb, "Cy git l'Abbé Suger." His Life, which was written by Garvaise, a Dominican, was published in 3 vols. 12mo. and his works have been inserted in Du Chesnè's Collection.

SUICERUS, *John Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Zurich in 1619, and died in 1684, leaving 'Lexicon sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum,' 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1728.

SUIDAS (*Biog.*) the author of a well-known Greek Lexicon, of whose personal history no particulars whatever are known. His Lexicon was first published at Milan, in Greek, in 1499, but the best edition is that of Kuster, Gr. and Lat. 3 vols. fol. Cantab. 1705; to this should be added Toup's 'Emendationes in Suidam.'

SUINTILA (*Hist.*) a king of the Visigoths, in Spain, succeeded Sisebut in 621, and was expelled the throne by Sisenandus, after a reign of ten years.

SUIRDALE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Donoughmore.

SULLA (*Hist.*) vide *Sylla*.

SULLIVAN (*Her.*) or *O'Sullivan*, a family of Thames Ditton, formerly possessed of large territory in the county of Cork, now enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir Richard Joseph Sullivan; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. — — —

Crest. On a ducal coronet *or*, a robin, in the beak a sprig of laurel *proper*.

Motto. "Lamh foisdineach an vachtar," i. e. What we gain by conquest we secure by clemency.

SULLY, *Maximilian de Bethune, Duke of* (*Hist.*) a statesman in the reign of Henry IV, was born in 1559 at Rosni, early

engaged on the side of the Protestants, and after having had a narrow escape of sharing in the fate of those who fell at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he attended Henry in his flight from France, and continued to serve him either as a statesman or a soldier, as the occasion required, until the death of his royal master, when he retired from public life, and died in 1641. [Vide Plate VIII] The 'Memoirs of Sully,' have always been esteemed the most authentic and interesting books of French history, the best edition in French is that of Paris, in 3 vols. 4to. and also in 8 vols. 12mo.; the English translation by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, has been published both in 4to. and 8vo.

SULMO (*Geog.*) now *Sulmona*, an ancient town of the Peligni, about 90 miles distant from Rome, where Ovid was born. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Ovid. passim.*; *Flor.* l. 3, &c.

SULMONA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Sulmo*, [vide *Sulmo*] a town of Abruzzo Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, and the see of a bishop, 2[illegible] miles S. Civita de Chieti, and 72 N. Naples. Lon. 13° 59′ E. lat. 42° 3′ N. This town was greatly injured by an earthquake in 1709.

SULPITIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) an illustrious family of Rome, which settled there in the time of Romulus, and was divided into several branches, as the Galbæ, Paterculi, Rufi, Quirini, Galli, &c.

SULPITIA, a daughter of Paterculus, and wife of Fulvius Flaccus, so famous for her chastity, that she consecrated a temple to Venus Verticordia, a goddess, who was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman women to virtue. *Plin.* l. 7.

SULPITIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) coins or medals of this family are extant, bearing the surnames of Paterculus, Rufus, Quirinus, and some others, but particularly of the emperor Galba, who belonged to this family.

SULPITIA (*Biog.*) a poetess in the age of Domitian, who wrote a satire against the emperor, on his banishing philosophers from Rome, which consists of 70 verses, and is still extant. This satire was published at Strasburg, with other poems, by G. Merula, in 4to. 1509, but is usually inserted at the end of the satires of Juvenal. She is mentioned in terms of commendation by Martial and Sidonius Apollinaris.

SULPITIUS PÆTICUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a consul with C. Licinius Stolo, U. C. 390, A. C. 364, during whose consulship the ceremony of driving a nail into the wall of the temple of Jupiter by the dictator, was introduced. *Liv.* l. 7; *Val. Max.* l. 2.

SULPITIUS SAVERRIO, *P.* a consul, was sent with his colleague Decius Mus, against Pyrrhus, who defeated them, U. C. 475, A. C. 279, Decius fell in the engagement. *Cic. de Fin.*

SULPITIUS, *Gallus*, a consul with Marcellus, was the first among the Romans who understood the nature of eclipses, by which he was enabled to foretel the time of one happening to his soldiers, whose fears were thus converted into admiration of his sagacity. *Plin.* l. 2, c. 12; *Val. Max.* 8.

SULPITIUS, *Severus* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical writer in the fifth century, who lived till about 420, was the author of 'Historia Sacra,' and some other things, which were printed by Le Clerc, with notes, 8vo. Lips. 1709; and by Jerome de Prato, in 2 vols. 4to. Venet. 1741-54.

SULZER, *John George* (*Biog.*) a Swiss writer, was born at Winterthour, in the canton of Zurich, in 1720, and died in 1779, leaving, among other things, 'Allgemeine Theorie der Schönen Künste,' &c.

SUMOROKOF, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a Russian poet, was born of a noble family at Moscow in 1727, and died in 1777, leaving some tragedies, idyls, fables, and other poems, besides a Chronology of Moscow; A History of the First Insurrection of the Strelitzes in 1682, and an Account of Stenko Razin's Rebellion, &c.

SUNDERLAND, *Henry, third Lord Spencer, and first Earl of* (*Hist.*) was born in 1620, served as a volunteer in the royal army at the breaking out of the rebellion, and was killed at the battle of Newburgh in 1643. He married lady Dorothy Sidney, daughter of the earl of Leicester, to whom some letters, written from the royal camp, are extant.

SUNDERLAND, *Robert, second Earl of*, and son of the preceding, was early distinguished by his majesty king Charles II, by whom he was sent in 1671, as Ambassador Extraordinary into Spain, after which he resided for some time at Paris in the same character, at the French court. In 1673 he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for concluding a general peace, and continued to act as a diplomatist during the negotiations of that period, and afterwards took a leading part in the affairs of state until a few years before his death, which happened in 1702.

SUNDERLAND, *Charles, third Earl of*, was sent in 1705 as Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Imperial Court, was appointed in 1706 one of the English Commissioners for treating about an union with Scotland; in 1708 he was chosen of the Privy Council to queen Anne, but was dismissed from office two years after. On the accession of king George I, he filled different posts until 1721, when he resigned them all, and died in 1722. This earl had three wives, the first of whom was lady Arabella, youngest daughter and co-heir of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle; and the second, lady Anne, second daughter of the duke of Marlborough.

SUNDERLAND, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1627 on Emanuel lord Scrope, of Bolton, which became extinct at his death in 1640. The title was afterwards revived in the family of Spencer, [vide *Spencer*] and is now one of the titles of the duke of Marlborough.



SUPERA, *Cornelia Gnea* (*Numis.*) an empress, of whom little is known, except by medals bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions, G. CORNEI. SUPERA AUG.; on the reverse, CONCORDIA AET. SC.—JUNO REGINA, &c. She is supposed to have been the wife of Trebonianus.

SURENHUSIUS, *William* (*Biog.*) professor of Greek and Hebrew at Amsterdam, who died about 1720, is principally known by his version of the Mischna of the Jews, with a Latin version and notes, which he began to publish in 1698, and completed in 1703, in 3 vols. fol.

SURITA (*Biog.*) or *Zurita, Jerome*, a Spanish historian, was born in 1512, of an ancient family at Saragossa, and died in 1580, leaving 'Annales de la Corona del Reyno de Aragon,' 7 vols. fol. Saragossa, 1562; 'Indices Rerum ab Aragoniæ Regibus gestarum, Libri tres,' Cæsaraug. 1578; besides an edition of Antoninus' Itinerary.

SURIUS, *Lawrence* (*Biog.*) a voluminous writer, was born in 1522 at Lubeck, and died in 1578, leaving among his works 'Concilia,' 4 vols. fol. Colon. 1567; 'De Probatis Sanctorum Historiis,' 6 vols. fol. 1570; 'Commentarius Rerum in Orbe gestarum,' &c. Colon. 1574.

SURRY, *Thomas, Earl of* (*Hist.*) second duke of Norfolk, commonly known in history by his inferior title. [Vide *Norfolk*]

SURRY, *Henry, Earl of*, eldest son of Thomas, third duke of Norfolk, was involved in his father's disgrace, and being tried and condemned on a charge of treasonable practices, he was beheaded in 1547. He was reputed to be a poet and a scholar, as well as a warrior, having left some Songs and Sonnets, which were collected by Richard Tottell, in 4to. 1557, and reprinted in 1567, 1569, 1574, 1585, and 1587.

SURRY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Norfolk.

SURRY (*Geog.*) or *Surrey*, an inland county of England, bounded on the S. by Sussex, E. by Kent, W. by Berkshire and Hampshire, and N. by Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the Thames.

History of Surry.

Surry was originally inhabited by the *Segontiaci*, a people of Belgium, but under the Romans it formed a part of *Britannia Prima*, and during the Saxon heptarchy a part of the kingdom of Sussex. In the rebellion it took a leading part against the king.

SUSA (*Geog.*) Σῦσα, now *Suster*, a celebrated city of Asia, where the kings of Persia generally kept their treasures. *Herod.* l. 5; *Xenoph. Cyr.*; *Strab.* l. 15; *Propert.* l. 2; *Lucan.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 6.

SUSSEX, *Thomas, third Earl of* (*Hist.*) son of Henry Ratcliffe, the second earl, a statesman in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, was first employed in an embassy to the emperor Charles V, to treat of the projected marriage of queen Mary and Philip. Upon his return he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, and soon after the accession of Elizabeth, President of the North, which post he resigned for that of Lord Chamberlain in 1572, and died in 1583.

SUSSEX, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1529 on sir John Ratcliffe, which became extinct in 1641, at the death of Humphrey, the sixth earl.

SUSSEX, *Duke of*, one of the royal titles conferred in 1801 on prince Augustus Frederic, sixth son of his majesty George III, who was born in 1773.

SUSSEX (*Geog.*) one of the southern counties of England, bounded on the W. by Hampshire, N. by Surry, E. by Kent, and S. by the British channel. Chichester is the chief town.

History of Sussex.

The original inhabitants of Sussex were called *Belgæ*, and some of them *Regni*, at the Roman invasion, but on the settlement of the Saxons in England, this county, with Surry, was formed by Ælla into a kingdom, which was the smallest of the heptarchy, and was after a short time united to that of Wessex. Adelwach, the last of their titular princes, was subdued and slain by Ceadwalla, king of Wessex, who murdered his two infant sons, and took possession of his kingdom.

SUTCLIFFE (*Biog.*) or *Southcliffe, Matthew*, an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1628, left a number of controversial works, and the bulk of his property, for the erection of a college, to consist of polemical divines; the foundation of which had commenced under the auspices of king James, during his life, but was not continued after his death, for want of encouragement, in consequence of which the property was decreed to his heirs by the Court of Chancery.

SUTHERLAND, *Countess of* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by Elizabeth Sutherland Gower, who succeeded her father William Sutherland, the 17th earl, in 1756, and was married in 1785 to George Gower, marquis of Stafford. This is the most ancient title in Great Britain, and was adjudged to her by the House of Lords, after a long and patient trial of the cause, in which she had as competitors, sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, bart. and George Sutherland, of Forse.

SUTTON, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) a descendant of the Suttons, of Sutton, near Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, who died in 1524, was a liberal co-founder of Brazen-Noze College, with Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, leaving several estates for the support of the foundation, which he had heartily co-operated in laying while he was alive.

SUTTON, *Thomas*, a descendant of the ancient family of Suttons, of Lincolnshire, was born in 1532 at Knaith, in that county, and died in 1611, after having endeared his memory to posterity by the foundation of the Charter House, for the support of which he left the bulk of his large property.

SUTTON (*Her.*) the name which has been assumed by the junior branches of the duke of Rutland's family, in consequence of the marriage of John, the eleventh earl, and third duke of Rutland, with Bridget, only daughter and heir to Robert Sutton, lord Lexington.

SUWORROW, *Rimninski Alexander* (*Hist.*) or, as it is pronounced *Suvoroff*, a distinguished Russian general, of Swedish extraction, was born about 1730, and entering into the army as a private in 1742, he attained by his merit, during an almost uninterrupted course of warfare, the rank of Field Marshal in the Russian service, and died in 1800. His principal exploits were the capture of Cracow, in the Polish war, and that of Ismailow in 1790, in the second Turkish war; and although his career of victory was impeded by the successes of the French in Switzerland and Germany, yet his reputation for skill and valour was unimpaired, and gives him a place in the first rank of military commanders.

SWAMMERDAM, *John* (*Biog.*) a naturalist and anatomist, was born at Amsterdam in 1637, and died in 1680, leaving, 1. 'Tractatus Physico-Anatomico-Medicus de Respiratione,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1667, 1677, and 1679, and 4to. 1738. 2. 'Historia Insectorum Generalis,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1685, having been previously published in Dutch, in 4to. Ultraj. 1669; the French translation appeared at the same time as the Latin. 3. 'Miraculum Naturæ,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1672, 1679, &c. 4. 'Biblia Naturæ seu Historia Insectorum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1737, a less complete edition having been published in 1733.

SWANEVELT, *Herman* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, and said to be a disciple of Gerard Douw, was born in 1620, and died in 1680, after having acquired a reputation little inferior to that of Claude Lorraine.

SWEDEN (*Geog.*) a kingdom in the north of Europe.

Boundaries and Extent. Sweden has undergone some territorial changes, by losing, in 1809, the province of Finland, and receiving the accession of Norway, on ceding Swedish Pomerania. It is now bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland, E. by the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, S. and W. by portions of the Baltic, and by Norway. It consisted originally of three kingdoms, Gothland, Sweden proper, and Norrland, the last including Swedish Lapland, but it is at present divided into 23 districts.

Principal Towns. Stockholm, the capital, Upsal, Gottenburg, Carlscron, Calmar, Norkoop, &c.

Lakes and Rivers, &c. The principal lakes, &c. are the Lake Wenner, Maler, Wetter, Hjelmar, Gulf of Bothnia, &c.; the principal rivers are the Dal, the Clara, the Gotha, the Umea, the Angerman, &c.

History. Loccenius, and other historians of Sweden, have given a chronological succession of kings who held this kingdom many centuries before the Christian æra, commencing as early as A. M. 2045, but for our present purpose it suffices to begin with Biorno, who is called the third of this name, the first Christian king of Sweden who begun his reign, according to some, in 831, and according to others, in 868. His successors reigned in the following order, as far as it can be collected from the confused and contradictory accounts of historians:

Kings.	*Kings.*
Ingo.	Asmund II.
Olaus.	Asmund III
Eric VI.	Haquin III.
Eric VII.	Stanchil.
Eric VIII.	Ingo III.
Olaus II.	Halstan.

Kings.	*Kings.*
Philip.	Christian I .... A. D. 1457
Ingo IV.	John II. 1497
Ragnald.	Christiern II. 1520
Suercher II.	Gustavus I 1523
Eric IX.	Eric XIV 1560
Charles VII.	John III 1568
Canute Ericson.	Sigismund I 1594
Suercher III.	Charles IX 1604
Eric Cnutson, or X.	Gustavus Adolphus ... 1617
John I.	Christina.......... 1632
Eric XI.	Charles X.......... 1654
Waldemar.	Charles XI 1660
Magnus.	Charles XII 1697
Birger.	Ulrica-Eleonora 1719
Magnus II.	Frederic of Hesse-Cassel 1720
Eric XII.	Adolphus-Frederic 1751
Margaret.	Gustavus III 1771
Eric XIII.	Gustavus IV 1772
Christopher... A. D. 1441	Charles XIII 1809
Charles VIII 1445	Bernadotte 1818

SWEDENBORG, *Emanuel* (*Biog.*) a Swedish enthusiast, was born at Stockholm in 1689, and died in 1772, leaving a number of scientific and religious works, in the latter of which he pretended to divine inspiration. As he broached his conceits in England, he found a number of persons simple enough to give him credit for his pretensions, who, on that account acquired the name of Swedenborgians, and their society, if it can deserve that name, was denominated "The New Jerusalem Church."

SWERT (*Biog.*) or *Swertius, Francis*, a Flemish historian and antiquary, was born at Antwerp in 1567, and died in 1629, leaving, 1. 'Narrationes Historicæ in Deorum Dearumque capita,' &c. 4to. Antv. 1602. 2. 'Belgii totius sive XVII Provinciarum, &c. Descriptio,' 1603. 3. 'Selectæ orbis Christianæ Deliciæ,' 8vo. 1608, 1625. 4. 'Monumenta Sepulchralia Brabantiæ,' 8vo. Antv. 1613. 5. 'Athenæ Belgicæ,' fol. Antv. 1628. 6. 'Rerum Belgicarum Annales,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Francof. 1620, &c.

SWIETEN (*Biog.*) vide *Van Swieten*.

SWIFT, *Jonathan* (*Biog.*) a well-known wit and poet, of English extraction, and the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's, was born in Ireland in 1667, and died in 1745, after having been for three or four years previous to his death subject to occasional fits of derangement, and even madness, which terminated in almost total insensibility. His works have been printed often, and in various forms, of which that in 14 vols. 4to. is reckoned the most elegant; but the two editions in 19 vols. 8vo. under the superintendance of Mr. Nichols, are the most esteemed. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

SWIFT, *Deane*, a near relation of the preceding, being grandson to Godwin Swift, the dean's uncle, studied first at Dublin, and afterwards at Oxford, and died in 1783, leaving 'An Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character, of Dr. Jonathan Swift,' besides which, he published in 1765, the eighth quarto volume of the Dean's works, and in 1768, two volumes of his 'Letters.'

SWINBURNE (*Her.*) a family who take their name from their ancient patrimony or habitation of Swinburne Castle, Northumberland; a descendant of which, sir John Swinburne, was created a baronet in 1660. The arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Party per fess *gules* and *argent*, three cinquefoils counterchanged.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi-boar rampant *argent*, crined *or*, langued *gules*.

Motto. "Semel et semper."

SWINBURNE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a law-writer, and native of York, who died about 1624, wrote 'Treatise of Spousals, or Matrimonial Contracts,' 4to. 1686; 'Treatise of Testaments,' &c. which passed through seven editions, namely, 4to. 1590, 1611, 1635, 1677, 1728, and fol. in 1743, and greatly enlarged in 1803.

SWINTON, *John* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, and a native of Chester, was born in 1703, and died in 1777, leaving, 1. 'De Linguæ Etruriæ Regalis vernacula Dissertatio,' 4to. Oxon. 1738. 2. 'De Priscis Romanorum literis,' 4to. Oxon. 1746. 3. 'De Primogenio Etruscorum Alphabeto,' &c. Oxon. 1746. 4. 'Inscriptiones Criticæ,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1750. 5. 'De nummis quibusdam Samaritanis,' &c. besides several Dissertations, published in the Philosophical Transactions. He also had a share in the compilation of the Universal History.

SWITZERLAND (*Geog.*) a distinguished country of Europe.

Boundaries, Extent, and Division. It is bounded on the W. by France, S. by Italy, N. and E. by Germany, extending from E. to W. nearly 240 miles, and from N. to S. about 140. It is divided into 13 cantons, well known by the name of the Cantons of Switzerland, namely, Schweitz, Uri, Unterwalden, Berne, Zurich, Lucerne, Glaris, Zug, Appenzell, Schaffhausen, Fribourg, Solothurn, and Basle; to which may be added, as appendages or allies, the Grisons, Vaud, Ticino, St. Gall, Thurgau, Aargau, Neufchatel, Valais, and Geneva.

Principal Towns. Geneva, Basle, Berne, Zurich, Lausanne, St. Gall, Neufchatel, Friburg, Lucerne, Solothurn, &c.

Mountains. Switzerland is not only bounded by the Alps on the south and east sides, but the principal part of the interior is also traversed by them, which are distinguished by the names of Mont-Blanc, Mount St. Gothard, St. Bernard, Simplon, Jungfrau, Horn, Schreckhorn, &c. [Vide *Alpes*]

Rivers and Lakes. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Ticino, the Aar, the Limmat, the Reuss, &c.; the principal lakes are those of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Zurich, Lucerne, &c.

History of Switzerland.

Switzerland, which was well known to the Romans by the name of Helvetia, and the inhabitants by that of Helvetii, derives its modern name from Schweitz, one of its first formed cantons. After the fall of the Roman empire, it remained for some time in a state of obscurity, subject to many petty sovereigns, who were all reduced by the emperor of Germany, to whom this country remained in subjection until the reign of Albert, the son of Rodolph, when the Swiss, irritated by the oppressive conduct of the governors or bailiffs, whom he appointed, rose, first in the three mountainous districts of Schweitz, Uri, and Underwalde, about 1308. Their example was followed by those of Lucerne in 1332; of Zurich in 1351; of Zug and Glaris the next year; of Berne in 1353; of Friburg and Soleure in 1481; of Basle and Schaffhausen in 1501, and of Appenzell in 1513. These 13 cantons formed themselves into a confederacy, which has since been known by the name of the Helvetic League. Among the distinguished persons to which Switzerland has given birth, may be reckoned Zuinglius, the reformer; Paracelsus, the physician and alchymist; Haller, the naturalist; Gesner, the poet; the Bernouillis, mathematicians; Lavater, the physiognomist, &c.

SYBRECHT, *John* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter, was born at Antwerp about 1660, and died about 1703, after having attained to considerable eminence in his art.

SYDENHAM, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1624 at Winford Eagle, and died in 1689, leaving a number of works, which have been collected and frequently printed in octavo; the last edition is that by Dr. George Wallis, 2 vols. 8vo. 1788.

Sydenham, *Floyer*, the translator of Plato, died in 1787, and is supposed to have been born in 1710.

SYDNEY, *Algernon* (*Hist.*) vide *Sidney*.

Sydney, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a branch of the family of Townshend [vide *Townshend*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Townshend, viscount Sydney, baron Sydney, of Chislehurst, in Kent.

Arms. The same as Townshend, with a crescent for difference.

Crest. On a wreath, a buck tripping *sable*, attired *proper*, and charged on the shoulder with a crescent *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a lion *or*, collared, chained, and charged on the shoulder with a pheon's head *azure*; on the sinister a buck *sable*, attired *or*, collared and chained *or*, and charged on the shoulder with an escallop shell *argent*.

Motto. "Droit et avant."

SYENE (*Bibl.*) סונה, Συήνη, the town described under *Geography*, which is placed by Ezekiel at the extremity of Egypt, adjoining the land of Cush. *Ezek.* xxix. &c.

Syene (*Geog.*) a town of Egypt, alluded to by the prophet Ezekiel, which is now known by the name of *Sycne*, or *Assouan*, whither the poet Juvenal was banished. According to Strabo three Roman cohorts were stationed here to check the inroads of the Ethiopians. It was occupied by the French in 1799, who were expelled by the English in 1801, since which time it has been under the government of the Turks. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 28; *Strab.* l. 15; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol. &c.*

SYKES (*Her.*) a family of Berkshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1781 on sir Francis Sykes; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, three tufts of reeds *vert*.

Crest. A swan rising from a tuft of reeds all *proper*.

Sykes, a family of Yorkshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1783 on sir Mark Sykes; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three fountains.

Crest. A demi river-deity rising from the reeds and blowing a shell, wreathed about the temples with reeds *proper*.

Sykes, *Arthur Ashley* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in London about 1684, educated at St. Paul's School, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and died in 1739, leaving some controversial works in favour of Hoadley.

SYLBURGIUS, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Marpurg in 1546, or, according to Saxius, in 1536, and died in 1596, after having edited Aristotle, Herodotus, Cicero, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Dion Cassius, Justin Martyr, Clemens Alexandrinus, Theodoret, and several other ancient authors.

SYLLA, *L. Cornelius* (*Hist.*) a Roman, of an illustrious family, who early opposed himself to Marius, and after having signalized himself in the wars against Jugurtha and Mithridates, he openly attacked Marius, on whose head he set a price, and putting to death the principal persons that favoured the interests of his rival, he established himself as perpetual dictator, and died about 75 years before the Christian æra, in the 60th year of his age, after having caused many thousands of the most opulent and powerful of the Romans to be slain. [Vide Plate XIII] *Polyb.* l. 5; *Cic. in Verr.*; *Corn. Nep. in Attic.*; *Liv. Epit.* l. 75; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 37; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Paus.* l. 1; *Flor.* l. 3; *Aug. de Civ. D.* l. 3, &c.

Sylla, *Faustus Cornelius*, son of the preceding, honoured his father's memory by an exhibition of gladiators, and having espoused the party of Pompey, was put to death after the battle of Thapsus. *Cic. Vat.* c. 13; *Liv. Epit.* l. 114; *Plin.* l. 16.

Sylla, *Publius*, of the same family as the preceding, was deprived of the consulship on account of his bribery, and accused of having a share in Catiline's conspiracy, of which charge he was acquitted by the eloquence of Hortensius and Cicero. He commanded Cæsar's right wing at the battle of Pharsalia, and was afterwards engaged in disposing of the effects of those who were proscribed by the conqueror. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 3; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 9, ep. 10; *Sallust. ad Cat.*

SYLVANUS (*Myth.*) vide *Silvanus*.

SYLVESTER, *Joshua* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1563, and died in 1618, leaving a translation of 'Du Bartas' into English verse. He also wrote a piece against the use of tobacco, entitled, 'Tobacco battered,' &c.

SYLVIUS (*Biog.*) *Dubois*, or *Deleboe*, *James*, a physician, was born at Amiens in 1478, and died in 1555, leaving some Latin poems, which were published in 4to. 1584; and various works on medical subjects, which were collected by René Moreau, and reprinted in fol. Genev., 1630. He is to be distinguished from Francis Sylvius, a native of Hanau, and also a physician, who died at the age of 58, in 1672, whose works were printed in 4to. at Amsterdam, in 1679, and in folio, at Venice, in 1708.

SYMMACHUS, *Quintus Aurelius* (*Hist.*) a consul and orator in the reign of Theodosius, who wrote with great virulence against Christianity. His letters, which are extant, have been refuted by St. Ambrose and Prudentius. He is said to have been banished by the emperor on account of his flattery. The best editions of Symmachus are that of Geneva, 8vo. 1598; and that of Paris, 4to. 1604. *Prosper. et. Cassiodorus in Chron.*; *Symmach.* l. 1, ep. 1, &c.; *S. Ambros.* ep. 30; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 505; *Baron. Annal. &c.*

Symmachus (*Ecc.*) a pope, and native of the island of Sardinia, was elected in 498, after Anastasius II, and died in 514, leaving some epistles, and several decrees. He was succeeded by Hormisdas.

Symmachus (*Biog.*) a writer in the second century, of whose Greek translation of the Bible a few fragments remain.

SYNCELLUS (*Biog.*) the surname of a Byzantine historian. [Vide *George*]

SYNESIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop, and father of the Christian church in the fifth century, who was born at Cyrene, in Africa, was sent about the year 400 on an embassy to the emperor Arcadius, at Constantinople, in behalf of his countrymen, who were miserably harassed by the Goths, and other barbarians; and about the year 410 he was, at the instance of Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria, placed over the see of Ptolemais, contrary to his own inclinations, and the private sentiments of his mind, which appears not to have been made up on the doctrines of Christianity. His works were published, together with those of Cyril of Jerusalem, by Petavius, at Paris, fol. 1612; and reprinted in 1633.

SYNGE, *Edward* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, and son of Edward Synge, bishop of Cork, was born in 1659, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, raised in 1714 to the see of Raphoe, translated to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam in 1716, and died in 1741, leaving a number of tracts, which were published in 4 vols. 12mo. He was the son of a bishop, the nephew of another, and the father of two bishops.

Synge (*Her.*) a family of Kilbrough, co. Meath, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Robert Synge; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three mill-stones *proper*; second and third *argent*, an eagle displayed, with two heads *sable*, beaked and legged a martlet *gules*, for difference.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet an eagle's claw *proper*.

Motto. "Cœlesta canimus."

SYNTYCHE (*Bibl.*) Συντύχη, a woman, illustrious for her good works. *Phil.* iv. 2.

SYON (*Geog.*) a town of the Valais, on the Rhone, called in the Latin *Sedunum.*

SYPHAX (*Hist.*) a king of part of Numidia, who, marrying Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, forsook the alliance of the Romans and attached himself to the Carthaginians; but being defeated in battle by Masanissa, and taken prisoner, he was carried to Rome, where he adorned the triumph of the conqueror Scipio, and died in prison about 201 years before the Christian æra. *Polyb.* l. 14; *Liv.* l. 24; *Plut. in Scip.*; *Flor.* l. 2; *Propert.* l. 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 6.

SYRACUSÆ (*Geog.*) Συράκουσαι, now *Syracuse*, a celebrated city of Sicily, situat d at the north-east of the island, 30 m. S. S. E. Catania, 80 S. S. W. Messina. Lon. 15° 27′ E. lat. 37° N.

History of Syracuse.

Syracuse is said to have been founded about 732 years before the Christian æra, by Archias, a Corinthian, and one of the Heraclidæ. In its most flourishing state it extended about 22½ English miles in circumference, and was divided into four districts, namely, Ortygia, Acradina, Tycha, and Neapolis. At present its only inhabited part is the south-east corner, containing Ortygia, and part of Acradina. Syracuse was subject to different forms of government, both monarchical and democratical. Gelon having seized the sovereign power about 483 years before the Christian æra, put an end to the democracy for a time. He was succeeded by his sons Hiero and Thrasybulus, which latter being expelled, Syracuse continued under a popular government for 61 years, till the usurpation of the Dionysii, who were expelled by Timoleon, A. C. 343. During this period Syracuse had been subject to several sieges, of which the most memorable was that by the Athenians, A. C. 414, whose attack it successfully resisted. It was however taken after a long siege by the Roman consul Marcellus, A. C. 212, when Sicily became a Roman province. Its subsequent history is connected with that of the island, of which it is the capital. Syracuse is memorable as the birth-place of Archimedes, Aristarchus, Theocrites, and many other learned men of antiquity, as also of pope Stephen III. and several distinguished prelates. It was formerly a metropolitan church, but is now a bishop's see, suffragan of Montreal. *Thucyd.* l. 6; *Pind. Pyth.* od. 2; *Scylax.*; *Diodor.* l. 4, &c.; *Dionys. Hal.* *Cic. in Verr.* l. 4, &c.; *Liv.* l. 53; *Cor. Nep.* l. 20; *Strab.* l. 1, &c.; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plut. in Marcell.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12; *Fazell. Hist. Sicil.*; *Cluver. Antiq. Sicil.* &c.

SYRACUSE (*Numis.*) numerous medals are extant of this city, several of which bear, as in fig. 1, the head of two females, supposed to represent the two daughters of Archias, the founder, and as in fig. 2, the head of a female with dishevelled hair, supposed to represent the nymph Arethusa, who presided over the fountain Arethusa, near Syracuse, and was much honoured by the inhabitants. The inscription mostly ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



SYRIA (*Bibl.*) the country described under *Geography*, is mentioned in the Bible under the name of *Aram. Deut.* xxvi. 25.

SYRIA (*Geog.*) Συρία, a large country of Asia, having the Euphrates on the E., Mount Taurus on the N., the Mediterranean on the W., and Arabia on the S.

Division. It was divided into several districts or provinces, among which were Phœnicia, Seleucia, Judæa or Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Assyria.

Principal Towns. Antioch on the Orontes, the former capital, now *Antachin*; Laodicæa, now *Laudichia*; Samosates, now *Samsat*; Hierapolis, now *Th[illegible]ith*; Apamea, now *Aman*, &c.

History of Syria.

Syria, which was also called sometimes Assyria, and now by the inhabitants *Souristan*, was subject to the Persians until the conquest of the latter by Alexander the Great, after whose death it fell to the lot of Seleucus Nicator, who erected it into a kingdom, called the kingdom of Syria, or Babylon, A. C. 312. His successors, surnamed the Seleucidæ, began to reign in the following order:

Kings.	*A. C.*	*Kings.*	*A. C.*
Antiochus I	283	Antiochus VI	144
Antiochus II	261	Tryphon	143
Seleucus II	246	Antiochus VII	139
Seleucus III	226	Alexander II	127
Antiochus III	223	Antiochus VIII	123
Seleucus IV	187	Antiochus IX	112
Antiochus IV	175	Antiochus X	95
Antiochus V	164	Antiochus XI	94
Demetrius I	162	Antiochus XII	87
Alexander I	150	Tigranes	83
Demetrius II	146	Antiochus XIII	69

This last Antiochus being conquered by Pompey, A. C. 65, Syria became a Roman province, with the exception of Damascus and its vicinity, which was governed by Aretas as a king. On the rise of the Saracen power Syria became the seat of their empire, and was governed by the caliphs or successors of Mahomet, who resided at Bagdad. The following is a list of the caliphs.

The Caliphs of Bagdad in Chronological Order.

Caliphs.	*Began to reign.* *Year of the Hegira.*	*A. D.*
Abu Becr	11	621
Omar	13	623
Othman	23	633
Ali	35	645
Hasan, or Al Hasan	40	650
Moawiyah I	41	651
Yezid I	60	670
Moawiyah II	64	674
Abdallah	64	674
Merwan I	64	674
Abd'almalec	65	675
Al Walid I	86	696
Soliman	96	706
Omar II	99	709
Yezid II	101	711
Hesham	105	715
Al Walid II	125	735
Yezid III	126	736
Ibrahim	126	736
Merwan II	127	737
Abu'l Abbas	132	742
Abu Jaafar	136	746
Al Mohdi	158	768
Musa Al Hadi	169	779
Harun Al Rashed	170	780
Al Amin	193	803
Al Mamun	198	808
Al Motasem	218	828
Al Wathec Bi'llah	227	837
Al Motawakkel	232	842
Al Montaser Bi'llah	247	857

Caliphs.	Began to reign. Year of the Hegira.	A. D.
Al Mosta'in Bi'llah	248	858
Al Motazz	252	862
Al Mohtadi Bi'llah	255	865
Al Mo'tamed Ala'llah	256	866
Al Mo'taded Bi'llah	279	889
Al Moctafi Bi'llah	289	899
Al Moktader Bi'llah	295	905
Al Kaher Bi'llah	320	930
Al Radi Bi'llah	322	932
Al Mottaki Bi'llah	329	939
Al Mostacfi Bi'llah	333	943
Al Moti Li'llah	334	944
Al Tay' Li'llah	363	973
Al Kader Bi'llah	381	991
Al Kayer Beamri'llah	422	1032
Al Moktadi Beamri'llah	467	1077
Al Mostadher Bi'llah	487	1097
Al Mostarshed Bi'llah	512	1122
Al Rashed Bi'llah	529	1139
Al Moktafi Beamri'llah	530	1140
Al Mostanzed Bi'llah	555	1165
Al Mostadi Beamri'llah	566	1176
Al Naser Ledini'llah	575	1185
Al Dhaher Bi'llah	622	1232
Al Mostanser Bi'llah	623	1233
Al Mosta'sem Bi'llah	640	1250

After Al Mosta'sem, the last caliph of Bagdad, had reigned nearly sixteen years, Hulagu Il Khan, who founded the Mungul dynasty in Iran, or Persia at large, son of Tuli Khan, fourth son of Jenghiz Khan, took the city of Bagdad, and, putting Al Mosta'sem and all his family to death, he abolished the caliphate and annexed Syria to his dominions, since which period it has formed a part of the Turkish empire, and been governed by chiefs, who more than once attempted to shake off the yoke of dependance on the Porte. Among the earliest of those who made this attempt was Fackardin, emir of the Druses, a people inhabiting the mountainous district of Lebanon, who, after having governed the country as a sovereign prince, was defeated, taken prisoner, and put to death. Daher, a powerful Arabian sheik, made a similar attempt in the middle of the last century, and after withstanding the armies of the Turks for some time, was finally overpowered and shared the same fate. The reign of his successor, Djezzar Pacha, is rendered memorable by the successful stand which, with the aid of some British seamen, he made against Bonaparte.

SYRTES (*Geog.*) two large sand-banks in the Mediterranean, one of which was near Leptis, and the other near Carthage. They were considered as very dangerous in navigation. *Sallust. in Jug.* c. 78; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4, v. 41; *Mel.* l. 1; *Lucan.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 5; *Solin.* c. 40.

SYRUS (*Biog.*) vide *Publius.*

T.

TAAFFE (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity and repute in the counties of Louth and Sligo, which produced many eminent persons, no less renowned for their valour than for their fidelity to the crown, among whom was sir John Taaffe, who, for his own and his father's services during the wars in Ireland, was advanced in 1628 to the dignities of baron of Ballymore, and viscount Taaffe, of Corren. His son Theobald, the second viscount, was further advanced in 1639 to the dignity of earl of Carlingford, which title became extinct at the death of Theobald, the fourth earl, in 1738; but the titles of baron and viscount devolved on his next heir, male, Nicholas Taaffe. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a cross *argent*, frettee *azure*.

Crest. On a wreath, a dexter arm in armour embowed, brandishing a sword all *proper*.

Supporters. The dexter a horse *argent*, semée of etoiles *sable*; the sinister, a wyvern with wings expanded *proper*.

Motto. "In hoc signo spes mea."

TABITHA (*Bibl.*) Ταβιθὰ, otherwise called *Dorcas*, a Christian widow of Joppa, who was raised from the dead by St. Peter. *Acts* ix. 36.

TABOR (*Bibl.*) תבור, a mountain of Galilee, called by the Greek Ἀταβύριος, and by Josephus Ιταβύριος. According to modern accounts it stands alone in the midst of a great plain. *Josh.* xix. 22; *Polyb.* l. 5; *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 4, &c.

TABOUROT, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a French author, who died in 1590, at the age of about 35, was the author of 'Les Bigarrures et Touches du Seigneur des Accords,' 2 vols. 12mo.; he having assumed the name of *Seigneur des Accords*, by which he is generally known.

TACCA, *Peter James* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, and native of Carara, who died at Florence in 1640, left, among the productions of his chisel, the statue of Ferdinand III, grand duke of Tuscany, and the equestrian figure of Philip IV.

TACHARD, *Guy* (*Ecc.*) a French Jesuit, who went as a missionary to Siam, with the ambassadors Chaumont and Choisi, and died in 1694, wrote an account of his two voyages, which were published in 2 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1689.

TACITUS, *Caius Cornelius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, and a celebrated historian of his own times, was born about U. C. 810, A. D. 56, practised at the bar during the reigns of Vespasian and Domitian, was raised to the consulship U. C. 850, in the reign of Nerva, and is most generally supposed to have died in the reign of Trajan. He was son-in-law to Agricola, the governor of Britain, and probably left issue, as M. Claudius Tacitus, the emperor, A. D. 275, claimed descent from him. The works of Tacitus, including a Dialogue concerning Oratory, which is ascribed to him, were first published at Venice by John de Spira, in 1468. Of the subsequent editions, that of Rome, in folio, 1515; that in 2 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1673; that in Usum Delphini, 4 vols. 4to. Paris. 1682; that of Brotier, 7 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1776; and that of Ernesti, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1777, are among the most esteemed.

TACITUS, *M. Claudius*, succeeded Aurelian in the empire A. D. 275, but died, or was assassinated by the soldiers,

after a reign of little more than six months. *Vopisc. in Tacit.*



TACITUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, IMP. TACITUS AUG.—IMP. CL. TACITUS AUG.—IMP. C. M. TACITUS AUG. &c.

TÆNARUS (*Geog.*) Ταίναρος, a promontory of Laconia, now *Cape Matapan*, where Neptune had a temple. *Hom. Hymn. in Apoll.*; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Senec. Herc. Fur. &c.*

TAFFI, *Andrea* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, was born at Florence in 1213, and died in 1294, leaving a Dead Christ, as one of the most admired specimens of his skill.

TAGUS (*Geog.*) a river of Spain, now called by the natives *Tajo*, which falls into the Atlantic after having crossed Lusitania, or *Portugal*. The sands of the Tagus were mixed with gold according to the poets.

TALBOT, *Gilbert* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, held three castles in the marches of Wales for Edward, prince of Wales, on the insurrection of the Welch under Llewellin in 1256; and, after serving Henry III both in a civil and military capacity on several occasions, died in 1274.

TALBOT, *Richard*, son of the preceding, assisted Edward I in the wars of Gascony, and on other occasions, and died in 1306.

TALBOT, *Sir Gilbert*, and *Sir Richard*, son and grandson of the preceding, were active and faithful commanders in the service of Edward III in Scotland and elsewhere.

TALBOT, *Sir John, first Earl of Shrewsbury*, vide *Shrewsbury*.

TALBOT, *Sir Gilbert*, third son of the second earl of Shrewsbury, was severely wounded at the battle of Bosworth while fighting bravely for the earl of Richmond, who, when he came to the throne, made him a Privy Councillor. He was afterwards one of the commanders at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, in Trent, when the earl of Lincoln and Lambert Simnel were defeated; and, after serving the kings Henry VII and VIII as deputy of Calais, &c. he died in 1516.

TALBOT, *Charles, Lord*, Lord High Chancellor of England, and son of William Talbot, bishop of Durham, was born in 1684, educated at Oxford, studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and was, after different preferments, sworn of the Privy Council to his majesty George II in 1733, and constituted Lord High Chancellor, but died in the height of his reputation in 1737.

TALBOT, *William* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate of the same family, was educated at Oxford, and, after various preferments, was raised in 1699 to the see of Oxford, from which he was translated in 1715 to that of Salisbury, and in 1722 to that of Durham, of which county he was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. He died in 1730, leaving eight sons, of whom Charles, the eldest, was the Lord Chancellor above-mentioned.

TALBOT, *Peter*, a Jesuit, descended from an ancient family in Dublin, acquired some celebrity in his day by the violent measures which he pursued in support of the Romish religion, for which he was imprisoned, and died in 1680, leaving some works written with great virulence against the English church. He is said to have paid his court to Oliver Cromwell in order to serve the purposes of his party, and to have joined Lambert in opposing General Monk's declaration for the king.

TALBOT (*Her.*) one of the most ancient and illustrious families in England, which was distinguished at and before the time of the Conqueror, but was first ennobled in the person of the celebrated sir Gilbert Talbot above-mentioned, who was summoned to parliament in 1330. His descendant, the famous warrior, sir John Talbot, was advanced in 1440 to the dignities of baron Talbot, Strange, Furnival, &c., and earl of Shrewsbury; and in 1446 earl of Wexford and Waterford of the Irish peerage. John Talbot, the eldest son of the first earl of Shrewsbury by his second marriage, was created lord Lisle, of Kingston Lisle, in Berkshire, in 1444, and viscount Lisle in 1451, which titles became extinct at the death of Thomas, the second viscount, in 1469. Charles, the twelfth earl of Shrewsbury, was advanced to the dignities of marquis of Alton, and duke of Shrewsbury, which titles became extinct at his death. [Vide *Shrewsbury*] A junior branch of the same family has also been ennobled in the person of Charles Talbot, Lord High Chancellor above-mentioned, who was created a peer of Great Britain in 1734 by the style and title of lord Talbot, baron of Hensol, co. Glamorgan. His son William was advanced in 1761 to the dignity of earl Talbot, which title became extinct at his death; but, having been created baron Dynever, this barony devolved on his daughter, lady Cecil Rice, and the barony of Talbot descended to his nephew, John Chetwynd Talbot, who was created in 1784 viscount of Ingestrie, co. Stafford, and earl Talbot, of Hensol, co. Glamorgan. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Gules, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed *or*, a crescent for difference.

Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion *or*, his tail extended.

Supporters. On each side a talbot *argent*, collared with a double tressure fleury counterfleury *gules*.

Motto. "Humani nihil alienum."

TALBOT, *Lord*, the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury.

TALBOT, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, and native of Thorp, in Northamptonshire, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1558, leaving a number of MS. collections, which proved of great service to Leland, Bale, Camden, and others.

TALBOT, *Catherine*, daughter of Edward Talbot, second son of William, bishop of Durham, above-mentioned, was born in 1720, and died in 1770, leaving 'Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week;' 'Essays on Various Subjects;' 'Letters to a Friend on a Future State;' 'Dialogues;' 'Prose Pastorals;' 'Imitations of Ossian;' 'Allegories;' and 'Poetry;' besides her correspondence with her intimate friend Mrs. Carter, which was published by the Rev. Montague Pennington.

TALIACOTIUS (*Biog.*) or *Tagliacozzo, Gaspar*, professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of Bologna, who was born in 1546, and died in 1599, is principally known for the talent which he is said to have possessed of restoring lost members of the body, particularly the nose. He wrote 'Epistola ad Hieronymum Mercurialem de naribus, multo ante abscissis, reficiendis,' 8vo. Francof. 1587; 'De Curtorum Chirurgia,' &c. fol. Venet. 1597; and reprinted in 8vo. Francof. 1598, under the title of 'Chirurgia nova de narium,' &c.

TALLARD, *Camille d'Hostun, Count of* (*Hist.*) a distinguished general, and marshal of France, was born in 1652, and, after having obtained considerable advantages, he was beaten by the duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, and, being taken prisoner, remained seven years in England. On his return to Paris he was created a duke in 1712, became Secretary of State in 1726, and died in 1728.

TALLIS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a musician, died in 1585, after having been organist, as is said, to Henry VIII and the three succeeding princes, his descendants. He set to music the several parts of the English liturgy which were at that time thought proper to be sung, namely, the 'Venite Exultemus,' 'Te Deum,' &c.; as also the Litany, well known by the name of Tallis' Service.

TAMERLANE (*Hist.*) or *Timur Bek*, the emperor of the

Tartars, and the great conqueror of the east, is said by some to have been the son of a shepherd, and by others to have been of the blood royal. After having made great conquests in Persia and India, he completed his career of victory by the defeat of Bajazet, the emperor of the Turks, at the battle of Ancyra, when he took the latter prisoner, and died in 1415, in the 71st year of his age, and 36th of his reign. [Vide Plate II]

TAMESIS (*Geog.*) now the *Thames*, the celebrated river of Britain. *Cæs.* l. 5, &c.; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14, &c.

TAMWORTH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Ferrars.

TANAIS (*Myth.*) a deity among the Persians and Armenians, supposed to be the same as Venus.

TANAIS (*Geog.*) a river of Scythia, now the *Don*, which divided Europe from Asia, and fell into the Palus Mæotis after a rapid course.

TANAQUIL (*Hist.*) the wife of Lucumon, afterwards called *Tarquin*, the fifth king of Rome, at whose death she secured the throne for her son-in-law, Servius Tullius.

TANCRED (*Her.*) otherwise written *Tankard, Tanckard*, or *Tankred*, a family of great antiquity, which possessed lands soon after the conquest in Boroughbridge, York, where the family house still remains. Sir Thomas Tancred, the first baronet of this family, was created in 1662; the arms, of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron between three escallop shells *gules*.

Crest. An olive tree *vert*, fructed.

TANKERVILLE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Bennet [vide *Bennet*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a bezant between three demi-lions rampant *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath a scaling ladder *or*, &c.

Supporters. Two lions *argent*, each charged on its shoulder with a bezant, and crowned ducally *or*.

Motto. "Haud facile emergunt."

TANGIER (*Geog.*) a seaport of Fez, in Morocco, situated on the Straits of Gibraltar, 108 m. N. N. W. Fez, 38 S. S. W. Gibraltar. Lon. 5° 40′ W., lat. 35° 42′ N.

History of Tangier.

Tangier, called by the Romans *Tingis*, was surrendered to the Saracens by count Julian, and became afterwards a subject of contest between the Moors and the Portuguese. In 1437 it was besieged by prince Ferdinand, but his army was completely defeated, and subjected to an ignominious capitulation. In 1471 Alonso the king, his nephew, succeeded in capturing it; and in the reign of Charles II it was ceded to England as a marriage portion with the princess Catherine of Portugal; but in 1684 it was abandoned by the English, and its fortifications destroyed, since which time it has been a principal station for piracy.

TANNER, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1674 at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire, educated at Oxford, raised to the see of St. Asaph in 1732 after various preferments, and died in 1735, leaving 'Notitia Monastica,' &c. 8vo. 1695; fol. 1744, and 1787, which last edition was almost entirely consumed by fire; also 'Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica,' fol. 1748.

TANTALUS (*Myth.*) Ταντάλος, a king of Lydia, and son of Jupiter by a nymph named Pluto, is celebrated for the punishment he underwent in hell, which, as well as the offence, is variously represented by mythologists. He is commonly said to have been doomed to sit in water up to his chin, which, when he attempted to drink, instantly withdrew from him, and in like manner the fruit which hung just over his head escaped from his grasp whenever he went to seize it. This punishment is said to have been inflicted on him for killing his son Pelops, and serving him up to the gods when they visited him. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Pind. Olymp.* od. 1; *Euripid. in Iph.*; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Ovid. Am.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 1; *Senec. in Herc.*; *Plut. in Par.*

TAPPS (*Her.*) a family of Hampshire, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1791 on sir George Ivison Tapps; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, on a fess *or*, between three rhinoceroses *argent*, as many escallops *gules*.

Crest. A greyhound couchant per pale *argent* and *sable*, charged on the body with two escallops fessways counterchanged.

TARA, *Baron* (*Her.*) of Bellinter, co. Meath, the title enjoyed by the family of Preston. [Vide *Preston*]

TARANTO (*Geog.*) or *Tarento*, the ancient *Tarentum*, a considerable town in the south of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, built on a small island in the great bay called the Gulf of Taranto, 58 m. W. Lucca, 80 W. N. W. Otranto. Lon. 17° 29′ E., lat. 40° 35′ N. It is now of much less consideration than it was formerly.

TARENTUM (*Geog.*) *Tarentus*, or *Taras*, now *Taranto*, or *Tarento*, a town of Magna Græcia, situated on the Sinus Tarentinus, which is said to have been founded by a Lacedæmonian colony about 707 A. C., and long retained its independence and superiority over 13 tributary cities. It even engaged in a war with Pyrrhus against the Romans, which was called the Tarentine war, began about 281 years before the Christian æra, and terminated in the subjugation of Tarentum; but the Tarentines having called in the Carthaginians to their aid, gave rise to the first Punic war. *Liv.* l. 12; *Val. Max.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 2, ep. 7; *Plin.* l. 8; *Ælian. Var. Hist.*; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, &c.



TARENTUM (*Numis.*) many medals are extant of this town, bearing for their ordinary type the figure of a young man sitting on a dolphin, and carrying a trident, &c. as in the annexed figure; inscriptions—TAPENTINΩN, and TAPAΣ.

TARLETON (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Lancaster, which received the honour of the baronetcy in 1818 in the person of general sir Bannestre Tarleton; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a chevron *erminois*, between three cinquefoils *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, between two ostrich feathers *argent*, a mural crown *gules*, thereon a leopard's face.

Motto. "Post nubila Phœbus."

TARPEIA (*Hist.*) the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of Rome, who opened the gates of the city to the Sabines on condition of receiving their gold bracelets, which they threw upon her as they entered, together with their shields, and thus crushed her to death. She was buried in the capitol, called after her the *Tarpeian rock*, whence offenders were frequently thrown down. *Liv.* l. 6; *Virg. Æn.* l. 8; *Propert.* l. 4, el. 4.

TARQUINIA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Tarquinius, and wife of Servius Tullus, who died of grief, as is said, in consequence of the murder of her husband.

TARQUINIUS, *Priscus* (*Hist.*) the fifth king of Rome, otherwise called *Lucumon*, the son of Demaratus, a native of Greece, who, migrating to Rome, obtained the good graces of Ancus Martius, the reigning monarch, by whom he was nominated at his death the guardian of his children, when he managed to secure the throne for himself. He was assassinated by the two sons of his predecessor U. C. 177, A. C. 577, in the 80th year of his age, and the 38th of his

reign. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Flor.* l. 1; *Eutrop.* l. 1, &c.

TARQUINIUS, grandson of the preceding, surnamed *Superbus*, on account of his pride, having married Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullus, he was instigated by her to the murder of his father-in-law, upon which he ascended the throne of Rome; but, through the misconduct of his son Sextus, he was expelled from the city, after a reign of about 25 years. He died 14 years after his expulsion, during which period he had made a fruitless attempt, with the assistance of king Porsenna, to recover his throne. The Romans availed themselves of this circumstance to abolish the regal government and to appoint consuls, U. C. 245, A. C. 509. *Dionysius, Livy, &c.*

TARQUINIUS, *Collatinus*, one of the relations of Tarquinius Superbus, and the husband of Lucretia, was first chosen consul with L. Junius Brutus on the expulsion of the Tarquins, but retired from Rome some time after in consequence of his relationship to the exiled king.

TARQUINIUS, *Sextus*, the eldest son of Tarquinius Superbus, assisted his father by a stratagem in the conquest of the Gabii, was expelled from Rome with the latter on account of the violence offered to Lucretia, and was afterwards killed fighting bravely against the Romans in his attempt to re-establish his father in the kingdom. *Dionysius, Livy, &c.*

TARRACO (*Geog.*) now *Tarragona*, the capital of a province or division of Spain, which was called after it *Hispania Tarraconensis*. It is said to have been founded by the two Scipios, and was famous for its vines.

Mart. l. 13, ep. 118.

Tarraco Campano tantum cessura Lyæo.

And was reckoned an important place.

Auson. in Encerit.

Corduba non, non arce potens tibi Tarraco certant.

TARRAGONA (*Geog.*) a town of Catalonia, in the north-east of Spain, near the river Francoli, on the shores of the Mediterranean, 49 m. W. S. W. Barcelona, and 278 E Madrid. Lon. 1° 15′ E., lat. 41° 8′ N.

History of Tarragona.

Tarragona, which was called by the Romans *Tarraco*, was so little exposed to the accidents of war that the inhabitants used to boast that it had never been taken. It experienced this fate, however, in the late revolutionary war in Spain, when it was besieged, captured, and barbarously treated by the French general, marshal Suchet. It is the see of an archbishop, and was also the seat of several councils namely, in 516, 614, 1242, 1279, 1371, and 1593.

TARSHISH (*Bibl.*) תרשיש, second son of Javan. *Gen* x. 4.

TARSHISH, the country or place whither Solomon sent his fleets. 1 *Kings* x.; 2 *Chron.* ix. This is supposed by Josephus and others to be the same as *Tarsus*, the well-known city of Cilicia, and by St. Jerome and others to be Carthage, but divers conjectures have been formed on this subject.

TARSUS (*Bibl.*) Ταρσὸς, the city described under *Geography* which is celebrated as the birth-place of the apostle Paul *Acts* ix. &c.

TARSUS (*Geog.*) the capital of Cilicia, situated on the Cydnus, and said by some to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was once the rival of Athens and Alexandria and was celebrated as the birth-place, not only of St. Paul but of Antipater, Archidamus, and Athenodorus. *Strab* l. 14; *Mel.* l. 1.

TARSUS (*Numis.*) numerous medals are extant of this city, on which it is distinguished by the surnames of ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ, in honour of Adrian; ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗ, in honour of Caracalla; ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΑΝΗ, in honour of Macrinus; ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΗ, in honour of Commodus; and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΗ, in honour of Alexander Severus; it was also entitled a *metropolis, sacred*, an *asylum*, and *Neocori*; as, ΤΑΡΣΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ.—ΤΑΡΣΟΥ ΔΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΙΛΙCΙΑC.—ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, &c.

TARTAGLIA (*Biog.*) or *Tartalea, Nicholas*, a mathematician, was born at Brescia, in Italy, and died in 1558, leaving 'Nova Scientia Inventa,' 4to. 1537, translated into English by Lucar, and published at London in folio, 1588.

TARTARY (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, which, in its most general sense, extends from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia, lying between 55° and 135° E. lon., and between 35° and 55° N. lat. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely, Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former belongs to China, and is therefore denominated Chinese Tartary. A considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; but that part east from the mountains of Imaus to the Caspian Sea, is called Independent Tartary. These vast countries include the central part of Asia, and derive their name from the Tartars, or *Tatars*, as they were originally called, a tribe of barbarians who were well known to the ancients by the name of Scythians, and, after spreading themselves over Europe and Asia, became celebrated under the different names of *Huns, Tartars, Monguls, Turks, &c.*

TARTINI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a musical performer and composer, was born in 1692 at Pirano, in Istria, and died in 1770, after having attained to the greatest eminence in his art. He published solos and concertos at different times; but his principal works are 'Trattato di Musica,' 4to. 1754; and 'Dissertazione de' principi dell' Armonia Musicale,' &c.

TASSIE, *James* (*Biog.*) an artist in the modelling department, who was born at Glasgow, and died in 1799, after having practised for a number of years with great success in modelling portraits of wax.

TASSO, *Torquato* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of the first rank, and a descendant of the illustrious house of the Tassi of Almenno, was born in 1544, and died in the 51st year of his age, after a life chequered with misfortunes. [Vide Plate XXVII] The works of Tasso, among which his 'Rinaldo,' 'Aminta,' and 'Gierusalemme Liberata,' are the principal, have been often printed, collectively and separately, at various times and places. Of his Jerusalem Delivered not less than 132 editions have been enumerated. This work and his Aminta have been translated into English and published, the latter in 1628, and the former in 1713; and again by Mr. Hoole. His whole works were published in 6 vols. fol. Florence, 1724; but the edition of Venice, in 4 vols. 4to. is reckoned the best.

TASSONI, *Alessandro* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born at Modena in 1565, and died in 1635, leaving 'Secchia rapita,' many times reprinted, particularly in 1624; 'Considerazione sopra il Petrarca;' 'Pensieri diversi;' 'La Tendarosa,' &c.

TATE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, and native of Northamptonshire, was born in 1560, studied first at Oxford, and afterwards at the Middle Temple, and died in 1616, leaving several MSS. some of which have been inserted in Gough's 'Collectanea Curiosa.'

TATE, *Nahum*, a psalmodist, was born in 1652 at Dublin, where he was educated, and died in 1715, leaving a version of the Psalms, which he executed in conjunction with Dr. Brady; besides miscellaneous poems, &c.

TATIANUS (*Ecc.*) *Tatian*, a writer of the primitive church, a Syrian by birth, and a disciple of Justin's, is remembered by some works which are extant, of which his 'Oratio ad Græcos,' is the only one that is admitted to be genuine. This was first printed at Zurich in 1546, together with the Latin

version of Conradus Gesner, and afterwards subjoined to Justin Martyr's works, fol. Paris. 1636; but the edition of Oxford, 12mo. 1700, is the most esteemed.

TATIUS, *Titus* (*Hist.*) a king of Cures, among the Sabines, made war upon the Romans after the rape of their women, but peace being concluded between the two people, and the Sabines admitted into the city of Rome, Tatius shared the sovereign authority with Romulus for six years, at the end of which he was murdered at Lanuvium A. C. 742. His effigy is given on medals of the Tituria gens, as in the annexed figure.



TATIUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Achilles.*

TAUBMANN, *Frederick* (*Biog.*) a German critic, and native of Franconia, was born about 1565, and died in 1613, leaving Commentaries on Plautus and Virgil, &c.

TAVERNIER, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a French traveller, was born at Paris in 1605, and died in 1689, leaving his 'Travels,' first printed in 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1676-79; but most commonly in 6 vols. 12mo.

TAVISTOCK, *Marquis* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Bedford.

TAURICA CHERSONESUS (*Geog.*) a large peninsula of Europe, now *Crimea*, at the south-west of the Palus Mæotis. *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 4.

TAURINUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Cisalpina, otherwise called *Augusta Taurinorum*, now *Turin.*

TAUROMINIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, built in the age of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse.

TAURUS (*Geog.*) the largest mountain of Asia, which is properly called Taurus in Cilicia, and in other countries is known by the names of Amanus, Antitaurus, Caucasus, &c.

TAYGETUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, where the women used to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus. It hung over the city of Peloponnesus, on which it is said to have fallen in consequence of an earthquake, and to have destroyed the suburbs. *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 2.

TAYLOR, *Jeremy* (*Ecc.*) a distinguished prelate, was born at Cambridge in 1613, where he was educated, and took his degree of A. B. in 1631; he suffered for his integrity during the rebellion and usurpation; and, after having attended his majesty, Charles I, as his chaplain, was raised at the restoration to the united see of Down and Connor, and died in 1667, leaving 'Liberty of Prophesying,' 4to. 1647; 'The Life of Christ,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1650; 'The Rule and Exercise of Holy Living,' of which the 28th edition was published in 1810; 'Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying,' published in 1651; 'Ductor Dubitantium,' or the Rule of Conscience, &c. fol. 1660, which is the largest and most laborious of his works; besides a number of sermons, &c. Several of his smaller pieces were collected and published in 1657 under the title of 'A Collection of Polemical and Moral Discourses,' &c. [Vide Plate XI]

TAYLOR, *John* (*Biog.*) usually called the *Water Poet*, from his being a waterman as well as a poet, was born in 1580 in Gloucestershire, and died in 1655, after having preserved his loyalty uncontaminated in an age of rebellion. His works were collected and published in folio in 1630.

TAYLOR, *Silas*, an antiquary, was born in 1624, educated at Oxford, and died in 1678, leaving his 'History of Harwich.

TAYLOR, *Brook*, a mathematician, was born in 1685 at Edmonton, in Middlesex, and died in 1731, leaving 'New Principles of Linear Perspective,' &c. 1715, and reprinted several times since; besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

TAYLOR, *John*, a critic, was born in 1704 at Shrewsbury, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1766, leaving an edition of Lysias and Demosthenes, which have secured him a lasting reputation as a scholar.

TAYLOUR (*Her.*) the family name of the marquis of Headfort.

TEIGNMOUTH, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Shore.

TELAMON (*Myth.*) Τελαμὼν, a king of the island of Salamis, son of Æacus and Endeis, and father to Teucer and Ajax, who, on that account, is called *Telamonius heros. Hom. Il. passim.*; *Pind. Isth. Od.* 6; *Sophocl. in Ag.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 97; *Anton. Liber.* 38; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

TELCHINES (*Myth.*) a people of Rhodes, who were the inventors of many useful arts, and passed for the sons of the sea. They were all destroyed in a deluge by Jupiter. *Diod.* l. 5; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7; *Euseb. in Chron.*

TELEGONUS (*Myth.*) a son of Ulysses and Circe, born in the island of Ææa, where he was educated. When arrived at man's estate, he sailed for Ithaca to make himself known to his father; but being shipwrecked on the coast, he was attacked by Ulysses and Telemachus as an invader, and unwittingly killed his father. He is afterwards said to have married Penelope, and to have had by her a son named Italus, who gave his name to Italy. *Diod.* l. 7; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 29; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 3; *Serv. ad Æn.* l. 2, &c.

TELEMACHUS (*Myth.*) Τηλεμάχος, a son of Ulysses and Penelope, who went in search of his father after the Trojan war accompanied by Minerva under the form of Mentor. On his return the suitors of his mother endeavoured to kill him, but he avoided their snares. After the death of Ulysses, he fled to Italy in consequence of having had the misfortune to kill his mother-in-law Circe. *Hom. Odyss. pass.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 95

TELEPHUS (*Myth.*) Τηλέφος, a king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge, who was exposed as soon as born on Mount Parthenius, but was preserved by some shepherds. He was afterwards adopted by Teuthras, who made him his heir; and, on his marrying a daughter of Priam, he assisted the latter in the Trojan war, and was killed by Achilles. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 101, &c.

TECTOSAGES (*Geog.*) or *Tectosagæ*, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital was Tolosium, or the modern Toulouse. The Tectosagæ were among the number of Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 38; *Strab.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 32; *Flor.* l. 2.

TEFFLIS (*Geog.*) the capital of Asiatic Georgia, seated on the Kur, 110 m. N. Erwan, 200 S. S. W. Astracan. Lon. 44° 50′ E. lat. 41° 40′ N. It was taken in 1723 by the Turks, in 1734 by Kouli Khan, and in 1797 by Aga Mohammed Khan, after which it became subject to Russia.

TEGEA (*Geog.*) or *Tegæa*, now *Moklia*, a town of Arcadia, in Peloponnesus, founded by Tegeates, a son of Lyceon; the inhabitants of which were called *Tegeates. Strab.* l. 8; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 8.

TELL, *William* (*Hist.*) one of the founders of Swiss independence, who is said to have been sentenced by Geisler, a governor under the emperor Albert, by way of punishment, to shoot an apple off the head of his son, which, having effected without injury to the latter, he afterwards shot the governor through the heart, and joining with other revolters, sent all the Austrian governors out of the country, and laid the foundation of the Helvetic League. Tell is supposed to have lost his life in an inundation at Burgeln in 1354, 47 years after this event. The last male of his race, of whom there is any account, was John Martin Tell, of Attinghausen, who died in 1684. His descent, in the female line, became extinct in 1720.

TELLIER, *Francis Michael* (*Hist.*) Marquis de Louvoi, was born at Paris in 1641, made Minister of War in 1664,

succeeded his father in 1666 as Secretary of State, was appointed in 1683 superintendant of buildings, &c. and died in 1691. The 'Testament Politique' published under his name was written by Courtils.

TELLIER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born in 1643 in Normandy, and died in 1719, leaving, among his works, 'Defense des nouveaux Chrêtiens,' &c.

TELLUS (*Myth.*) vide *Terra*.

TEMPE (*Geog.*) a valley of Thessaly, between Mount Olympus on the north and Ossa on the south, through which the river Peneus flowed into the Ægean Sea. It is celebrated by the poets for the pleasantness of its situation, and the coolness of its shades. *Diod.* l. 4; *Virg. Georg.* l. 20, 469; *Ovid. Met.* l. 10, 569, &c.; *Strab.* l. 9; *Mel.* l. 2; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 219.

TEMPESTA, *Antonio* (*Biog.*) a Florentine painter, was born in 1555, and died in 1630, leaving many paintings, particularly of landscapes, animals, and battles, which are highly esteemed.

TEMPESTA, *Peter*, an artist of Haerlem, otherwise called *Molyn* and *Pietro Mulier*, was born in 1637, and died in 1701. His pictures are very rare, and are held in great estimation.

TEMPLE, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a statesman and writer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1628 in London, educated at Cambridge, and employed by Charles II as a negociator on different occasions, particularly in framing the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland in 1668, as also in managing the treaty which afterwards terminated in the peace of Nimeguen. Although he was afterwards much in the confidence of Charles, and his successors James and William, yet he gradually withdrew from public concerns; and, taking no part in the revolution, he died in 1700, leaving several works, which have been published at different times, separately and collectively. [Vide Plate IX] His son, John Temple, was appointed Secretary at war by king William in 1689, but drowned himself in a fit of melancholy after having been scarcely a week in office.

TEMPLE (*Her.*) the name of a family of some consideration in the time of Edward VI, when Peter Temple had a grant of the manor of Merston Boteler, co. Warwick, &c. and was likewise owner of the manor of Stowe, in Buckinghamshire, where his descendants fixed their residence. Sir Richard Temple, of Stowe, bart. was created in 1714 baron of Cobham, in Kent, and in 1718 viscount Cobham, which titles devolved upon his lordship's decease to his sister, viscountess Cobham and baroness Cobham, relict of Richard Grenville, of Wotton, esq. who was advanced in 1749 to the dignity of countess Temple; George Grenville Nugent Temple, the second earl Temple, was created in 1784 marquis of Buckingham, and his son Richard was advanced in 1822 to the dignities of marquis of Chandos, duke of Buckingham and Chandos. From Anthony Temple, second son of the Peter before-mentioned, descended sir William Temple, the statesman above-mentioned, and also Henry Temple, who was created in 1722 baron Temple, of Mount Temple, and viscount Palmerston, of Palmerston, co. Dublin.

TEMPLE, the baronetcy which had been conferred on this family in 1612 in the person of sir Thomas Temple, the ancestor of viscount Cobham above-mentioned, is still enjoyed by his descendants.

TEMPLE, *Sir William* (*Biog.*) provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1626, leaving 'Analysis Anglica triginta Psalmorum,' &c.

TEMPLE, *Sir John*, a lawyer and son of the preceding, was the author of 'A History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641,' 4to. 1646, 8vo. 1746, and republished by baron Maseres in 4to. 1812. He was the father of sir William Temple, the statesman above-mentioned.

TEMPLEMAN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1711 at Dorchester, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1769, leaving a translation of Norden's Travels, &c. He is to be distinguished from Thomas Templeman, author of 'Tables of the Population and Magnitude of the several Kingdoms of the World,' who died in 1729.

TEMPLETOWN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Upton [vide *Upton*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Upton, viscount Templetown and lord baron Templetown, of Templetown, co. Antrim.

Arms. *Sable*, a cross moline *argent*.

Crest. On a ducal coronet *or*, a war-horse passant *sable*, caparisoned *or*.

Supporters. The dexter, a war-horse, caparisoned as the crest. The sinister, a man in complete armour *proper*, garnished *or*, in his right hand a spear erect, on his left arm a shield of the arms bordered *or*, and on his head a steel-cap with a plume of feathers *gules*.

TENEDOS (*Geog.*) Τένεδος, an island of the Ægean Sea, so called from *Tenes*, son of Cycnus and Proclea, opposite Troy, about 12 miles distant from Sigæum, and 56 N. Lesbos. It bears the same name at present, and is situated, according to modern Geography, in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 26° E. lat. 39° 53′ N.

History of Tenedos.

This island, which is close to the coast of Asia Minor, at a small distance from the entrance of the Dardanelles, became famous during the Trojan war, and has retained its importance from its situation, near the mouth of the Hellespont, its forts affording a safe anchorage to vessels bound to Byzantium, or Constantinople, as it is now called. The emperor Justinian erected a large magazine here to receive the cargoes of corn destined for the supply of the capital. The Genoese and Venetians long disputed the possession of this island; but it was taken in 1302 and annexed by the caliph Othman to the Turkish empire. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 3; *Diod.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 13; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 5; *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1, &c.

TENIERS, *David* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1582, and died in 1649, leaving a good reputation as an artist. His eldest son David, who was a disciple of his father, was nicknamed "The Ape of Painting," because he could imitate every sort of painting with remarkable exactness. He died in 1694, at the age of 84. His brother Abraham was also highly esteemed as a painter.

TENISON, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1636 at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, at a time that his father, who was rector of Mundesley, in Norfolk, was suffering for his loyalty by the loss of his living. He took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1656-60 as a scholar on archbishop Parker's foundation of Benet College, Cambridge, was, after various preferments, raised to the see of Lincoln in 1691, succeeded Tillotson in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury in 1694, and after having taken an active part in public concerns during the reigns of William and Anne, he died in 1715, leaving some controversial works.

TEOS (*Geog.*) Τέως, or *Teios*, now *Sigagik*, a maritime town on the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor, opposite to Samos. It was one of the twelve cities of the Ionian confederacy.

TERAH (*Bibl.*) תרח, son of Nahor, and father of Nahor, Haran, and Abraham, had Abraham at the age of 72, and died at the age of 275. *Gen.* xi. He was born A. M. 1878, A. C. 2126. *Usser. Annal. &c.*

TERBURGH, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter of Zwol, near Overyssel, who died in 1681, at the age of 73, was looked upon as little inferior to Mieris and Gerard Dow.

TERENTIA (*Hist.*) the wife of Cicero, by whom he had M. Cicero and Tullia, was afterwards repudiated for infide-

lity, when she successively married Sallust and Messala Corvinus, and died in her 103d or, according to Pliny, in her 117th year. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 11, ep. 16, *et ad Fam. &c.; Val. Max.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 7; *Plut. in Cic.*

TERENTIA, the wife of Mecænas, with whom it was said that Augustus carried on an intrigue. *Dio.* l. 54.

TERENTIANUS, *Maurus* (*Biog.*) a poet and grammarian of Carthage, who is supposed to have flourished in the third century, was the author of a Treatise on the Rules of Versification, which consists of 2981 verses. This poem was first published in 1497 at Milan, with Ausonius, by Merula, who discovered the manuscript in a monastery at Bobbia. It has since been inserted in Putsche's edition of the 'Grammatici Veteres,' 4to. Han.; the best separate edition is said to be that by Jacobus Micyllus, 8vo. Francof. 1584.

TERENTIUS, *Publius* (*Biog.*) a native of Carthage, in Africa, celebrated for his Latin comedies. He was originally a slave, but manumitted on account of his genius. He enjoyed the friendship of Scipio and Lælius, and died at the age of 35, as is supposed, while on his return to Rome from Greece, whither he had gone to collect Menander's plays, some of which he had already translated. Six only of his plays are extant; of which the edition of Elzevir, 12mo. 1635; the Variorum, 8vo. 1686; that of Westerhovius, 2 vols. 4to. 1726; that of Bentley, 4to. 1726; and that of Zeunius, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1774, are reckoned among the best. [Vide Plate XXX]

TERENTIUS, *Varro*, vide *Varro.*

TERGESTE (*Geog.*) called by Strabo Τεργέστη, by Ptolemy Τεργέστον, now *Trieste*, a town of the Carni, on the borders of Illyricum, and situated on the Sinus Tergestinus, or Gulf of Trieste. It is said to have been a colony, and is commemorated in an inscription AED. II. VIR. JUR. D. TERGESTE. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 382.

TERNE, *Henry* (*Hist.*) a naval captain, who, as commander of the Dreadnought, displayed extraordinary gallantry in the action with the Dutch in 1665, and was killed the following year on board the Triumph in the action with the same enemy.

TERPSICHORE (*Myth.*) Τερψιχόρη, one of the Muses, and a daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over dancing. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Juv.* l. 7; *Aus. Ep.* 138; *Schol. Euripid. in Arg. Rh.; Eustath. in Il.* 10.

TERRA (*Myth.*) Γαῖα, one of the most ancient of the heathen deities, wife of Uranus, and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, Rhea, Themis, &c.

TERROR (*Myth.*) an emotion of the mind, which was made a deity, and an attendant on Mars and Bellona.

TERTIUS (*Bibl.*) Τέρτιος, St. Paul's amanuensis.

TERTULLIANUS, *Quintius Septimius Florens* (*Ecc.*) the first Latin writer of the primitive church, was born at Carthage, and becoming a convert to Christianity, he employed his talents in its behalf, chiefly during the reigns of Severus and Caracalla, i. e. from 194 to 216, and died, as is supposed, at an advanced age. The principal editors of the collected works of Tertullian are Rhenanus, who published his edition at Basle in 1521; Pamelius, whose edition appeared at Antwerp in 1579: and Rigaltius, whose edition published in 1634, is reckoned preferable to either of the former.

TERTULLUS (*Bibl.*) Τέρτυλλος, one of Paul's accusers, who preferred his accusation before Felix. *Acts* xxiv. 1, &c.

TESTA, *Pietro* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter and engraver, was born at Lucca in 1611, and was drowned in the Tiber in 1650 in endeavouring to recover his hat, which had been blown into the river. He applied himself to copying the antiques at Rome, which procured him a place among distinguished painters.

TETHYS (*Myth.*) Τηθὺς, the principal of the sea-deities, was wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Cœlum, or Uranus, and Terra. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 336; *Hom. Il.* l. 14; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.*

TETRAPOLIS (*Geog.*) vide *Antioch.*

TETRICUS, *Pivesus* (*Hist.*) or *Pesuvius*, a prefect of Gaul, was saluted emperor at Bourdeaux at the solicitation of Victorinus; but, wearied with the insolence of the soldiery, he surrendered himself to Aurelian, by whom, after being led in triumph, he was treated with many marks of respect, and made governor of Lucania. His son C. Pacuvius Pivesus Tetricus, who had been made the partner of his throne, was also conducted in triumph by Aurelian, and afterwards permitted to live in the enjoyment of his property.

TETRICUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the usurpers above-mentioned, both father and son, bearing their effigies as in the annexed figures; inscriptions IMP. PESU. TETRICUS AUG.—C. PAC. TETRICUS AUG.





TEUCER (*Myth.*) Τεῦκρος, a king of Phrygia, and son of the Scamander by Ida, who is said to have first introduced the worship of the goddess Cybele. The Trojans were from him called *Teucri.* *Apollod.* l. 3; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3, &c.

TEUCER, a son of Telamon, king of Salamis, who was one of Helen's suitors, and signalized himself by his valour during the Trojan war. Being dispossessed of his kingdom by his father, because he did not revenge the death of his brother Ajax, he retired to Cyprus. where his posterity are said to have remained until the time of Evagoras. *Hom. Il.* l. 8; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Horat.* l. 1; *Paterc.* l. 1, &c.

TEUTA (*Hist.*) a queen of Illyricum, who, having caused the Roman ambassadors P. Junius, and T. Coruncanius, to be put to death, was defeated by the Romans in battle. *Liv.* l. 20; *Plin.* l. 34; *Flor.* l. 2.

TEUTONES (*Geog.*) or *Teutoni*, a people of Germany, who, with the Cimbri, made incursions into Gaul, and cut in pieces two Roman armies. They were at length defeated by Marius.

TEWKESBURY (*Geog.*) a town of Gloucestershire, in England, situated on the river Avon, 10 miles N. Gloucester, and 102 W. N. W. London. This town is memorable for the battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster, which proved fatal to the cause of the latter, queen Margaret and her son being both taken prisoners. The field on which this battle was fought is still called the Bloody Meadow, and is about half a mile from the town. Tewkesbury was also the scene of many engagements during the rebellion.

TEXEIRA, *Joseph Peter* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese Dominican, was born in 1543, and died in 1620, leaving 'De Portugalliæ Ortu,' &c. 1582.

TEXEIRA, *Peter*, a Portuguese traveller and historian in the 16th century, who is known by his work on the Persian History, entitled 'Relaciones del Origen, y Succession de los Reyes de Persia,' &c. 8vo. Amberes, 1610, translated into French under the title of Voyages de Texeira, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1681.

TEXEL (*Geog.*) an island of the Netherlands, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, in the neighbourhood of which three several battles have been fought between the English and Dutch, namely, in 1653, when Blake defeated Van Tromp; in 1673, which was fought with doubtful success; and in 1799, when the Dutch, disaffected to the republican government, surrendered after a very slight resistance.

TEYNHAM, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Roper; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Party per fess *azure* and *or*, a pale and three roe-bucks' heads erased counterchanged.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion rampant *sable*, holding a ducal coronet between his paws *or*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a buck *or*, on the sinister a tiger regardant *argent*.

Motto. "Spes mea in Deo."

THADDEUS (*Bibl.*) Θαδδαῖος, a surname of Jude the apostle. *Matt.* x; *Mark* iii.

THADDEUS (*Ecc.*) one of the seventy disciples, supposed to be the brother of St. Thomas, who is said to have sent him to Abgarus, king of Edessa. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1, c. 13.

THAIS (*Hist.*) a famous courtesan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic conquests, and instigated him to set Persepolis on fire. *Propert.* l. 2.

THALASSIUS (*Hist.*) a beautiful young Roman, who at the rape of the Sabine women, secured to himself a virgin of peculiar beauty, by exclaiming as he carried her away, that she was for Thalassius, whereby he prevented all competition. Their marriage being afterwards attended with peculiar felicity, the word Thalassius was from that time made use of at the Roman nuptials, to denote a wish that those who were married might enjoy a similar felicity.

THALES (*Biog.*) one of the seven wise men of Greece, and a native of Miletus, in Ionia, died in the 96th year of his age, 548 years before the Christian æra, after having made himself famous by his discoveries in astronomy. [Vide Plate XXI.]

THALESTRIS (*Hist.*) a queen of the Amazons, who is said to have gone 35 days' journey attended by 300 women, to meet Alexander, during his Asiatic conquests. *Justin.* l. 2; *Q. Curt.* l. 6.

THALETES (*Biog.*) a Greek poet, who is often confounded with Thales. He is said to have been cotemporary with Lycurgus.

THALIA (*Myth.*) Θάλεια, one of the Muses who presided over festivals, as also pastoral and comic poetry.

THALIA (*Numis.*) vide *Musæ*.

THAMES (*Geog.*) one of the most noted rivers of Great Britain, called by the Romans *Tamesis*. Its two most probable sources, the Isis and the Churn, are in Gloucestershire, and form their junction near Cricklade. At Lechlade it is joined by the Coln and Lech, when it becomes navigable. At Oxford, where it retains the name of Isis, it is joined by the Charvel, at Abingdon by the Ock, and at Dorchester by the Thame. In its course from Wallingford to Reading, and London, it receives the Kennet, Loddon, Wey, Mole, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway.

THANET, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Tufton, [vide *Tufton*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Tufton, earl of Thanet, baron Tufton, of Tufton, and baronet.

Arms. *Sable*, an eagle displayed *ermine*, within a bordure *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion sejeant *proper*.

Motto. "Alis volat propriis."

THAPSUS (*Geog.*) a town of Africa Propria, where Scipio and Juba were defeated by Cæsar. *Liv.* l. 29.

THARUP, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) one of the best modern Danish poets, was born at Copenhagen in 1749, and died in 1821, leaving Cantatas and Hymns, which are highly esteemed.

THASUS (*Geog.*) or *Thasos*, a small island in the Ægean Sea on the coast of Thrace, opposite the mouth of the Nestus, anciently known by the names of Æria, Æthria, Acte, Ogygia, &c. It now bears the names of *Thasos*, *Thasus*, or *Tasso*, and is described in modern Geography as an island in the Grecian Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa. The chief town of the same name is situated lon. 24° 39′ E. lat. 40° 46′ N. It was the birthplace of Polygnotus, the painter. *Herod.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 33; *Corn. Nep. in Cim.* c. 2; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 14; *Ælian. Var. Hist.*

THEBÆ (*Geog.*) Θῆβαι, the name of two cities of the greatest celebrity in history.

THEBÆ, the magnificent city of Ægypt, capital of the district of the Thebais, was denominated Hecatompylos, on account of its hundred gates; and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. It is celebrated by Homer for the part which it bore in the Trojan war, and also for its magnitude. *Hom. Il.* l. 9, v. 382.

> Οὐδ' ὅσ' ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν ποτινίσσεται ἠδ' ὅσα Θήβας
> Αἰγυπτίας, ὅθι πλεῖςα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται
> Αἱθ' ἑκατόμπυλοί εἰσι.

Thebes was destroyed by Cambyses, king of Persia, and notwithstanding the immense thickness of its walls, it was but a heap of ruins in the time of Strabo, enough of which still remains to raise the admiration of every beholder. *Herod.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mel.* l. 1; *Propert.* l. 4, el. 5, &c.

THEBÆ, *Thebes*, or, as it is called by the Turks, *Thiva*, the capital of Bœotia, is styled by Pindar, Heptapylos, and is noted by the poets as the scene of many of the fables of antiquity, particularly respecting its foundation by Cadmus, of its deliverance from the Sphinx by Œdipus, and its siege by Adrastus, and his companions, known by the name of The Seven Chiefs before Thebes, all which circumstances have been celebrated in the writings of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. While Epaminondas was at the head of affairs, Thebes was enabled to make a stand against all the states of Greece, but it was subjugated by Philip, king of Macedonia, destroyed by Alexander the Great, in consequence of its revolt, and repaired by Cassander, son of Antipater, in the 111th Olympiad, 335 A. C. but it never recovered its importance. Thebes could boast of giving birth to Pindar, whose house was the only thing saved, by desire of Alexander, amidst the universal ruin which he occasioned. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 9; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plut. in Pel.*; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

THEMIS (*Myth.*) Θέμις, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Jupiter, by whom she became the mother of the Parcæ and the Horæ, &c. She was considered as the goddess of Justice, and was the first of the deities to whom the heathens raised temples. Her oracle was famous in Attica in the age of Deucalion. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 902; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Fest. de Signif. Vert.* &c.

THEMISTIUS (*Bibl.*) a philosopher of Paphlagonia, in the age of Constantius, wrote some commentaries on Aristotle, fragments of which are still extant; as also thirty of his orations. The edition of Themistius by Harduin, fol. Paris, 1684, is reckoned the best.

THEMISTOCLES (*Hist.*) Θεμιστοκλῆς, a celebrated general of Athens, whose father's name was Neocles, and his mother's Euterpe, or Abrotonum, a native of Halicarnassus. After having been disinherited by his father on account of his vices, his ambition was roused to seek his own advancement, and having, by popular arts, obtained a place in the government of his country, he was made commander of the Athenian fleet, at the time of the Persian invasion, and immortalized his name by the victory of Salamis, which destroyed the fleet of Xerxes, and saved his country from further desolation. He afterwards shared the fate of popular leaders, by being banished from the city which he had preserved, and died of poison, as is said, at the age of 65, about 449 years before the Christian æra. [Vide Plate XIII.] *Herod.* l. 7; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *C. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.*; *Paus.* l. 1; *Ælian. Var. Hist.*

THEOBALD, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer and

critic, was born at Sittingbourne, in Kent, and died in 1744. He is principally known for having provoked the ire of Pope, who made him the hero of his Dunciad, in consequence of his criticisms on that poet's translation of Homer.

THEOCRITUS (*Biog.*) Θεόκριτος a distinguished poet of Sicily, in the reign of Hiero, to whom one of his Idylls is inscribed. It has been said by some that he was put to death by order of Hieronymus, king of Syracuse; but others have supposed that he is confounded with Theocritus, an historian and rhetorician of Chios, who suffered this fate by order of Antigonus. Theocritus was first published in folio at Milan in 1493, but the subsequent editions by Heinsius, 8vo. Oxon. 1699; by Warton, 2 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1770; by Valknaer, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1773, are the most esteemed. Polewhele has translated this author into English verse, with notes, as has also Fawkes. [Vide Plate XXVII]

THEODAHATUS (*Hist.*) or *Theodatus*, a king of the Goths, in Italy, succeeded Athalaric, and was killed in a mutiny by his own soldiers, in the third year of his reign, A. D. 535 or 536, after having been compelled to sue for peace from Justinian. The effigy of this prince is given as in the annexed figure.



THEODEBERT (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of Austrasia.

THEODEBERT I, succeeded his father Thierri in 534, and died in 548, just as he was on the point of making war on Justinian. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



THEODEBERT II, succeeded his father Childebert II, as king of Austrasia, in 595, and was killed at Cologne in 611.

THEODORA, *Flavia Maximiana* (*Hist.*) daughter of Eutropia, the wife of Maximianus Hercules, was married to Constantius Chlorus, by whom she had many children. Her effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



THEODORA, wife of the emperor Justinian, was a favourer of the Eutychians, and other heretics, who disturbed the peace of the church at that time. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.; Evag. Hist. &c.*

THEODORE, *Anthony* (*Hist.*) a king of Corsica, who, after having been successively in the service of Germany, Holland, England, France, and Portugal, was raised by the malcontents of Corsica to the throne, in 1736, but being unable to make a stand against the Genoese, to whom the island belonged, he retired to different countries, in order to endeavour to gain assistance, and at length died in 1756, in a state of great indigence, having been for some years previous to his death a prisoner in the King's Bench, for debt.

THEODORE (*Ecc.*) the name of two popes.

THEODORE I, succeeded John IV in 641, and died in 649, when he was succeeded by Martin I.

THEODORE II, a native of Rome, who held the pontificate only 20 days, in 898, was succeeded by John IX.

THEODORE, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of king Egbert, died in 690, at the age of 88, after having established an ecclesiastical discipline, contained in his 'Penitential,' which, with his other works, were collected by James Petit, and printed at Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1677.

THEODORET (*Ecc.*) bishop of Cyrus, a city of Syria, was born in 386, nominated to this see in 420, and died between the years 457 and 470, according to different accounts. The works of Theodoret were published in Greek and Latin by Father Sirmond, in 4 vols. fol. Paris. 1642; and a new edition by Schulze, in 5 vols. 4to. or 10 vols. 8vo. Hal. 1768-74. His Ecclesiastical History has been translated and published by Valesius, with Eusebius and the other ecclesiastical historians, and republished by Reading, 3 vols. fol. Lond. *Phot. Cod.* 31, &c.; *St. Leo in Epist.; Gennad. in Catal. &c.*

THEODORIC (*Hist.*) or *Thierri*, the name of two kings of France, vide *Thierri.*

THEODORIC, the name of two kings of Spain.

THEODORIC I, a king of the Visigoths in Spain, otherwise called Theoderede, succeeded Vallia in 419, and was killed in battle against Attila in 451. His effigy and that of the following prince are given, as in the annexed figures.



THEODORIC II, second son of the preceding, succeeded his brother Thorismund in 453, and was killed in 465 or 466, by his brother Euric, after a reign of thirteen years.



THEODORIC, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, and natural son of Valemir, was given up as an hostage to the emperor Leo I, in 461, and having rendered him considerable service, was sent in 484 into Italy against Odoacer, whom he defeated and put to death, by which means he became master of Italy, strengthened his power by marrying the sister of Clovis, and died in 526.

THEODOSIUS, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, surnamed *Magnus*, from the greatness of his exploits, began to reign conjointly with Gratian in 379, and died in 395, after having gained many signal victories over the barbarians. The Roman empire was divided between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. [Vide Plate II] *Socrat.* l. 5, &c.; *Zosim.* l. 4.

THEODOSIUS *Flavius* II, or *Jun.* son of Arcadius, succeeded his father at the age of eight, in 408, and died in 450. The effigies of this and the following emperor are given, as in the annexed figures.



THEODOSIUS, *Flavius III*, son of Mauritius and Constantina, was made a partner in the throne of his father in 590, and is generally supposed to have been put to death by order of Phocas.



THEODOSIUS, surnamed *Adramyttenus*, was elected to the empire much against his will in 715, and retired to a monastery two years after.

THEODOSIUS (*Biog.*) a mathematician, surnamed *Tripolites*, who flourished, as is supposed, in the first century, wrote a work on the doctrine of the Sphere, which was translated from the Greek into the Arabic, and from this into the Latin, but the Arabic version being very defective, a more complete one, in Greek and Latin, was published at Paris in 1558, by Pena; it has since been published and commented upon by Dr. Barrow.

THEODOTION (*Ecc.*) a disciple of Tatian, and afterwards a follower of Marcion, exchanged this last profession for that of a Jew, and translated the Old Testament into Greek. His translation is looked upon to be more unfaithful than that of Aquila. *Baron. Annal.; Simon. Hist. Crit. du V. T.*

THEODOTUS (*Ecc.*) or *Theodore*, surnamed *Cassiteros*, son of the patrician Michael and brother-in-law of Constantine Copronymus, obtained the good graces of Leo the Armenian, by which he procured his election to the patriarchate of Constantinople in 815, after the expulsion of Nicephorus, and retained it until 821, during which period he exerted his power against the use of images. *Cedrenus, Zonaras, &c.*

THEODULPHUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Orleans in the ninth

century, and a native of Cisalpine Gaul, was in favour with Charlemagne, whose will he was appointed to sign, and was afterwards in the confidence of Louis *le Debonnaire*, but being charged with taking part in the conspiracy of Bernard king of Italy, he was imprisoned at Angers, and died in 821, after having been, as is said, released from his confinement. He composed, in prison, the hymn beginning with Gloria, laus, et honor, part of which, in the Roman Catholic service, is sung on Palm Sunday. Besides which, he wrote other works, of which P. Sirmond published a collection, in 8vo. 1646.

THEOGNIS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Megara, who was born in the 59th Olympiad, about 550 years before the Christian æra, was the author of several poems, particularly one of a moral cast, of which more than a thousand verses are extant, and have been preserved in different collections of the Minor Poets. One of the best editions is that of Blackwall, 12mo. Lond. 1706.

THEON (*Biog.*) a philosopher and mathematician of the fourth century, has left some commentaries on the ancient mathematicians, particularly Ptolemy, which are to be found in some editions of his Almagest. He, or another author of the same name, wrote a work on rhetoric, entitled 'Progymnasmata,' printed at Basle in 1541; but the edition of Leyden, in 8vo. 1626, is reckoned the best.

THEOPHANES (*Biog.*) a Greek historian of Mitylene, who was much in favour with Pompey, of whose wars he wrote a history, quoted by Strabo and Plutarch.

THEOPHANES, an historian and an abbot, of an illustrious family of Byzantium, who died in exile in 818; wrote a Chronicle, which was published with the version of Father Goar, in 1655.

THEOPHANES, *Prokopovitch* (*Ecc.*) a Russian prelate, was born in 1681, and having gained the favour of Peter the Great, and Catherine, he was successively promoted to the see of Prescof, and the archiepiscopal see of Novogorod, and died in 1736, leaving, among other works, a Life of Peter the Great.

THEOPHILE (*Biog.*) a French poet, surnamed *Viaud*, was born about 1590 at Clerac, in the diocese of Agen, and died in 1626, leaving a collection of Poems, a Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, &c.

THEOPHILUS (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Michael, in the Eastern empire, in 829, and died in 842, leaving his son Michael for his successor.

THEOPHILUS (*Ecc.*) the sixth bishop of Antioch, who governed that church from 169 to 182 and left several works, of which, only three Letters addressed to Autolycus, are remaining. Some have supposed this Theophilus to be the person whom St. Luke addresses in his Gospel, and in the Acts, but the period of time in which the two lived, make this very improbable. *Origen. Hom. I in Luc.; Ambros. in Luc.; Epiphan. Hær.*

THEOPHILUS, a patriarch of Alexandria, succeeded Timotheus in 385, and died in 412, after having succeeded in eradicating idolatry out of Egypt. His memory is however less honoured on account of his treatment of St. Chrysostom, whom he caused to be deposed. *Socrates, Sozomenes, et Theodoret Hist. Eccles.*

THEOPHRASTUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher, and disciple of Aristotle, a native of Eresium, in the island of Lesbos, was born in the second year of the 102d Olympiad, A. C. 371, and died in the 107th year of his age, leaving a number of works, of which, among those that are extant, the principal are his History of Plants, and his Characters. The first was published in the fourth volume of the Aldine edition of Aristotle, Venet. 1497; and since reprinted separately by Bodæus in 1644. His Characters have passed through many editions, of which that by Needham, 8vo. Cantab. 1712; and that by Fischer, 8vo. Coburg. 1763, are reckoned the best. There is an entire edition of his works by Heinsius, fol. Lugd. Bat. 1613. *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 3, &c.; *Strab.* l. 13; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Diog. in Vit.; Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2. [Vide Plate XXXIII]

THEOPHYLACTUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople, and son of Romanus, who caused his own children to be raised to the throne to the detriment of his son-in-law Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was placed over the see of Constantinople in 933, and died in 956, after having governed the church little to his own honour.

THEOPHYLACTUS, archbishop of Acridia, in Bulgaria, in the 11th century, was the author of Commentaries on the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Minor Prophets, which have been published in Greek and Latin at different times. His Epistles have also been published in Greek by Meursius, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1617. His works were altogether published in 4 vols. fol. Venet. 1754-63.

THEOPHYLACTUS (*Biog.*) surnamed *Simocatta*, who flourished in the seventh century, wrote a History of the Emperor Mauritius, which was published with the version and notes of Pontanus, fol. 1647, so as to form a part of the 'Corpus Byzantinæ Historiæ.'

THEOPOMPUS (*Hist.*) a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ, who is said to have created the Ephori, and to have died after a long and peaceful reign, A. C. 723.

THEOPOMPUS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian of Chios, and disciple of Isocrates, whose compositions are all lost except a few fragments quoted by ancient writers. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2, ep. 6; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *C. Nep.* l. 7; *Quintil.* l. 2; *Plut. in Lys.*

THERA (*Geog.*) one of the Sporades in the Ægean Sea, anciently called Callista, now *Santorin*, which was first inhabited by Phœnicians. *Herod.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 2.

THERMA (*Geog.*) another name for Thessalonica.

THERMÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, where were the baths of Selinus, now *Sciacca*; also another town near Panormus, now *Thermini*. *Cic. in Verr.* 2.

THERMÆ (*Numis.*) medals of this town are distinguished by the inscriptions—ΘΕΡΜΙΤ. ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ, &c.

THERMODON (*Geog.*) Θερμώδων, now *Termeh*, a river of Cappadocia, in the ancient country of the Amazons.

Virg. l. 11, v. 659.

Quales Threïciæ quum flumina Thermodoontis
Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis.

Herod. l. 2, &c.; *Strab.* l. 11; *Mel.* l. 1; *Propert.* l. 3, el. 12; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 37.

THERMOPYLÆ (*Geog.*) Θερμοπύλαι, a small pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis, celebrated for the battle fought there for three successive days, A. C. 480, between the army of Xerxes and 300 Spartans, of which latter only one survived to relate the glorious exploits of his countrymen. Another battle was fought there between the Romans and Antiochus, king of Syria. *Herod.* l. 7; *Liv.* l. 36; *Strab.* l. 9; *Mel.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 7.

THERON (*Hist.*) Θήρων, a tyrant of Agrigentum, who married Demarete, the daughter of Gelon, and died in 472 A. C. *Herodot.* l. 7; *Pind. Olymp.* od. 2.

THERSITES (*Myth.*) Θερσίτης, one of the meanest among the Grecian chiefs at the Trojan war, who was deformed in his person and low in his character, indulging in indecent railleries against his companions in arms. Achilles killed him with a blow of his fist, because he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthesilea. Thersites is now become proverbial for a low foul-mouthed fellow. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, &c.; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Ovid. ex Pont.* l. 4; *Juv. Sat.* 8.

THESEUS (*Myth.*) Θησεὺς, one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity, king of Athens, and son of Ægeus by Æthra, the daughter of Pittheus, first rescued his country from the dreadful tribute of seven youths and seven maidens which Minos annually required, by the destruction of the monster Minotaurus, by whom they were devoured, and on his

return he ascended the throne of his father A. C. 1235; and after having gained many victories, particularly against the Centaurs, he is fabled to have gone into the infernal regions with his friend Perithous, with the intent of bringing away Proserpine; but being caught in the attempt by Pluto, he was tied to a huge stone on which he had sat to rest himself. From this situation Hercules is said to have released him; but on his return to Athens he found his throne occupied by Mnestheus, and being unable to expel the usurper he retired to the court of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, by whom he was thrown down a precipice and killed. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 21; *Hesiod. in Scut. Her.*; *Apollon.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Catul. de Nup. Pel. &c.*; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7; *Hygin. Fab.* 14, &c.; *Propert.* l. 3; *Lucan.* l. 2; *Stat. Theb.* l. 5; *Senec. in Hypol.* 951.

THESPIA (*Geog.*) now *Neocorio*, a town of Bœotia, at the foot of mount Helicon. *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4.

THESPIS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet, who flourished upwards of 500 years before the Christian æra, is supposed to have been the inventor of tragic representations, which he exhibited on a temporary stage, erected on a cart, as he went from place to place

Horat. Art. Poet. v. 275.

Ignotum Tragicæ genus invenisse camœnæ
Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poëmata Thespis,
Quæ canerent, agerentque peruncti fæcibus ora.

Diog. in Heracl. Pont.; *Plut. in Sol.*; *Suidas, &c.*

THESPROTIA (*Geog.*) Θεσπρωτία, now *Vajelitia*, a country of Epirus, at the west of Ambracia, celebrated for the rivers Acheron and Cocytus, which were fabled to be the rivers of hell. *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 7; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

THESSALIA (*Geog.*) a country of Greece, which was more or less extensive according to the meaning of the term, comprehending sometimes a whole region, and sometimes a part. Thessalia propria, or Thessaly, properly so called, to which Strabo gives the name of Θεσσαλιῶτις, was situated between Greece and Macedonia, and was at different times known by the names of Æmonia, Pelasgicum, Argos, Hellas, Dryopis, Æmathia; but that of Thessaly, which it derived from its king Thessalus, prevailed. It is now called *Janna*. *Dionys.* 110; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 32; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Tibull.* l. 2, el. 4; *Ovid. Am.* l. 3, el. 7.

THESSALONICA (*Bibl.*) Θεσσαλονίκη, a city described under *Geography*, was visited by St. Paul, who, with Silas, preached the gospel there, and established a church, to which the apostle addressed two of his epistles, written at the end of A. D. 52, or beginning of A. D. 53. *Acts* xvii. The first epistle to the Thessalonians was the first in the order of time of all St. Paul's epistles.

THESSALONICA (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Macedonia, so called, as is said, after Thessalonica, the wife of Cassander, although, according to Stephanus Byzantinus, it received this name from Philip, king of Macedon, by whom it was beautified in commemoration of his victory over the Thessalonians. It was originally named Therma, from the Sinus Thermæus, on which it stood, and now *Salonichi*. This town is memorable both in sacred and profane writings. *Cic. in Pis.* c. 17; *Liv.* l. 29; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 2.

THETFORD (*Geog.*) a town of Norfolk, in England, 29 m. S. W. Norwich, 80 N. N. E. London. Lon. 0° 43′ E. lat. 52° 25′ N.

History of Thetford.

This ancient town, the *Sitomagus* of the Romans, was once a place of such note, that it had twenty churches and eight monasteries, besides other religious houses, and still retains vestiges of its ancient splendour. During the Saxon heptarchy it formed the metropolis of the kingdom of East Anglia, and was afterwards honoured with the presence of several English monarchs, particularly Henry I and II. and James I, which latter prince made it one of his hunting seats, and his palace still bears the name of the King's House. Thetford was also a bishop's see in the 12th century, which was afterwards translated to Norwich.

THETIS (*Myth.*) Θέτις, one of the sea-deities, daughter of Nereus and Doris, on whose marriage with Peleus the goddess of Discord threw a golden apple into the midst of the assembly, to be given to the fairest of all the goddesses. *Hom. Il.* l. 1; *Hesiod. Theogn.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Catull. de Nupt. Pel. et Thet.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 11; *Hygin. Fab.* 34; *Schol. Pind. Pyth.*

THEUDAS (*Bibl.*) Θευδᾶς, an impostor, to whom Gamaliel refers. *Acts* v. 36.

THEUDAS (*Hist.*) another impostor, who pretended to be a prophet, and deceived many of the Jews, until Fadus, governor of Syria, sent some troops of horse after them, who killed and took many and carried Theudas's head to Jerusalem. This Theudas is much later than the one mentioned in Scripture. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. xx. c. 2.

THEVENOT, *Melchisedec* (*Biog.*) a writer of travels, was born in 1621 at Paris, and died in 1692. His 'Travels into the Levant,' were published in French, fol. Paris, 1663, and in English in 1687.

THEVET, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) historiographer to the king, who died in 1590, at the age of 88, was the author of 'Vies des Hommes illustres,' the folio edition of which is of some value on account of the portraits.

THIERRI (*Hist.*) or *Thierry*, the name of some French kings.



THIERRI I, third son of Clovis II, ascended the throne of Neustria and Burgundy in 670, by the interest of Ebroin, the mayor of the palace, and died in 691, after having suffered a defeat from Pepin, king of Austrasia. The effigies of this and the following king are given as in the annexed figures.



THIERRI II, son of Dagobert III, was taken from a cloister to ascend the throne of France in 720, and died in 737.

THIERRY I (*Hist.*) the son of Clovis I, and king of Austrasia, died in 534, at the age of 51, after having reigned 23 years, during which he made Metz the capital of his kingdom, and gained considerable advantages over the Danes who invaded his dominions, and over his brother Childebert, who tried to dispossess him.

THIERRY II, second son of Childebert, was born in 587, succeeded his father as king of Burgundy and Austrasia, and died in 613.

THIONVILLE (*Geog.*) a town in the north-east of France, in the former duchy of Luxemburg, situated on the Moselle, 17 m. N. Metz, 22 S. Luxemburg. It was taken by the duke of Guise in 1558, and ceded to the Spaniards; but being retaken by the French in 1643 it was surrendered to them by the peace of the Pyrenees. Some councils were held in this town in the reign of Charlemagne and his successor.

THIRLBY, *Styan* (*Biog.*) a critic, was born at Leicester in 1692, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1753. His edition of Justin Martyr, published in folio, 1723, is much esteemed.

THISBE (*Myth.*) vide *Pyramus*.

THOMAS, *St.* (*Bibl.*) one of the twelve Apostles, called in the Greek Δίδυμος, i. e. a twin, was appointed an Apostle a little before the passion of our Saviour, and is noted in Scripture for his incredulity. *Matth.* x; *Luke* vi; *John* x—xx. He was also called Jude, according to Eusebius, who relates that Thaddeus was sent by this Apostle to king Abgarus. [Vide *Thaddeus*]

THOMAS A BECKET (*Ecc.*) vide *Becket*.

Thomas, *William*, an English prelate, was born in 1613, educated at Oxford; was driven from his vicarage of Langhorn, in Northumberland, by the rebels; and after suffering many hardships, he was raised in 1677 to the see of St. David's, and translated to that of Worcester six years after; but having made up his mind at the revolution not to take the required oaths, he was on the point of resigning his bishopric when he died. He published in his life-time 'An Apology for the Church of England, 1678-9,' and some single sermons; and after his death appeared his 'Letter to the Clergy,' and an imperfect work, entitled 'Roman Oracles silenced.'

Thomas, *John*, an English prelate, was born in 1712 at Carlisle; educated at Oxford; succeeded Dr. Pearce, according to his most earnest wish at his death, in the see of Rochester in 1774; and died in 1793; after having expended 3000*l.* on the ancient palace at Bromley, and left 500*l.* towards enlarging the parish church at Bromley. A collection of his 'Sermons and Charges' was published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1803. There were two other prelates of the name of John Thomas living about the same time, the first successively bishop of Peterborough and Salisbury, who died in 1766; and the second successively bishop of Peterborough, Salisbury, and Winchester, who died in 1781.

Thomas (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy a baronetcy, conferred on the first in 1694, in the person of sir John Thomas, descended from an ancient family of Tresimont, co. Hereford; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* a chevron and canton *ermine.*

Crest. A demi-unicorn *ermine,* armed, crined, and unguled *or,* supporting a shield *sable.*

Motto. "Virtus invicta gloriosa."

Thomas *of Yapton Place*, co. Sussex, received this honour in 1766 in the person of sir George Thomas, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* three lions rampant, two and one *gules,* a chief *azure.*

Motto. "Honesty is the best policy."

Thomas, *William* (*Biog.*) grandson of Dr. William Thomas, bishop of Worcester above-mentioned, was born in 1670, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1738, leaving 'Antiquitates Prioratûs Majoris Malverne,' 1725; besides his edition of Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' in 1730; and his 'Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester.' He had also collected materials for a History of Worcester, to which Dr. Nash acknowledges himself highly indebted.

THOMASIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a philosopher and historian, was born in 1622 at Leipzig, and died in 1684, leaving 'Philosophia Instrumentalis et Theoretica;' 'Miscellaneæ varii Argumenti,' &c.

Thomasius, *Christian,* a jurist, and son of the preceding, died in 1728, leaving among his works, 'Introductio ad Philosophiam Aulicam;' 'Introductio in Philosophiam moralem cum Praxi;' 'Historia Sapientiæ et Stultitiæ;' 'Fundamenta Juris Naturæ et Gentium,' &c.; 'Entwurf der Grundlehren für einen studiosum Juris;' 'Vollständige Erläuterung der Kirchenrechtsgelehrheit,' &c.; besides many other works both in Latin and German.

THOMASSIN, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born in 1619 at Aix, in Provence, and died in 1695, leaving 'Glossarium Universale Hebraicum,' &c. fol. Paris. 1697; besides numerous dissertations on ecclesiastical discipline.

THOMOND, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of O'Bryen [vide *O'Bryen*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. O'Bryen, marquis of Thomond, earl of Inchiquin, baron of Inchiquin and Burren, co. Clare.

Arms. *Gules,* three lions passant gardant in pale parti per pale *or* and *argent.*

Crest. On a wreath, a naked arm issuing from a cloud, brandishing a sword all *proper.*

Supporters. Two lions gardant parti per fess *or* and *argent.*

THOMPSON, *Sir Benjamin* (*Hist.*) count Rumford. [Vide *Rumford*]

Thompson (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy a baronetcy, conferred in 1797 on admiral sir Charles Thompson, of Virrhees, co. Sussex; and in 1806 on admiral sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, who served under Nelson at the battle of the Nile, and also at Copenhagen, where he lost a leg. The arms, &c. of the first family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a chevron wavy *gules,* in base a sea-horse passant in the sea, supporting a flag-staff *azure;* on a chief *azure,* a thunderbolt between two mullets *or;* on a canton of the last a saltire engrailed *sable,* between four crosses patées *gules.*

Crest. On a naval coronet *azure,* charged with three crosses patée *argent,* an unicorn passant *argent,* gorged with a wreath of laurel *proper.*

The arms, &c. of the second family are as follow:

Arms. Per fess *argent* and *sable,* a fess per fess counter embattled between three falcons, jessed and belled all within a bordure, engrailed counterchanged, in the chief point an anchor erect *azure,* the cable *proper.*

Crest. Out of a naval coronet *or,* the hand supporting a lance erect *proper.*

THOMSON, *James* (*Biog.*) an English poet of the first rank, was born in 1700 at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, and died in 1748. Of his poems his 'Seasons' are the principal, and of these the 'Winter' was first published in 1726, which was followed by the publication of the 'Summer' in 1727, of 'Spring' in 1728, and of 'Autumn' in a 4to. edition of his works in 1730. He likewise wrote the tragedies of 'Agamemnon,' acted in 1738; 'Edward and Eleonora,' another tragedy, which he had prepared for the stage in 1739; 'Alfred,' a masque; 'Tancred and Sigismunda,' in 1745; and 'Coriolanus,' a tragedy, and his last piece, which was just finished before his death, and afterwards brought on the stage. [Vide Plate XXIX]

THOMYRIS (*Hist.*) vide *Tomyris.*

THORESBY, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, descended from a very ancient family in Yorkshire, was born in 1658 at Leeds, and died in 1725, leaving 'Ducatus Leodiensis; or, the Topography of Leeds,' &c. fol. 1715, since reprinted under the care of the Rev. T. D. Whitaker; and 'Vicaria Leodiensis,' &c.

THORIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) an English writer, although of foreign extraction, was born in 1568 in London, and published 'A Spanish Dictionary and Grammar,' 4to. 1590; besides some translations from that language. The time of his death is not known.

Thorius, *Raphael,* a French physician, whose real name was *Thoris,* died of the plague in London in 1625, leaving 'Hymnus Tabaci,' a poem in praise of tobacco, 8vo. 1627; and reprinted in the 'Musæ Anglicanæ,' 1697.

THORNDIKE, *Herbert* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, and after suffering during the usurpation, died in 1672, leaving, among other things, 'A Discourse concerning the Primitive Form of the Government of Churches,' 8vo. Cambridge, 1642; 'A Discourse of the Right of the Church in a Christian State, with a Review by way of Appendix,' 8vo. London, 1649; 'Just Weights and Measures,' &c. 4to. London, 1662; 'Origines Ecclesiæ,' Lond. 1670; besides his 'Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England,' which was published in 1659, and was not considered favourable to the cause he professed to espouse.

THORNHILL, *Sir James* (*Biog.*) an English painter, the

son of a gentleman of an ancient family in Dorsetshire, was born in 1676, and died in 1734, after having acquired a considerable fortune and reputation by the practice of his art.

THORNTON, *Bonnell* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous and humourous writer, was born in 1724 in London, educated at Oxford, and died in 1768. He wrote the 'Connoisseur,' in conjunction with Colman, and numerous pieces in the magazines and journals of the day. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

THOROLD (*Her.*) a family of Saxon origin and of great antiquity, which has been seated for many centuries in the county of Lincoln, where several of the name have been sheriffs at different times. One Thorold is said to have been sheriff of Lincolnshire in 794, and Thoroldus de Buckenhold was sheriff of the said county in 1052, and founder of Spalding. Sir William Thorold, who was created a baronet in 1642, suffered much for his loyalty. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* three goats saliant *argent.*

Crest. On a wreath, a roebuck passant *argent,* attired *or.*

THORPE, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born in 1714, and died in 1792, published 'Registrum Roffense, or a Collection of Records,' &c. which had been prepared by his father; 'Custumale Roffense,' &c.; besides some papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and the 'Bibl. Topographica Britannica.'

THOU, *James Augustus de* (*Hist.*) vide *Thuanus.*

THRACIA (*Geog.*) Θράκη, a large country of Europe, which now forms the province of Romania. It was situated at the south of Scythia, bounded by mount Hemus, having the Ægean Sea on the S., Macedonia on the W., the Euxine on the E. It is said to have received its name from Thrax, the son of Mars. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 99; *C. Nep. in Alc.; Strab.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 11; *Flor.* l. 3.

THRASYBULUS (*Hist.*) Θρασύβουλος, a general of the Athenians, who expelled the thirty tyrants, was killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aspandus, whom his soldiers had plundered without his knowledge, A. C. 391. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1, &c.; *Cic. Phil.; C. Nep. in Vit.; Val. Max.* l. 4.

THRASYMENUS (*Geog.*) or *Trasymenus,* a lake of Italy, near Perusium, now called the *Lake of Perugia,* is celebrated for the battle fought between Annibal and the Romans under Flaminius, A. C. 217, which terminated so fatally for the latter, who lost upwards of twenty thousand in killed and prisoners, besides several thousands which were covered with wounds. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 22; *Strab.* l. 5, &c.

THRELKELD, *Caleb* (*Biog.*) a natural historian, was born in 1676 at Keiberg, in Cumberland, and died in 1728, leaving 'Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum Alphabeticæ dispositum,' &c.

THROCKMORTON (*Her.*) or *Throgmorton,* the name of a family of considerable antiquity, derived from the manor of Throckemorton, Throcmorton, or Throckemortona, co. Worcester, which was in their possession soon after the Conquest. Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, the statesman mentioned under *History,* had his residence at Couchton, in Warwickshire, where also sir Robert resided who was created a baronet in 1642. He was a great sufferer for his loyalty; his house at Couchton having been plundered, and converted into a garrison by the rebel forces. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* on a chevron *argent,* three bars gemels *sable.*

Crest. An elephant's head.

Motto. "Virtus sola nobilitas, or moribus antiquis."

THROGMORTON, *Sir Nicholas* (*Hist.*) son of sir George Throgmorton, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was imprisoned on suspicion of having been implicated in Suffolk's conspiracy; but was so happy in his defence as to escape by an acquittal. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he was employed by her in various negotiations, both in France and Scotland, which he conducted with the greatest abilities, and died in 1570, at the age of 57, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by the earl of Leicester.

THROSBY, *John* (*Biog.*) a topographer, was born in 1740, and died in 1803, leaving 'The Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester,' 6 vols. 12mo. 1777; 'Select Views in Leicestershire,' &c.; 'The History and Antiquities of the Ancient Town of Leicester;' 'Letters on the Roman Cloaca at Leicester,' 1793, &c.

THUANUS (*Hist.*) or, in French, *De Thou, James Augustus,* an historian and a statesman, was born in 1553 at Paris, and died in 1617, after having preserved his fidelity to the crown in the midst of the factions with which the kingdom was torn. He was much in the favour and confidence of Henry IV, during whose reign he was concerned in many negotiations with the Protestants, and was instrumental in bringing forward the edict of Nantes, which was signed in 1598. He is now best known by his 'Historia sui Temporis,' first printed at Paris, in folio, 1604, and more completely at London, in 1733. He also wrote 'De Re Accipitrariâ,' 4to. Paris. 1514; and some poetical pieces, as 'Metaphrasis Poetica librorum sacrorum aliquot;' and 'Crambe, Viola, Lilium,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1611. [Vide Plate XXV]

THUANUS, *Francis Augustus,* eldest son of the preceding, was beheaded at Lyons in 1642, at the age of 35, for not revealing a conspiracy which had been made known to him against cardinal Richelieu.

THUCYDIDES (*Hist.*) a general and historian of Athens, the son of Olorus, who was early engaged in arms during the Peloponnesian war; but having suffered himself to be defeated by Brasidas, was banished from Athens in the eighth year of the war, when he began to write his History of the Events which passed under his own Observation. He died in his native city, whither he had been recalled from exile, in the 80th year of his age, A. C. 391. Thucydides was first printed by Aldus in 1502; of the subsequent editions that of Henry Stephens, with the Latin version, of Laurentius Valla, fol. Paris. 1588; of Hudson, fol. Oxon. 1696; of Duker, 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1732; and the Glasgow edition, in 8 vols. 12mo. 1788, are esteemed the best. The English translation, by Hobbes, has been superseded by that of Dr. Smith. [Vide Plate XXV]

THUNBERG, *Charles Peter* (*Biog.*) a Swedish botanist, and the pupil of Linnæus, who died at the end of the last century, was the author of 'Flora Japonica,' 8vo. Lips. 1784.

THURLES, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Ormonde and Ossory.

THURLOE, *John* (*Hist.*) secretary to Cromwell during the usurpation, was born in 1616 at Abbots-Roding, Essex, and being educated for the law, he obtained some appointments by the influence of judge St. John; after which he became, in 1645, secretary to the commissioners at Uxbridge, and from that period took an active part in every measure of the rebels except the murder of the king. At the restoration he was imprisoned on a charge of high treason, but soon afterwards released, and died in 1668. His 'State Papers,' in 7 vols. fol. were published by Dr. Birch in 1742. [Vide Plate XVIII]

THURLOW, *Edward, Lord* (*Hist.*) a statesman and lawyer, son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, rector of Ashfield, in Suffolk, was born about 1732, studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at the Middle Temple, when being called to the bar he passed through the several gradations of office to the post of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in 1778, which he resigned in 1783; he was re-appointed in the

same year, and resigning again in 1792, he died in 1806, after having taken an active part in the affairs of the times. [Vide Plate XVII]

THURLOW (*Her.*) the name of a family in Suffolk, which was ennobled in the person of the Lord Chancellor above-mentioned, who was created a peer in 1778, by the title of lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, co. Suffolk; and in 1792 by the title of lord Thurlow, of Thurlow. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a chevron cottised *sable*, three port-cullises with chains and rings *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath, a raven close *proper*, with a port-cullis hung round its neck *argent*.

Supporters. Two eagles regardant *sable*, a port-cullis hung round each of their necks *argent*.

Motto. "Justitiæ soror fides."

THWAITES, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a Saxon scholar, was born in 1667, educated at Oxford, and died in 1711, leaving 'Heptateuchus, &c. Dano-Saxonicè,' &c. Oxon. 1698; besides an edition of 'Dionysii Orbis Descriptio,' &c. published in 1697.

THYESTES (*Myth.*) Θυέστης, a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, and grandson of Tantalus, debauched Ærope, the wife of Atreus, his brother, because he would not admit him as a colleague on the throne of Argos; and the latter, in revenge, caused the children born to him by Ærope to be served upon table at a feast, to which Thyestes was invited. On the death of Atreus he mounted the throne of Argos, from which he was expelled by Agamemnon and Menelaus, and banished to the island of Cythæra, where he died. *Sophocl. in Ajac.*; *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 4; *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 359; *Hygin. Fab.* 86; *Senec. in Thyest.*; *Lucan.* l. 1; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 4; *Schol. Euripid. ad Orest.*; *Serv. ad Æn.* l. 1.

THYNNE (*Her.*) a family which flourished under the original name of Botevile, in the 13th century, and now enjoys the dignity of the peerage, first conferred on sir Thomas Thynne, who was created in 1682 baron Thynne, co. Wilts; and viscount Weymouth, co. Dorset. Thomas, the third viscount Weymouth, was created in 1789 marquis of Bath.

THYNNE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and herald, descended from an ancient branch of the above-mentioned family, was born at Stretton, educated at Oxford, and died about 1611, or somewhat earlier, as is conjectured. He wrote 'A Discourse of the Dutye and Office of an Heraulde of Armes,' published by Hearne in 1605; 'Histories concerning Ambassadors, and their Functions,' 1651.

THYSIUS, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Harderwyck, in Holland, about 1603, and died in 1670, leaving 'Historia Navalis,' &c.; 'Compendium Historiæ Batavicæ,' &c.; besides editions of several classic authors.

TIBALDI (*Biog.*) an Italian artist, otherwise called *Pellegrino*, who died about 1592, was employed for nine years as architect and painter in decorating the Escurial, in the service of Philip II of Spain.

TIBERIAS (*Geog.*) a famous city of Galilee, on the western shore of the Lake of Gennesareth, which was otherwise called the *Sea of Tiberias*. Herod the Tetrarch, who built this city, about A. D. 19, endowed it with great privileges, which, together with its advantageous situation, soon raised it to the rank of capital of Galilee. Tiberias was taken in 1100 by the Christians, under Godfrey of Bouillon; but retaken by the Saracens in 1186, through the treachery of Raymond III, count of Tripoli. It is now in the hands of the Turks, and presents no remains of antiquity except a very ancient church.

TIBERIS (*Geog.*) or *Tibris*, originally called *Albula*, now the *Tiber*, a well-known river of Italy, on which Rome was built. This river rises in the Appennines, and receiving a number of smaller rivers in a course of about 150 miles, it falls 15 miles below Rome into the Mediterranean, in Lon. 11° 8′ E. lat. 41° 47′ N. At Rome it is little more than 100 yards across.

TIBERIUS, *Claudius Drusus Nero* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, descended from the Claudia gens, was adopted by Augustus some time before his death, after having distinguished himself in his service in several campaigns in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, &c. At the death of this emperor, Tiberius assumed the reins of government, and died in the 78th year of his age, A. D. 37, after a reign of 22 years 6 months and 26 days, when he was succeeded by Caligula. [Vide Plate I] *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6, &c.; *Sueton. in Vit.*; *Dio, Eutropius, Victor, &c.*

TIBERIUS, *Constantinus*, a Thracian by birth, was chosen by Justin the Younger as a colleague in the empire, which he governed alone at the death of the latter until 582, when he died, after a reign of four years. *Evagr.* l. 6; *Agathias, Nicephorus, &c.*

TIBERIUS, *Absimarus*, vide *Absimarus*.

TIBERIUS (*Numis.*) medals of the first emperor of this name bear his effigy [vide Plate I], inscriptions—TI. AUGUS. DIVI AUGUSTI F. IMP. CAESAR.—TI. ΚΑΙΣ. ΣΕΒ. ΥΙΟΣ.—TI. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΟΥ ΣΕΒ. ΥΙΟΣ. ΣΕ. ΑΡΧ. ΜΕΓ ΔΗ ΕΞ, with the additions of TR. P. I—XXXIX; COS. I—V.; PONT. MAX.; IMP. I—VIII. The medals of the second emperor are distinguished by the inscription—D. N. TIB. CONST. P. P. AUG.

TIBULLUS, *Albius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, the cotemporary and friend of Virgil and Horace, who died in the 44th year of his age, left four books of 'Elegies,' which are commonly printed with Catullus and Propertius, of which the editions of Vulpius, Patav. 1737, 1749, 1755; of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1754; and of Heyne, 8vo. Lips. 1776, are the most esteemed; but the first of these is reckoned the superior. *Horat.* l. 1, ep. 4; *Ovid. Am.* l. 3, el. 9; *Quintil.* l. 3; *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.*

TIBUR (*Geog.*) an ancient town of the Sabines, about nine miles distant from Rome.

TIBUR, a town of Latium, now *Tivoli*, which is said to have been built by the Greeks.

Hor. l. 2, od. 6.

Tibur Argæo positum colono.

Ovid. Amor. l. 3, el. 6.

Nec te prætereo, qui, per cava saxa volutans,
Tiburis argei pomifer arva rigas.

It derived its name from Tiburtus, one of its founders.

Virg. Æn. l. 7, v. 670.

Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia mœnia linquunt
Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem
Catillusque, acerque Coras, Argiva juventus.

It was watered by the Anio, and is celebrated for its pleasantness by Horace.

Hor. l. 1, od. 7.

Quam domus Albuneæ resonantis
Et præceps Anio, et Tiburni lucus, et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis.

Cic. de Orat. l. 2, c. 65; *Liv.* l. 8.

TICHBORNE (*Her.*) a family of Saxon origin, of which mention is made as early as the reign of Henry II, when Roger de Ticheburne, a valiant knight, was possessed of the lordship of Ticheburne, in Hampshire, the present residence of his descendants, one of whom, sir Benjamin Tichborne, was created a baronet in 1620; and his grandson, sir Henry, was a distinguished loyalist, who suffered much for his fidelity to his sovereign in the time of the rebellion. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Vaire*, a chief *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a hind's head couped *proper*, between a pair of wings *gules*.

Supporters. Two lions gardant *gules.*
Motto, "Pugna pro patria."

TICINUS (*Geog.*) now *Tesino,* a small river near Ticinum, now *Pavia,* where the Romans were defeated by Annibal. *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 2; *Ital.* l. 4.

TICKELL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born in 1686 at Bridekirk, in Cumberland, educated at Oxford, and died in 1740, leaving several pieces, which have procured him a place among the British Poets. He was the friend of Addison, and a contributor to the Spectator. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

TICKELL, *Richard,* a poet, of the same family, died by a fall from the window of his apartment, at Hampton Court, in 1793, leaving 'The Project,' a poem, which first appeared in 1778; 'The Wreath of Fashion,' and 'Anticipation,' two other poems; besides some dramatic pieces, &c.

TIERNEY (*Her.*) a family of Brighthelmstone, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1818 on sir Matthew John Tierney, physician in ordinary to his present majesty, George IV, then prince regent.

TIGLATH-PILESER (*Bibl.*) תגלת־פלאסר, or, *Tiglath-Pilareser,* a king of Assyria, to whom Ahaz, king of Judah, sent ambassadors, to desire his assistance against Rezin, king of Assyria, and Pekah, king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xvi. He began to reign at Nineveh A. M. 3257, A. C. 747, and died after a reign of 19 years, having Shalmaneser for his successor.

TIGRANES (*Hist.*) a king of Armenia, who made himself master of Assyria and Cappadocia. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Mithridates, and assisted his father-in-law in his war against the Romans; but finding himself unable to make a stand against so powerful an enemy, he ensured his continuation on his throne by a timely submission to Pompey.

TIGRANES, the name of some kings, who were permitted to govern Armenia during the emperors.

TIGRIS (*Geog.*) now *Basilensa,* a river of Asia, rising on mount Niphates, and falling into the Persian gulf in the time of Pliny; but now the Tigris falls into the Euphrates. *Mel.* l. 1; *Lucan.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 6; *Ptol.* l. 5.

TIGURINI (*Geog.*) a warlike people inhabiting the country now called *Switz, Zurich,* and *Schaffhausen;* their capital was *Tigurum,* now *Zurich.*

TILLEMANS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, who died in England in 1734, at the age of about 50, particularly excelled in landscapes.

TILLEMONT, *Lewis Sebastian le Nain de* (*Biog.*) was born in 1637 at Paris, and died in 1698, leaving his two well-known works, namely, his 'Histoire des Empereurs,' and 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclesiastique;' of which last he lived to publish only four of the sixteen volumes. [Vide Plate XXVI]

TILLOTSON, *John* (*Hist.*) archbishop of Canterbury, and descended from a family anciently written Tiltson, of Tiltson, in Cheshire, was born in 1630 at Sowerby, in Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge, and being high in favour with king William and queen Mary, he was raised in 1689 much, as we are informed by his letters, against his own inclination, from the deanery of Canterbury to the archiepiscopal see, and died in 1694, leaving a course of Sermons, which have secured him a lasting reputation. His posthumous works were published immediately after his death, and again in 3 vols. fol. 1742. [Vide Plate XI]

TILLY, *John Tzerclais, Count de* (*Hist.*) a distinguished general, descended from an ancient and illustrious family, is said to have quitted the society of the Jesuits for a military profession, in which he signalized himself, particularly at the battle of Prague in 1620, at the capture of Breda and Minden, and at the defeat of the Danish army at the battle of Lutter in 1626. In 1629 he was appointed plenipotentiary for concluding a peace with the Danes, and the next year he was invested with the supreme command of the Imperial forces, when, after capturing Brandenburg, Magdeburg, and Leipzig, he was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, and died in 1632, of the wound which he received in defending the passage of the Lech.

TILSIT (*Geog.*) a town of Prussian Lithuania, situated on the two rivers the Tilse and the Niemen, 50 miles S. S. E. Memel, 56 E. N. E. Konigsburg. The castle of Tilsit is said to have been built in the 13th century; but the town, which is of much later date, is worthy of notice only on account of a treaty which was entered into in 1807, between the king of Prussia and Bonaparte, which was highly injurious to the interests of the former, as well as to those of all Europe.

TIMÆUS (*Biog.*) a Pythagorean, and native of Locris in the age of Plato, who left a treatise on the immortality of the soul, which is still extant, prefixed in some editions to Plato's 'Timæus.'

TIMANTHES (*Biog.*) a celebrated painter of Sicyon in the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. His painting of Iphigenia is highly commended by the ancients. *Cic. de Orat.* c. 22; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 35; *Quintil.* l. 2.

TIMNA (*Bibl.*) תמנע, concubine of Esau; also a son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau, &c. *Gen.* xxxvi.; 1 *Chron.* i.

TIMNATH (*Bibl.*) תמנה, a city of Judah, and also of the Philistines, where Samson married a wife. *Josh.* xv.; *Judg.* xiv.

TIMON (*Bibl.*) Τίμων, one of the first seven deacons. *Acts* vi.

TIMON (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Phlius, in Peloponnesus, son of Timarchus, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who died in the 90th year of his age. He wrote several dramatic pieces, which are all lost, and a poem entitled 'Silli,' fragments of which have been collected by Henry Stephens in his 'Poesis Philosophica.' He is not to be confounded with Timon the Athenian, who was designated by the epithet of the *Misanthrope.* *Plut. in Alcib. &c.; Paus.* l. 6; *Lucian. in Tim.; Aul. Gell.* l. 3; *Athen.* l. 6; *Diog.* l. 9; *Suidas, &c.*

TIMOLEON (*Hist.*) Τιμωλέων, a popular leader in Corinth, son of Timodemus and Demariste, who, after murdering his brother because he aimed at the supreme power in Corinth, went into Sicily, and successfully waged war against Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Syracuse, and the petty tyrants of the neighbouring cities, which were by his means reduced to popular governments. He died at Syracuse, about 337 years before the Christian æra.

TIMOTHEUS (*Hist.*) Τιμόθεος, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes, who, after being twice defeated by Judas Maccabæus, was killed at Gazara, whither he had fled from the field of battle. 2 *Macc.* viii. &c.

TIMOTHY (*Bibl.*) a disciple of St. Paul, and native of Derbe, or Lystra, who was set over the church of Ephesus as its first bishop. He is spoken of frequently in Scripture as the companion and beloved disciple of the apostle, who addressed two of his Epistles to him. *Acts* xiv. xvi. &c.; 1 *Cor.* iv.; *Rom.* xvi. &c.

TINDAL, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an English deistical writer, was born about 1657 at Beerferres, in Devonshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1733. He first insidiously attacked the Church of England in several pamphlets, and afterwards unmasked himself by his work entitled 'Christianity as Old as the Creation.'

TINDAL, *Nicholas,* nephew of the preceding, was born in 1687, educated at Oxford, and died in 1774, leaving among other things 'Antiquities, Sacred and Profane,' &c. trans-

lated from Calmet; and a translation of Rapin's History of England,' &c.

TINGIS (*Geog.*) now *Tangier*, a maritime town of Africa, built as was fabled by the giant Antæus, and taken by the Roman general Sertorius. *Mel.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 5; *Plut. in Sert.*

TINTORETTO, *Giacopo* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, so called because he was the son of a dyer, whose family name was *Robusti*. He was born at Venice in 1512, and died in 1594, after having aimed at establishing a school of his own, which should rival that of Titian and Michael Angelo, and not altogether without success. He had a son Dominico, and a daughter Marietta, who were both skilful painters.

TIPPOO-SAIB (*Hist.*) the well-known adversary of the English in India, succeeded his father, Hyder Ali, on the throne of Mysore in 1782, and, after opposing the Great Mogul, with considerable success, he aimed, by his intrigues with the French, as well as by open hostilities, at reducing the British power, but, being defeated in all points, he was compelled to make peace with lord Cornwallis in 1792, and to give his two sons as hostages. He, however, made another effort by the renewal of the war in 1799, but the capture of Seringapatam, and his own death, placed the kingdom of Mysore in the hands of the victors. He was killed at the age of 52, leaving among other treasures, a valuable collection of works in the Sanscrit language, which were deposited in the library at Calcutta. [Vide Plate II]

TIRABOSCHI, *Girolamo* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Bergamo, in the Venetian States in 1731, and died in 1794, leaving among other things, 1. 'Vetera Humiliatorum Monumenta,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. Mediolan. 1766. 2. 'Biblioteca Modenese,' &c. 6 vols. 4to. Modena, 1781. 3. 'Storia della Litteratura Italiana,' 16 vols. 4to. Modena, 1787-94. 4. 'Memorie Storiche Modenesi,' &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1793-94.

TIRESIAS (*Myth.*) Τειρεσίας, a celebrated prophet of Thebes, who is said to have lived seven times men's ordinary age, and to have died at length of drinking the cold waters of a fountain, which chilled his blood. He was deprived of his sight by Juno, for an affront which he put upon her sex, and received at the same time the gift of prophecy from Jupiter. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*; *Sophocl. in Œdip.*; *Pindar. Nem.*; *Theocrit. Id.* 24; *Callim. Hymn. in Pall.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 4, &c.

TIRIDATES (*Hist.*) a king of Parthia, who succeeded Phraates on his expulsion, but was soon after obliged to yield the throne to his rival, when he fled to Augustus for protection. *Justin.* l. 4; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 13.

TISI (*Biog.*) or *Tisio, Benvenuto*, a painter, and disciple of Raphael, likewise called *Il Garofalo*, was born at Ferrara in 1481, and died at the head of the school of Ferrara in 1559.

TISIPHONE (*Myth.*) one of the furies, daughters of Nox and Erebus. [Vide *Furiæ*]

TISSAPHERNES (*Hist.*) Τισσαφέρνης, a satrap of Persia, who, after having commanded the forces of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa against Cyrus, and thereby obtained the daughter of the king in marriage, was put to death by order of the latter, in consequence of his being defeated by Agesilaus. *Thucyd.* l. 8; *Xenophon.* l. 1, c. 1, &c.

TITAN (*Myth.*) Τιτὰν, a son of Cœlus and Terra, according to some mythologists, but this name is applied by Orpheus and Lucian to Saturn; by Virgil and Ovid to the sun; and to Prometheus by Juvenal. *Orph. Hymn.* 13; *Diod.* l. 5; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Juv.* sat. 14.

TITANES (*Myth.*) Τιτᾶνες, a name given to the sons of Cœlus and Terra.

TITCHFIELD, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Portland.

TITIAN (*Biog.*) or *Tiziano Vecellio*, the great painter, was born in 1480 at the Castle of Cador, in Friuli, educated under Sebastiano Zuccati, of Trevigi, and afterwards under Giovanni Bellini, and died in 1576. Titian left behind him two sons and a brother, of whom Pomponio, the eldest, obtained preferment in the church, and Horatio, the youngest, was a painter. [Vide Plate XXXV]

TITUS (*Bibl.*) surnamed *Justus*, a native of Corinth, with whom St. Paul lodged when he quitted the house of Aquila. *Acts* xviii. 7. Some have supposed this to be the disciple of St. Paul, but the contrary opinion generally prevails. *S. Chrysost. Ep. ad Tit.*

TITUS, a disciple of St. Paul, by whom he was converted, and, after being employed on several missions, was made bishop of Crete A. D. 63. *Tit.* i.; *Gal.* ii.; 2 *Cor.* xii.

TITUS, *Vespasianus* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, the son of Flavius Vespasianus and Domitilla, was born at Rome A. D. 42, succeeded his father in the empire in 76, and died of a fever, or, according to some accounts, of poison, at the age of 41, after a reign of little more than two years, during which he fulfilled our Saviour's prophecy, by the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jewish nation. He was lamented by his subjects as a father, and was succeeded by his brother Domitian. [Vide Plate I] *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.*; *Suetonius, et Dio. in Vit.*

TITUS, *Quarcinus* (*Hist.*) a usurper, who, on the revolt from Maximinus the Thracian, was set up as emperor by the Osrohenians, and soon after assassinated in his tent, according to Herodian and Julius Capitolinus.



TITUS (*Numis.*) some medals are extant of the usurper above-mentioned, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription —DIVO TITO.

TITYUS (*Myth.*) Τιτύος, a celebrated giant, son of Terra, or, according to others, of Jupiter, who, having offered violence to Latona, was killed by her children, and doomed to have his entrails devoured by vultures. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 7; *Pind. Pyth. Od.*; *Apollon. Rhod.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 55; *Tibull.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4, &c.

TIVOLI (*Geog.*) a town of Campagna di Roma, situated on an eminence, 15 m. E. N. E. Rome. It is the ancient *Tibur*, and not less remarkable than formerly for the falls of the river Teverone, or *Anio*, which gliding gently through the town, precipitates itself over a rock in a mass of nearly 100 feet. On the summit of the steep are the remains of a temple of Vesta, as is supposed, and in the neighbourhood are vestiges of different villas, particularly the villa Adriana.

TLEPOLEMUS (*Myth.*) Τληπόλεμος, a son of Hercules and Astyochia, was chosen king of Rhodes. He went to the Trojan war, where he was killed by Sarpedon. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 97.

TMOLUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Lydia, now *Tomalitze*, which was the source of the river Pactolus. *Theophrast. Hist.* l. 4; *Virg. Georg.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 13; *Plin.* l. 3; *Sil. Ital.* l. 7, &c.

TOL-ADONIJAH (*Bibl.*) טוב־אדניה, a Levite, sent with others by Adonijah to instruct the people. 2 *Chron.* xvii.

TOBAGO (*Geog.*) one of the Carribbee islands in the West Indies, about 25 m. in length, and 12 in its greatest breadth. This island was first discovered by Columbus in 1498, but was not occupied by any European power until 1632, when some Zealanders formed a colony there, and erected a fort, which was soon after destroyed by the Spaniards. A colony was then formed by James, duke of Courland, who received a formal grant of the island from Charles II of England. On the extinction of the Kettler family, who held the duchy of Courland, Tobago reverted to the English crown, to which it was ceded in full right by the treaty of

Paris in 1763. It was, however, taken by the French in 1781, but retaken by the British in 1793.

TOBIAH (*Bibl.*) טוביה, an Ammonite, and an enemy to the Jews, who strenuously opposed the rebuilding of the temple after the return from Babylon. *Neh.* ii. &c.

TOBIAH, son of Nokoda, whose children and grand-children returned from the captivity. *Ezra* ii. &c.

TOBIAH (*Hist.*) *Tobias*, or *Tobit*, the son of Tobiel, and grandson of Ananiel, of the tribe of Naphtali, whose history is related in the book bearing the name of Tobit, which, though considered apocryphal by the Protestants, was admitted as canonical by several of the ancient fathers, and is still held as such in the Romish church.

TOBIAS (*Hist.*) brother-in-law to the high-priest Onias II, father of Joseph, and grandfather of Hyrcanus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 4.

TOBIJAH (*Bibl.*) a Levite, sent by Jehoshaphat through the cities of Judah to instruct the people. 2 *Chron.* xvii.

TOBIN, *John* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, was born in 1770 at Salisbury, and died in 1804, leaving 'The Honey Moon,' and the 'Curfew,' which were acted with applause; besides some other pieces, not so successful.

TODD, *Hugh* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1658 at Blencow, in Cumberland, educated at Oxford, and died in 1728, leaving a 'Description of Sweden;' 'The Life of Phocion,' &c.

TOLA (*Bibl.*) תולע, the son of Puah, and uncle to Abimelech, succeeded the latter as tenth judge of Israel, from A. M. 2271 to 2294. He had Jair of Gilead for a successor. *Judg.* x.

TOLA, eldest son of Issachar, and chief of a family. *Gen.* xlvi.; *Num.* xxvi.

TOLAND, *John* (*Biog.*) a deistical writer, was born in 1669 at Londonderry, and died in 1722, leaving several works, which all, either directly or indirectly, impugned the truths of the Christian religion.

TOLEDO (*Geog.*) an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in New Castile, situated on a rock, which is washed by the river Tagus, 40 m. S. S. W. Madrid, 290 E. by N. Lisbon. Lon. 4° 11′ W., lat. 39° 52′ N.

History of Toledo.

Toledo, in Latin *Toletum*, was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile. The Gothic kings fixed their residence here in the sixth century; but, being taken by the Moors in the eighth, it became the abode of a viceroy, and eventually of an independent prince. In the eleventh century it fell into the hands of the Christians, and in the subsequent century it was exposed to three sieges from the Moors, by whom, however, it was not taken. In 1467 it was besieged and taken, and again in 1641, when on each occasion it was consumed by fire. On this account, as also on account of the removal of the government to Madrid, this city has lost much of its consequence.

Ecclesiastical History of Toledo.

This city is the see of an archbishop, who is the primate of all Spain, and the first of the grandees; the suffragans are Cordova, Segovia, Carthagena, Mercia, Siguença, Osma, Cuença, Jaën, and Valladolid. Councils were held here in the years 400, 531, 589, 610, 636, 633, 646, 655, 656, 675, 68?, 684, 688, 694, 701, &c.

TOLER (*Her.*) the name of a family, originally from Norfolk, which settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles I, and enjoys the peerage in two of its branches; John Toler, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was created a peer in 1800 by the title of baron Norbury, and his eldest son, Daniel, succeeded his mother in 1822 in the barony of Norwood.

TOLLIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and native of Ingra, near Utrecht, who died in 1696, was the editor of 'Ausonius,' 8vo. 1671, and of 'Longinus,' 4to. 1694, and the author of 'Epistolæ Itinerariæ,' &c.

TOLMACH (*Hist.*) or *Talmash, Thomas*, an English officer, descended from a family more ancient than the Norman Conquest, distinguished himself in the service of William III, in the passage over the river Shannon, at the taking of Athlone, and at the battle of Aghrim, in Ireland; also at the battle of Landen in 1693; but was killed the following year in the unfortunate attempt to destroy the harbour of Brest.

TOLLEMACHE (*Her.*) or *Talmasch*, an ancient Scotch family, which enjoys the titles of baron of Huntingtower, and earl Dysart, first conferred in 1643 on William Murray. They have since passed into the family of Tollemache, which is represented at present by Louisa, countess Dysart.

TOLOSA (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Toulouse*, which became a Roman colony under Augustus. It is so ancient that the time of its foundation is not known, but, according to Justin, it existed as early as the fifth century of the Roman æra, or from the building of Rome, when it was famous for its two temples of Apollo and Minerva. After the conquest of the country by the Romans it was reckoned among the number of cities in alliance with them. In 646 U. C. it joined the Cimbri, who were at war with the Roman republic, on which occasion it was taken and pillaged by Q. Servilius Cæpio, who, having sacrilegiously taken a quantity of gold out of the temple, is said to have perished, with all who took part in the plunder. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 30; *Strab.* l. 4; *Aul. Gell.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 32; *Aurelius Victor, Paul Orosius, &c.*

TOMASINI, *James Philip* (*Ecc.*) an Italian prelate and biographer, was born at Padua in 1597 of a noble family, originally of Lucca, raised to the see of Citta Nuova, in Istria, in 1642, and died in 1654, leaving, 1. 'Illustrium Virorum Elogia Iconibus exornata,' 4to. Patav. 1630. 2. 'Titus Livius Patavinus,' 4to. ibid. 1630; besides other lives. 3. 'Petrarcha Redivivus integram Poetæ celeberrimi Vitam Iconibus,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1635. 4. 'De Donariis ac Tabellis,' &c. 4to. 1639; and reprinted in Grævius's Thesaurus. 5. 'Lauræ Centæ Epistolæ,' &c. 12mo. Patav. 1640. 6. 'Bibliothecæ Patavinæ MSS.' &c. 4to. 7. 'Bibliothecæ Venetæ MSS.' &c.

TOMBES, *John* (*Biog.*) a Baptist preacher, was born in 1603 at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1676, a nonconformist, after having followed his profession during the rebellion and usurpation.

TOMEO, *Nicolo Leonico* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born in 1456 at Venice, and died in 1531, leaving 'De Varia Historia;' besides some Italian poems, &c.

TOMMASI, *Joseph Maria* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, and son of Julius Tommasi, duke of Palma, was born in 1649, created cardinal in 1712, and died the next year, leaving 'Codices Sacramentorum,' &c. 4to. 1680; 'Responsoria et Antiphonaria,' 1686, &c.

TOMYRIS (*Hist.*) Τόμυρις, a queen of the Massagetæ, whose dominions being invaded by Cyrus, king of Persia, a battle ensued, when the army of the latter was beaten and himself slain. The queen had the body of Cyrus sought for, and, cutting off the head, threw it into a vessel full of blood. *Herod.* l. 1.

TONGRES (*Geog.*) or *Tongern*, an inland town of the Netherlands, on the river Jaar, 9 m. N. N. W. Liege, 10 W. S. W. Maestricht. Lon. 5° 27′ E. lat. 50° N. Tongres, called by the Romans *Tongris*, or *Aduatica Tongrorum*, was celebrated among the ancients for its mineral springs, which are still in great esteem. Roman coins, and other remains of antiquity, are to be found in the neighbourhood.

TONGRIS (*Géog.*) now *Tongres*, a considerable town of Gallia Belgica. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 31; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4; *Ammian. Mar.* l. 15.

TONSON (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the title of baron Riversdale, of Rothcomac, co. Cork, which was first conferred in 1783 on William Tonson, an officer who distinguished himself in Portugal. His ancestor, Benjamin Tonson, was Treasurer of the Navy to queen Elizabeth.

TONSTALL, *Cuthbert* (*Hist.*) a prelate of the church of Rome, was born at Hachford, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about 1474, studied at Oxford about 1491, and afterwards, on the breaking out of the plague, at Cambridge. In 1516 he was made Master of the Rolls, and sent the same year on an embassy with sir Thomas More, to the emperor Charles V. On his return, he obtained, after various preferments, in 1522, the see of London; was made in 1523, Keeper of the Privy Seal; sent in 1525 with sir Richard Wingfield, on an embassy into Spain; attended Cardinal Wolsey in 1527, in his embassy into France, and after being employed in various negociations, he was translated to the see of Durham in 1530, but in 1551 he was deprived of his bishopric, and continued in prison during the reign of Edward. On the accession of Mary, he was restored to his dignity, but deprived of it again on that of queen Elizabeth, because he refused to take the oath of supremacy. He was also committed to the custody of archbishop Parker, and died in 1559, leaving among his writings, 'In Laudem Matrimonii,' 4to. Lond. 1518; 'De Arte Supputandi,' 4to. Lond. 1522; 'De Veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Domini in Eucharistia,' 4to. Lutet. 1554; 'Compendium in decem Libros Ethicorum Aristotelis,' 8vo. Par. 1554, &c.

TOOKE, *George* (*Biog.*) a gentleman of Popes, in the county of Hertford, was born in 1595, and died in 1675, after having served under sir Edward Cecil, in the unfortunate expedition against Cadiz. He wrote 'A Description of the Grand Seignior's Seraglio,' &c.

Tooke, *Andrew*, a scholar, and master of the Charter-house School, was born in 1673 at London, educated at the Charter-house and Cambridge, and died in 1751, leaving among other things for the instruction of youth, 'The Pantheon,' &c. the tenth edition of which was printed in 1726.

Tooke, *John Horne*, a philologist and political adventurer, was born in 1736 in London, and after being educated at Westminster and Eton, took his degree of A. B. at Cambridge. From this period, notwithstanding he had taken orders, he used every art to gain popularity, and succeeded so far, as to obtain in 1801, after two unsuccessful trials, a seat in the House of Commons, which, however, he was not permitted to take on the ground of his having been a clergyman. He was once imprisoned for a libel, and once tried for his life at the Old Bailey, on a charge of high treason, and died in 1812, leaving numerous writings, none of which are worthy of notice, except his 'Epea Pteroenta, or the Diversions of Purley.'

Tooke, *William*, an English divine and writer, was born at Islington in 1744, and died in 1820, leaving 'Varieties of Literature,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'The Life of Catherine II; 'A View of the Russian Empire;' a translation of Zollikofer's Sermons, and of Lucian, &c.

TOPLADY, *Augustus Montague* (*Biog.*) an English divine of the Calvinistic sect, was born in 1740 at Farnham, in Surry, educated at Westminster and Dublin, and died in 1778, leaving several works of a controversial nature, published in 6 vols. 8vo.

TORBERN, *Ulric* (*Hist.*) governor of the fortress of Copenhagen, in the reign of Christiern II, having caused Febourg, the king's secretary, and his enemy, to be hanged, upon a false charge; was afterwards sentenced to suffer the same punishment for his offence.

TORCY, *John Baptist Colbert, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) son of the celebrated French minister Colbert, was born in 1665, and died in 1746, after having distinguished himself both as a negotiator and a statesman. Ten years after his death were published his 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Negotiations depuis le Traité de Riswick jusqu'à la Paix d'Utrecht,' 3 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1756.

TORELLI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an Italian mathematician, was born at Verona in 1721, and died in 1781, leaving an edition of the works of Archimedes, Gr. and Lat. Oxon. 1792.

TORFÆUS, *Thermodus* (*Biog.*) a Danish historian and antiquary, was born in Iceland, and died in 1719 or 1720, at the age of nearly 80, leaving, 1. 'Historia Rerum Norwegicarum,' 2 vols. fol. Hafn. 1711. 2. 'Orcades,' &c. fol. ibid. 1697, 1715. 3. 'Series Dynastiarum et Regum Daniæ,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1702. 4. 'Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ,' 8vo. 1705. 5. 'Groenlandia Antiqua,' 8vo. 1706.

TORPHICHEN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Sandilands; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth party per fess *azure* and *or*, on the first a crown, on the second a thistle, both *proper*, as a coat of augmentation; second and third quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a bend *azure* for Sandilands; second and third for Douglas.

Crest. An eagle displayed *or*.

Supporters. Two savages, each wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding in his exterior hand a baton *proper*.

Motto. "Spero meliora."

TORQUATUS (*Hist.*) vide *Manlius*.

TORQUEMADA, *John de* (*Ecc.*) vide *Turrecremata*.

Torquemada, *John de* (*Biog.*) a Franciscan, and a provincial in New Spain, was the author of Monarquia Indiana, &c. 3 vols. fol. Seville, 1615, and again at Madrid in 1723.

TORRE, *John Maria de la* (*Biog.*) a philosopher, was born in 1710 at Rome, of a family originally of Genoa, and died in 1782, leaving among his works 'Elementa Physica,' 8 vols. Neapol. 1767; 'Storia e Fenomeni del Vesuvio esposti,' 4to. Neapoli, 1755.

TORRENTIUS, *Lævinus* (*Ecc.*) or in Dutch *Vander Beken*, a prelate, was born in 1525 at Ghent, and died in 1595, after having been made successively bishop of Antwerp and Mechlin, and been employed on various embassies. He founded a college of Jesuits at Louvain, and left among his writings, some Latin Poems and Commentaries on Suetonius, &c.

TORRICELLI, *Evangelista* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and philosopher of Italy, was born at Faenza in 1608, and died in 1647, after having greatly improved the art of making miscroscopes and telescopes. His 'Opera Geometrica,' were published in 4to. Florent. 1644, and his 'Lezzioni Academische,' in 4to. 1715.

TORRIGIANO, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Florentine sculptor, was born about 1472, and starved himself to death in prison in 1522, to escape the tortures of the inquisition. He executed many pieces in England, as the tomb of Margaret, countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII, and also that of the king himself. He was the cotemporary of Michael Angelo.

TORRINGTON, *Arthur, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, son of sir Edward Herbert, attorney-general to Charles I, [vide *Herbert*] attached himself to the naval service, and rose from the rank of lieutenant, which he held in 1666, by a series of gallant actions, to the chief command of the fleet, which he held from the year 1679 to 1690, during which he was engaged with the French off Bantry Bay, and again off Beachy Head, but the result of this latter engagement caused so little satisfaction at that time, that he withdrew from the service, and died in 1716.

Torrington, *George Viscount*, a naval commander, of the

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family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1663, went to sea as a volunteer at the age of 15, and rose in the course of an active and honourable service to the first rank in the navy. In 1720 he was constituted Rear Admiral of Great Britain, and Treasurer of the Navy; in 1721 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and died in 1732. He was the father of the gallant, but unfortunate, admiral Byng. [Vide Plate XVI.]

TORRINGTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Byng, [vide *Byng*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, *sable* and *argent*; in the first a lion rampant of the second, armed and langued *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath an antelope passant *ermine*, horned, tusked, fleshed, maned, and hoofed *or*, langued *gules*.

Supporters. On the dexter side an antelope *ermine*, horned, maned, and hoofed *or*, standing on a ship-gun *proper*; and on the sinister side a sea-horse *proper*, finned *or*, on a like gun.

Motto. "Tuebor."

TORTOSA (*Geog.*) a town of Catalonia, in the north-east of Spain, on the left bank of the Ebro, 93 miles S. E. Saragossa, and 92 W. by S. Barcelona. This town, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Dertosa*, was the scene of several conflicts between the Spaniards and the Moors, by which latter people it was taken in 716, and remained in their possession until 1149. Tortosa was an episcopal see as early as the sixth century.

TORTOSA, a town of Syria, the ancient *Orthosia*, 35 miles N. Tripoli. Lon. 35° 58′ E. lat. 34° 55′ N.

TOSANLU (*Geog.*) a river of Asia Minor, the ancient *Lycus*, which rises in the mountains of Armenia.

TOSCANELLA, *Paul* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Florence, who died in 1490, erected in the cathedral of Florence the famous gnomon, of which father Ximenes published a description.

TOSSANUS (*Biog.*) or *Toussain, Daniel*, a Calvinist, was born in 1541 at Mountbeliard, and died in 1602, leaving a number of controversial works. His son Paul, who died in 1629, published a French translation of Luther's Bible, a Life of his Father, and some controversial works.

TOSTATUS, *Alphonsus* (*Ecc.*) a Spanish prelate, and native of Medigale, who died in 1454, at the age of 40, was made bishop of Avila, and sent to the council of Basle, where he displayed great eloquence. His works are said to amount to 27 vols. fol.

TOTILA (*Hist.*) a king of the Goths in Italy, otherwise called *Baduela*, or *Baduila*, succeeded Evaric about 541, and was killed in battle with the Romans under Narses, in 552, after having taken Rome, among other cities, which he gave up to the plunder of his soldiers. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.; Jornandes, Marius Victor, Agathias, &c.*



TOUCHET (*Her.*) a family of considerable note previous to the Norman conquest, a descendant of which, William Touchet, had summons as one of the barons in the reign of Edward I.; and John Touchet, a descendant of his, inherited the title of his great uncle Nicholas, lord Audley, in the reign of Richard II.

TOUL (*Geog.*) a town of Lorraine, in the north-east of France, in the modern department of the Meurthe, situated on the Moselle, 14 miles W. Nancy, and 40 S. S. W. Metz. Lon. 5° 53′ E. lat. 48° 40′ N. It is the *Tullum Leucorum* of the ancients, and was the see of a bishop, where a council was held in 550, and 859.

TOULON (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Provence, in France, in the modern department of the Var, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 30 miles S. E. Marseilles, 220 S. by E. Lyons, and 480 S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 5° 55′ E. lat. 43° 7′ N.

History of Toulon.

This town is very ancient, and is supposed to be the Tolonium, or Tolentium, mentioned in the Notitia Imperii; but of its origin, and the derivation of its name, little is known. It was decorated by Tolumnus, a general of the Goths, in the reign of Theodoric, and was in all probability called after him. It was besieged by Victor Amadeus II, duke of Savoy in 1707, and after having been occupied by the English in 1793, it was suddenly evacuated again on being besieged by the republicans, who vented their rage on such of the inhabitants as were suspected of having favoured the English.

TOULOUSE (*Geog.*) a celebrated city of France, formerly the capital of Upper Languedoc, now of the department of the Garonne, situated on the Garonne, 150 miles S. E. Bourdeaux, 420 S. by W. Paris. Lon. 1° 26′ E. lat. 43° 35′ N.

History of Toulouse.

Toulouse, which is one of the largest and most ancient cities in France, was called by the Romans *Tolosa Tectosagum*, *Tolosum*, and *Tolosatium*. On the decline of the empire it fell into the hands of the Visigoths, and was the capital of the kingdom of Aquitania, formed by Clovis I, but its counts, which were at first only governors, became at length independent princes, and were among the number of the twelve peers of France, after the union of the county with the French crown. Toulouse was frequently honoured with the presence of their kings, and became celebrated for its parliament, which was the second in the kingdom, and supposed to be coeval with that of Paris; and for its university, also the second in the kingdom, which was founded in the time of Charles the *Fair*. In 1814 it was the scene of an obstinate battle between the British, under lord Wellington, and the French, under marshal Soult, which terminated to the advantage of the former. Toulouse has but few remains of antiquity, except the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some few vestiges of an aqueduct.

Ecclesiastical History of Toulouse.

S. Saturninus, vulgarly called *S. Sernin*, was the apostle and first bishop of Toulouse, who is supposed to have preached the Gospel there in the middle of the third century, and to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Valerian, after having founded there a Christian church, which was governed by 48 bishops until 1317, when it was erected into a metropolitan see. Councils were held here in the years 829, 843, 883 or 886, 1056, 1090, 1110, 1118, and subsequent years to 1128.

TOUP, *Jonathan* (*Biog.*) a critic, descended from a good family in Dorsetshire, was born in 1713 at St. Ives, in Cornwall, took his degree of A. B. at Oxford, and that of A. M. at Cambridge, and died in 1785, leaving, 1. 'Emendationes in Suidam,' &c. 8vo. 1760; and a second part in 1764; and a third in 1766. 2. 'Epistola Critica ad virum celeberrimum Gulielmum Episcopum Glocestriensem,' 8vo. 1767. 3. 'Curæ Posteriores, sive Appendicula Notarum,' &c. 4to. 1772. 4. 'Appendiculum Notarum in Suidam,' 1775. 5. An edition of 'Longinus,' 1778.

TOUR, *Henry de la* (*Hist.*) vide *Turenne*.

TOURAINE (*Geog.*) a late province of France, which forms the modern department of the Indre and Loire. It is so called from its original inhabitants the Turones.

TOURNAY (*Geog.*) a large town of Flanders, situated on both sides the Scheldt, 14 m. E. S. E. Lisle, and 30 S.S.W. Ghent. Lon. 3° 24′ E. lat. 50° 33′ N.

History of Tournay.

Tournay, called in Latin *Tornacum*, has been subject to capture at different times, namely, by the allies in 1709, by the French in 1745, and again in 1792, from which time it remained in their hands until 1814. It was formerly strongly fortified, and had a very strong citadel, which was levelled by the French in the middle of the 18th century. An engagement took place in the neighbourhood of Tournay in 1794, between the French and the allied troops under the duke of York.

TOURNEFORT, *Joseph Pitton de* (*Biog.*) a botanist, descended from a good family of Aix, in Provence, was born in 1656, and died in 1708, leaving, 1. 'Elemens de Botanique ou Methode pour connoitre les Plantes,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1694, which was translated into Latin, and published under the title of 'Institutiones Rei Herbariæ,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. Paris. 1700, in which he formed his system on the flower, or the corolla of plants. 2. 'Histoire des Plantes qui naissent aux Environs de Paris,' &c. 12mo. 1698, and again in 2 vols. 12mo. 1725, translated into Latin, by Dr. Martyn, in 1732. 3. 'De optima Methodo in Instituendâ Re Herbaria,' 8vo. 1697. 4. 'Corollarium Institutionum Rei Herbariæ,' &c. 4to. Paris. and printed in the third volume of Ray's 'Historia Plantarum,' fol. 1740. 5. 'Relation d'un Voyage au Levant,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1717, and 3 vols. 8vo. reprinted at Amsterdam in 2 vols. 4to. 1718.

TOURNEMINE, *René Joseph de* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born in 1661 at Rennes, and died in 1739, leaving an edition of Menochius, and a translation of Prideaux's Connection. He was also the editor of the 'Journal de Trevoux.'

TOURS (*Geog.*) a city in the centre of France, capital of the former province of Touraine, and of the modern department of the Indre and Loire, situated between the Cher and Loire, 70 miles E. Angers, 145 S. S. W. Paris.

History of Tours.

Tours, the *Turonum, Turonium*, and *Cæsarodunum Turonum* of the ancients, was a place of considerable note in the time of the early French kings, and was the scene of the defeat of the Saracens by Charles Martel in 732. Its castle, built upon a rock, served as a place of refuge for several of the French kings in times of commotion. Tours has been long an archiepiscopal see.

TOWERS, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, and a preacher among the Unitarians, was born in 1737, in Southwark, and died in 1799, after having assisted Dr. Kippis, in his edition of the Biographia Britannica.

TOWERSON, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Middlesex, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1697, wrote 'A brief Account of some Expressions in St. Athanasius' Creed,' 4to. Oxford, 1663; 'An Explication of the Decalogue,' &c.; and an 'Explication of the Catechism,' &c. in three parts or volumes, fol. London, 1676—1680; 'Of the Sacrament of Baptism in particular,' &c.

TOWGOOD, *Micaiah* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, and a writer in the cause of dissent, was born at Axminster in 1700, and died in 1792, leaving 'Dissenter's Apology,' 1739; and 'The Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White,' &c.

TOWNLEY, *James* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1715 in London, educated at Oxford, and died in 1778, after having acted as Master of Merchant Taylors' School. He assisted Hogarth in his Analysis of Beauty, and wrote some dramatic pieces, particularly 'High Life below Stairs.'

TOWNLEY, *Charles*, a scientific gentleman, was born in 1737 at Townley, the seat of his ancestors, and died in 1805, after having employed his purse and his time in collecting the remains of ancient art. The Townley marbles, which commemorate his name, are now in the British Museum. His uncle, John Townley, an officer in the French service, who died in 1782, at the age of 85, translated Hudibras into French.

TOWNSEND, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1816, was the author of 'A Journey through Spain,' 'The Character of Moses as an Historian established,' &c.

TOWNSHEND, *Horatio, first Viscount* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who was under age during the rebellion and the usurpation, was one of the most active promoters of the Restoration, which settled the disturbed affairs of England, and died in 1687, in the service of his sovereign Charles II.

TOWNSHEND, *Charles, second Viscount*, and son of the preceding, was appointed in 1709 Plenipotentiary with the duke of Marlborough, to treat of peace with France; in 1714 was sworn principal Secretary of State to his Majesty George I, and died in 1738, after having taken a leading part with Walpole in public affairs.

TOWNSHEND (*Her.*) an ancient family, which derive their descent from Ludovic, a noble Norman, who, coming into England in the reign of Henry II, assumed this name, and were ennobled in the person of sir Horatio Townshend, bart. who was created in 1661 baron Townshend, of Lynn Regis, and 1682 viscount Townshend, of Rainham, co. Norfolk; Charles, the third viscount, was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's life-time by the title of baron Lynn, of Lynn Regis; and his son Charles, the fourth viscount, was created in 1787, marquis of Townshend. George, the second marquis, succeeded in right of his mother to the titles of lord de Ferrars, &c.; and was advanced in 1784 to the title of earl of Leicester. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Titles. Townshend, marquis Townshend, earl of Leicester, lord de Ferrars, also lord Bourchier, Louvaine, Basset, and Compton.

Arms. Quarterly of six, first, *azure*, a chevron *ermine*, between three escallop shells *argent* for Townshend; second, France and England for Plantagenet, of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester; third, for Compton; fourth, for Shirley; fifth, quarterly, for Devereux and Ferrars, of Chartley; sixth, for Ferrars, of Groby and Tamworth.

TOWNSHEND, two junior branches of the same family have also been ennobled. Thomas, the son of Thomas, second son of Charles, second viscount Townshend, was created in 1783 baron Sydney, and in 1789 viscount Sydney. Charles Townshend, son of William Townshend, the third son of Charles, second viscount Townshend, was created in 1797 baron Bayning, of Foxley; and his son, Charles Frederic, has assumed the names of William Powlett.

TOWNSON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) was born in 1715 at Much Lees, in Essex, educated at Oxford, and died in 1792. His works have been published, with a Life prefixed, by Mr. Archdeacon Churton, in 2 vols. 8vo.

TOZER, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a puritan, was born in 1602 at North Tawton, in Devonshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1650, after having withstood the party to which he belonged, in all their measures of violence. He published 'Directions for a Godly Life, especially for Communicating at the Lord's Table,' 8vo. 1628, of which a tenth edition appeared in 1680; 'Dicta et Facta Christi ex quatuor Evangelistis Collecta,' 8vo. 1634.

TOZZETTI, *John Targioni* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born in 1722 at Florence, and died in 1780, leaving 'Notisie degli Aggrandimenti delle Sciense Fisiche accaduti in Toscana,' &c. 4 vols. 4to.; 'Relasione d'Alcuni Viaggi fatta in diverse Parti della Toscana,' &c.

TOZZI, *Luke* (*Biog.*) a Neapolitan physician, who died in 1717, was the author of several professional works, published under the title of 'Opera omnia Medica,' 5 vols. 4to. Venet. 1711—1728.

TRACHONITIS (*Bibl.*) Τραχωνῖτις, a province of Judæa, which is mentioned by the Evangelist St. Luke. *Luke* iii.

TRADESCANT, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutchman and a naturalist, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who published a small work entitled 'Museum Tradescantianum,' &c. 1656.

TRAFALGAR, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of earl Nelson.

TRAFALGAR (*Geog.*) a promontory of Andalusia, in Spain, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. S. E. Cadiz. Lon. 6° W. lat. 36° N. This cape is memorable for the engagement fought in 1805 between the British fleet, consisting of 27 sail of the line, under the command of lord Nelson, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 33 sail, when 19 of the ships of the latter were taken, sunk, or destroyed, and the French, as well as two Spanish admirals, were made prisoners. This victory, though gained without the loss of a single British ship, was dearly purchased by the life of the illustrious commander, who fell by a musket-ball at the close of the engagement.

TRAJANUS, *M. Ulpius Crinitus* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, and native of Italica, in Spain, was adopted by Nerva, whom he succeeded A. D. 98, and died A. D. 117, at the age of 64, after a reign rendered illustrious by his victories over the Dacians, Germans, Parthians, &c. *Dio. in Traj.*; *Aurel. Vict. de Cæs.*; *Eutropius, &c.*

TRAJANUS (*Numis.*) numerous medals are extant of the above-mentioned emperor, bearing his effigy as in Plate I; inscriptions, NERVA TRAJANUS CAES. — IMP. NERVA CAES. TRAJAN.—DIVUS PATER TRAJANUS — IMP. CAES. NER. TRAJAN. OPTIM. AUG.; to which are added his epithets of *Germanicus, Dacicus, Parthicus*, from his martial exploits in these countries, as IMP. CAES. TRAJAN. HADRIAN. OPT. AUG. GER. DAC.— IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAJAN. AUG. GERM. DAC. PARTH. PONT. MAX. &c.

TRAJECTUM AD RHENUM (*Geog.*) Utrecht, vide *Ultrajectum*.

TRAJECTUM AD MOSAM, the Latin name for *Maestricht*.

TRALLIANUS (*Biog.*) vide *Alexander*.

TRANQUILLINA *Furia Sabina* (*Numis.*) the wife of Gordianus Pius, is commemorated on numerous medals, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, TRANQUILLINA GORDIANUS.—SABINA TRANQUILLINA, &c.



TRANSYLVANIA (*Geog.*) a province of the Austrian Empire, which was known to the Romans by the title of *Dacia Consularis Mediterranea*.

TRAPANI (*Geog.*) a town in the west of Sicily, the ancient *Drepanum*, 24 m. N. Mazzara, 40 W. Palermo. Lon. 12° 30′ E. lat. 38° 5′ N.

TRAPEZUNTIUS, *Georgius* (*Biog.*) or *George of Trebisond*, a native of Crete, but descended from a family of Trebisond, was born in 1395, and died in 1484, leaving translations from the works of Eusebius, Cyril of Alexandria, Gregory Nazianzen, Gregory Nyssen, Chrysostom, Aristotle, Plato, and Ptolemy, &c.

TRAPEZUS (*Geog.*) Τραπεζοῦς, a city of Pontus, now called *Trebizond*, which is mentioned by Xenophon in the retreat of the Ten Thousand. *Xenoph. Anabas. et Hist.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 6.

TRAPEZUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing the inscription, ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΝΤΙΩΝ or ΤΡΑΠΕΖΥΝΤΙΩΝ.

TRAPP, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1670 at Cherrington, in Gloucestershire, and died in 1769, leaving 'Prælectiones Poeticæ,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1718; 'Miltoni Paradisus Amissus,' 2 vols.; a translation of Virgil in blank verse, &c.

TRAQUAIR, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a branch of the family of Stewart, [vide *Stewart*] the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a fess chequé *argent* and *azure*, quartered with Buchan, Murray, and Rutherford.

Crest. A garb *or*, surmounted of a crow *proper*.

Supporters. Two bears *proper*.

Motto. "Judge nought."

TREBATIUS, *Caius* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, and a steady adherent to the cause of Cæsar, wished to draw Cicero from the party of Pompey. He was afterwards in the confidence of Augustus. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 7.

TREBELLIANUS, *Caius Annius* (*Hist.*) a usurper, was raised to the empire in Isauria, but was taken and put to death by the generals of Gallienus.

TREBIA (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Cisalpina, near which Annibal defeated the Consul L. Sempronius. *Liv.* l. 21; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 15; *Lucan.* l. 2.

TREBISOND (*Geog.*) a city of Asia Minor, situated on the coast of the Black Sea. Lon. 39° 43′ E. lat. 37° 23′ N.

History of Trebisond.

Trebisond, a town of great antiquity, known to the ancients by the name of *Trapezus*, became, after the capture of Constantinople by the Latins in 1203, the seat of an empire under Alexis Comnenus, extending from the mouth of the Phisis to that of the Halys. It surrendered however to Mahomet II in 1460, by whom it was almost destroyed, since which time it has been in the hands of the Turks. *Chalcondyl. Hist. Turc.*; *Spondan. Annal. Ann.* 1204, &c.

TREBONIANUS, *Gallus Caius Vibius* (*Hist.*) was proclaimed emperor by the army of Mœsia, after Trajan Decius, A. D. 251, but was slain by his own soldiers, with his son Volusianus, the partner of his throne, after a reign of eighteen months.



TREBONIANUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure; and are inscribed, IMP. C. VIB. TREB. GALLUS. AUG. &c.

TREBY, *Sir George, Knt.* (*Hist.*) an English judge, was born in 1644, at or near Plympton, in Devonshire, studied at Oxford, and at the Inner Temple, and after being called to the bar, he passed through the gradations of office until in 1692 he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and died in 1701, leaving 'A Collection of Letters,' &c. relating to the Popish Plot, fol. London, 1681; besides his Pleadings and Arguments in the King's Bench, printed with those of Finch, Sawyer, and Pollexfen, fol. London, 1690.

TREFUSIS (*Her.*) the family name of baron Clinton, of Maxtock, who derives his title from John de Clinton. [Vide *Clinton*]

TRELAWNEY (*Her.*) a family of Cornwall, which derive their name from Trelany, Trelone, Trilone, or, as it is written in Doomsday-book, Treleon, a lordship of the parish of Alterman, where they flourished before the Conquest. Sir John Trelawney, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1628; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, three oak-leaves *vert*.

Crest. A wolf passant *proper*.

Motto. "Sermoni consona facta, et virtus patrimonio nobilior."

TREMBLEY, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a naturalist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1710 at Geneva, and died in 1784, leaving 'Memoires sur les Polypes,' 4to. Leyden, 1744; 'Instructions d'un Pere à ses Enfans,' &c.

TREMELLIUS, *Immanuel* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine, was born in 1510 at Ferrara, and died in 1580. His translation of the Bible was first published in 1575, and again with corrections in 1587.

TRENCH (*Her.*) the name of a family assumed from la Tranche, in the province of Poitou, ennobled in two of its branches. Frederick de la Tranche, or Trenche, the first of the family in England, fled thither after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. His descendant, William Power-Keating Trench, was created in 1797 baron Kilconnel; in 1801 viscount Dunlo; and in 1803 earl of Clancarty. His son Richard le Poer Trench, the second earl, was further advanced to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1815, by the title of baron Trench; and in 1824 by that of viscount Clancarty. He was also created in 1818, by the king of the Netherlands, marquis of Heusden, which his majesty was graciously pleased to allow him to accept. [Vide *Clancarty*]

Frederick Trench, the descendant from a junior branch of the same family, was created in 1800 a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Ashtown, of Moate, co. Galway.

TRENCHARD, *John* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and political writer, was born in 1669, and died in 1723. He published, in conjunction with Thomas Gordon, a series of Letters, under the name of Cato, and the periodical paper well known by the name of the 'Independent Whig.'

TRENT (*Geog.*) a city of Tyrol, on the Adige, not far from the borders of Italy, 85 m. S. Inspruck, 70 N. W. Venice. Long. 11° 3′ E. lat. 46° 6′ N.

History of Trent.

Trent, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Tridentum*, came, after the fall of the empire, into the hands of different tribes of barbarians successively, until the emperors of Germany gained possession of it, when Wenceslaus, in 1337, made it over to the church. Its bishops then became princes of the empire. It is however principally celebrated for the council which was held there at the commencement of the Reformation, commencing in 1545, and continuing with more or less interruption for 18 years.

TRESHAM, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a painter and poet, was born in Ireland, and died in 1814, leaving 'The Sea-sick Minstrel,' and some other poetical pieces.

TREVELYAN (*Her.*) an ancient family, which takes its name from Trevelyan, a lordship in Cornwall. Sir George Trevelyan, one of the descendants of this family, was created a baronet in 1661; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a demi-horse *argent*, hoofed and maned *or*, issuing out of water in base *proper*.

Crest. Two arms counter-embowed *proper*, habited *azure*, holding in the hands a bezant.

Motto. "Time trieth troth."

TREVERI (*Geog.*) or *Treviri*, a people of Gallia Belgica, whose capital was *Augusta Trevirorum*, now *Treves*, or *Triers*. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 3; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 15, &c.

TREVES (*Geog.*) or *Triers*, the most ancient city in Germany, capital of an electorate, and an archbishopric of the same name, now the capital of a Prussian government in the Lower Rhine, situated on the Moselle, 22 m. N. E. Luxemburg, and 70 W. by S. Mentz. Lon. 6° 38′ E. lat. 49° 46′ N.

History of Treves.

This city, which was well known to the Romans by the name of *Augusta Trevirorum*, became, after Constantine, the residence of the prefect of all the Gauls, and subsequently a royal residence under the Franks, until it was received into the empire, when it became subject to an archbishop, who was also an elector. It was in the hands of the French from 1794 to 1814.

TREVOR (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Dungannon, a title which was conferred in 1765 on Arthur Hill, who assumed the name and arms of Trevor, in consequence of his succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandfather sir John Trevor, of Brinkinalt, Speaker of the House of Commons, and first Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal.

TREW, *Christopher James* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born at Lauffen, in Franconia, in 1695, and died in 1769, leaving 'Icones Posthumæ Gesnerianæ,' 4to. and fol. 1748; 'Selectarum Plantarum Decades,' fol. Vindob. 1750; 'Librorum Botanicorum Libri duo,' &c. fol. Nuremb. 1752; 'Plantæ Selectæ,' &c. fol. 1754; 'Cedrorum Libani Historia,' &c.

TRIBONIANUS (*Hist.*) a consul and a lawyer in the reign of Justinian, was employed by him in compiling the Digests, or Pandects. Although he rendered himself odious by his avarice and rapacity, yet he retained the favour of the emperor until his death. He himself died about 546.

TRIDENTUM (*Geog.*) now *Trent*, a town of Gallia Cisalpina.

TRIESTE (*Geog.*) a sea-port in the Austrian dominions, and capital of a district in the Illyrian territory, 212 miles S. S. W. Vienna, 69 E. N. E. Venice. Lon. 12° 58′ E. lat. 40° 43′. This town, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Tergeste*, came into the possession of Austria in the 14th century.

TRIMLESTOWN, *Baron* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Barnewall, which is descended from an elder branch of the Kingsland family.

TRIMMER, *Sarah* (*Biog.*) a well-known authoress, daughter of Joshua Kirby, the editor of Taylor's 'Perspective,' was born at Ipswich in 1741, married to Mr. Trimmer in 1759, and died in 1810, leaving a number of works for the improvement of youth. [Vide Plate XL]

TRIMNEL, *Charles* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1663 at Ripton Abbot, in Huntingdonshire, educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, consecrated bishop of Norwich in 1707, translated to that of Winchester in 1721, and died in 1723, leaving a number of tracts, sermons, and charges, &c.

TRINACRIA (*Geog.*) one of the names of ancient Sicily.

TRINCAVELLI, *Victor* (*Biog.*) a physician and scholar, was born in 1496 at Venice, and died in 1568, leaving several medical works, which were printed together in 2 vols. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1586 and 1592, and Venet. 1599; besides *principes* editions of 'Themistii Orationes,' fol. 1534; 'Joannes Grammaticus Philoponus,' fol. 1534; 'Epicteti Enchiridion,' &c. 8vo. 1535; also of Stobæus, and other Greek writers.

TRINIDAD (*Geog.*) the largest and most fertile of the Leeward Islands, the north-east point of which is in lon. 60° 55′ W. lat. 10° 51′ N. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498; but was not inhabited by the Spaniards before 1588.

TRIPIS (*Geog.*) the ancient *Abacænum*, a village of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, about 30 m. W. Messina.

TRIPOLI (*Geog.*) the capital of a piratical state of the same name in Barbary, which is supposed by Sanson to be the ancient Æa.

TRIPTOLEMUS (*Myth.*) Τριπτόλεμος, a son of Oceanus and Terra, who, by the assistance of Ceres, instructed mankind in the arts of agriculture. *Callim. in Cer.* v. 2; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

TRISSINO, *John George* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born in 1478 at Vicenza, and died in 1550, leaving 'Sophonisba,'

a tragedy; and 'Italia Liberata da Gothi,' a poem, and other works, which were all published collectively in 2 vols. fol. Verona, 1729.

TRISTAN, L'Hermite Souliers John Baptist (*Biog.*) a genealogist in the 17th century, wrote 'L'Histoire Genealogique de la Noblesse de Touraine,' fol. 1669; 'La Toscane Françoise,' 4to. &c. His brother, Francis Tristan, a poet, who died in 1665, left several poems and dramas, which were published in 3 vols. 4to.

TRISTAN, *John*, an antiquary, and son of Charles Tristan, auditor of accounts at Paris, published 'Commentaire Historique contenant en Abrégé les Vies des Empereurs,' &c. fol. 1635; and enlarged in 3 vols. fol. 1644.

TRITON (*Myth.*) Τρίτων, a sea deity, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, who was one of the most powerful of his tribe, many of whom bore the same name. [Vide *Venus*] *Hesiod. Theog.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1.

TRITHEMIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, was born in 1462, at Tritenheim, in the diocese of Treves, and died in 1516, leaving 'Des Illustres Ecrivains Ecclesiastiques;' 'Des Hommes Illustres d'Allemagne;' 'Des Hommes Illustres de S. Benoit;' 'Polygraphia,' &c.

TRIVET, *Nicolas* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, who died in 1328, wrote 'Annales VI Regum Angliæ,' published by Mr. Anthony Hall, of Queen's College, Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719, &c.

TROAS (*Geog.*) otherwise called *Dardania*, a country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, of which Troy was the capital.

TROEZENE (*Geog.*) a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, near the *Sinus Saronicus*. *Paus.* l. 2; *Plut. in Thes.*

TROGUS, *Pompeius* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian in the reign of Augustus, who is now known only by the abridgement which Justin has given of his history.

TROJA (*Geog.*) Τροίη, *Troy*, the well-known city of Troas, which was built on a small eminence near mount Ida, and the promontory of Sigæum, at the distance of about four miles from the sea shore. This city is sufficiently celebrated by the poets, particularly Homer and Virgil, who have narrated the particulars of the Trojan war, and its consequent capture, which is said to have happened, according to the Arundelian marbles, about 1184 years before the Christian æra. Some time after a new city was raised, about 30 stadia from the site of ancient Troy, but it never acquired any importance.

TROILUS (*Myth.*) Τρωΐλος, a son of Priam and Hecuba, during whose life the Fates had decreed that Troy should not fall, notwithstanding which oracle he attacked Achilles, and was killed by the hero.

TROLLOPE (*Her.*) an ancient family, of some distinction in the reign of Henry VI, when Thomas Trollope, of Thorlby, esq. was killed at the battle of Towton. Sir Thomas, his descendant, was created a baronet in 1641. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arm. *Vert*, three bucks trippant *argent*, armed *or*, in a bordure *argent*.

Crest. On a mount *proper*, a buck trippant, as in the arms, holding an oak leaf in his mouth *proper*.

TROMP, *Martin Happertz van* (*Hist.*) a Dutch admiral, and native of Brille, entered into the sea-service at the age of eight, distinguished himself before Gibraltar in 1607, and rising by his merits to the chief command, he displayed his valour in upwards of 30 battles, and was killed in 1653, during the engagement with the English under Albemarle. [Vide Plate XV]

TROMP, *Cornelius van*, son of the preceding, maintained the honour of his family by an equal display of gallantry, in the battles fought with the English in 1673 and subsequently, and died in 1691, at the age of 62, after having succeeded De Ruyter as admiral of the fleet. [Vide Plate XV]

TRONTO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Truentum*, a river of the Ecclesiastical States, which rises in the Apennines, and discharges itself into the Adriatic.

TROWBRIDGE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) an admiral, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, obtained his lieutenancy in 1780, was made a commander and post-captain in 1782, and returned to England as captain of the admiral's ship in 1785 from India, where he had served in all the actions against the French as a highly approved and distinguished officer. Being afterwards taken by the French, as he was on his return from the Indian seas, he was a prisoner on board the Sans Pareille in the victory of lord Howe in 1794, and was named by his lordship to command this vessel on her capture that day. In 1797 he contributed to the victory of St. Vincent, under sir John Jervis, afterwards earl St. Vincent; and in 1798 to that of the Nile, under his friend Nelson; and after having signalized himself on many other occasions, he was lost at sea in the Blenheim, as he was on his way from the East Indies.

TROWBRIDGE (*Her.*) a family of Devonshire, which enjoy a baronetcy, conferred in 1799 on admiral sir Thomas Trowbridge above-mentioned; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, on a bridge of three arches in fesse, embattled a tower *proper*; thereon a broad pendant flying *azure*, charged with a cross potent of the first, and two keys in saltire, their wards upwards.

Crest. A dexter arm embowed, holding a flag-staff, thereon a broad pendant, as in the arms.

TRUBLET, *Nicholas Charles Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1697 at St. Malo, and died in 1770, leaving 'Essais de Litérature et de Morale,' 4 vols.; 'Panegyriques des Saints,' &c.

TRUENTUM (*Geog.*) or *Truentinum*, now *Tronto*, a river of Picenum.

TRUMBULL (*Hist.*) or *Trumbal, Sir William*, a statesman, was born in 1638 at Easthampstead, in Berkshire, educated at Oxford, and after having practised as a civilian, he was sent in 1685 as Envoy-Extraordinary to the court of France; the next year he went in a similar character to the Ottoman Porte; and after having continued there till 1691, he was in 1695 advanced to be one of the Lords of the Treasury, and one of the Privy Council, &c.; resigned all his employments in 1697, and died in 1716, leaving several letters, which he wrote to Pope and others relative to his embassies, which are preserved in the paper office.

TRUSLER, *John* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1735 in London, and died in 1820, leaving a number of works of temporary interest, of which his 'English Synonymy,' 'Hogarth Moralized,' and 'Compendium of Chronology,' were reckoned the best.

TRYPHÆNA and TRYPHOSA (*Bibl.*) two Christian women, mentioned by St. Paul, *Rom.* xvi. 12, of whom much is said in the fabulous history of St. Thecla.

TRYPHENE (*Hist.*) a daughter of Ptolemy Physcon, king of Egypt, who married Antiochus Gryphus, king of Syria, and was put to a cruel death by Antiochus Cyzicenus.

TRYPHIODORUS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet and grammarian of Egypt in the sixth century, whose poem on the destruction of Troy has been translated by Merrick. It was first published in the original by Aldus, with Quintus Caliber's 'Paralipomena,' and Coluthius's Poem on the Rape of Helen. Of the subsequent editions, that of Francfort, by Frischlinus, with a Latin version, both in prose and verse, is reckoned the best.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, *Ernfroy Walter* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born in 1651, and died in 1708, leaving a work 'De Medicina Mentis et Corporis.' He also discovered the curves called after him Tschirnhausen's Caustics, constructed some extraordinary burning mirrors, and set on foot the porcelain manufactory in Saxony.

TUBAL (*Bibl.*) תובל, fifth son of Japhet. *Gen.* x. 2.

Tubal-Cain, תובל־קין, son of Lamech, the bigamist, and Zillah, invented forging. *Gen.* iv. 11. It has been thought that Vulcan, whose name is very similar, took his rise, in heathen mythology, from this Tubal.

TUBERO (*Hist.*) vide *Ælius.*

TUCHET (*Her.*) vide *Touchet.*

TUCKER (*Biog.*) or *Tooker, William,* an English divine, and native of Exeter, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1620, leaving 'Charisma, sive Donum Sanationis,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1597; 'Of the Fabric of the Church and Churchmen's Living,' 8vo. 1604; 'Singulare Certamen cum Martino Becana Jesuita,' 8vo. 1611.

Tucker, *Abraham,* an English gentleman, and a writer, was born in 1705 in London, of a Somersetshire family, educated at Oxford, and died in 1774, leaving 'The Country Gentleman's Advice to his Son on the Subject of Party Clubs,' 1755; and 'Light of Nature pursued.'

Tucker, *Josiah,* an English divine, was born in 1712 at Laugharn, in Carmarthenshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1799, leaving 'Elements of Commerce;' 'Apology for the Church of England;' 'Treatise on Civil Government,' &c.

TUCKNEY, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born in 1599, at Kirbon, in Lincolnshire, educated at Cambridge, put into the Mastership of Emanuel College during the usurpation, removed from it at the restoration, and died in 1670, leaving some sermons and Latin pieces. His letters were edited by Dr. Salter, with a life of the author.

TUDELA (*Geog.*) a town of Navarre, in the north-east of Spain, at the confluence of the Ebro and the Queilos, 45 m. S. Pampeluna, where the inhabitants were defeated by the Castilians in 1314, and the Spaniards suffered a defeat from the French in 1808.

TUFTON (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Thanet, which title was conferred in 1628 on sir Nicholas Tufton, bart. who had in 1626 been created a baron, by the title of baron Tufton.

TULL, *Jethro* (*Biog.*) an agricultural writer, and native of Oxfordshire, who died in 1740, published a folio volume in 1733 on horse-hoeing husbandry, the use of the drill, and other machines, which he used on his own lands, and recommended to others. His son John, who was a good mechanic, and a great projector, but not a great economist, died in the Fleet in 1764. He was the first who introduced post-chaises in England, for which he obtained a patent in 1737.

TULLAMORE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Charleville.

TULLIA (*Hist.*) or *Tulliola,* the daughter of Cicero, by M. Terentia, was married successively to Caius Piso, Furius Crassipes, and P. Corn. Dolabella, and died in child-bed about 44 years before the Christian æra. Cicero was inconsolable at her loss. *Cic. ad Fam.; Plut. in Cic.*

TULLIBARDINE, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the duke of Athol.

TULLIUS, *Cimber* (*Hist.*) the son of a freedman, who followed the interest of Pompey, and joined in the murder of Cæsar; after which he was made governor of Bithynia. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12, &c.; *Dio.* l. 47; *Sueton. in Cæs.*

Tullius, *Cicero,* vide *Cicero.*

TULLUS, *Hostilius* (*Hist.*) third king of Rome after the death of Numa, died after a reign of 32 years, and 640 years before the Christian æra, when he was succeeded by Ancus Martius. The famous battle between the Horatii and Curiatii was fought in his reign, after which the city of Alba was destroyed. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Liv.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 2.

TULLY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1620 in the city of Carlisle, educated at Oxford, and died in 1675. He was puritanical enough to submit to the usurpers, but sufficiently loyal to be a conformist. Among his works are 'Logica Apodeictica,' 'Enchiridion Didacticum,' &c. George Tully, another divine of the same family, was one of the translators of Plutarch's 'Morals,' Cornelius Nepos, and Suetonius.

TULPIUS, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a physician and a statesman, whose family name was Dirx, was born in 1593 at Amsterdam, and died in 1674, after having filled the highest offices in the state. In 1672 he contributed very materially towards rousing the spirit of resistance which was made to Louis XIV when he attacked Holland, whereby the city of Amsterdam was saved. His fellow citizens in consequence struck a medal in honour of his memory. Among his works, as an author, his 'Observationum Medicarum Libri tres,' 12mo. Amst. 1641, &c. is the best known; this was reprinted, with a forth book, at Amsterdam in 1672, &c.

TUNBRIDGE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Rochford.

Tunbridge (*Geog.*) a town of Kent, in England, situated on the river Tun, 14 m. S. S. W. Maidstone, 30 S. E. by S. London. It is principally remarkable for the remains of a castle, built by Richard de Tunbridge, otherwise Fitzgilbert, afterwards earl of Clare, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, who, for his services at the battle of Hastings, rewarded him with numerous lordships. Tunbridge Wells, the springs of which are of a chalybeate kind, are at the distance of five or six miles from the town.

TUNES (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Tunis,* the town of Africa near which Regulus was defeated. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 14; *Liv.* l. 30, &c.

TUNGRI (*Geog.*) a tribe of Germans living on the banks of the Maese, whose chief city was Atuatica, now called *Tongeren. Tacit. de Germ.; Cluver. German Antiq.*

TUNIS (*Geog.*) a city of Barbary, capital of a territory of the same name, called by the Romans *Tunes.* It is situated not far from the site of ancient Carthage, on a bay of the Mediterranean of the same name.

TUNSTALL (*Ecc.*) vide *Tonstall.*

Tunstall, *James* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born about 1710, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1772, leaving 'Epistola ad C. Middleton;' 'Observations on the Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus;' 'Vindication of the Power of the State to prohibit Clandestine Marriages,' &c.

TURBERVILLE, *George* (*Biog.*) an English poet, descended from a family of some note in Dorsetshire, was born about 1530, and died after 1594, leaving 'Songs and Sonnets,' 1567 and 1570; 'Tragical Tales,' &c. 1576; besides translations of Ovid's Epistles, &c. To him are also attributed 'Essays Politic and Moral,' &c. 'A Book of Falconrie,' &c. although there were two other persons of both his names, and students of Oxford, who were his contemporaries.

TURENNE, *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount de* (*Hist.*) second son of the duke of Bouillon by Elizabeth, daughter of William I, of Nassau, prince of Orange, was born at Sedan in 1611, and having entered early into the military profession, he signalised himself on every occasion in which he was called upon to act during a 17 years' service under different generals, when in 1644 he was, in reward for his distinguished conduct, raised to the rank of Field Marshal; in which capacity he pursued his career of glory during all the wars of that period until the year 1675, when he was killed by a cannon ball as he was examining a spot near the village of Salzbach, on which to erect a battery. [Vide Plate XIV]

TURGOT, *Anne Robert James* (*Hist.*) a French minister of State, descended from a very ancient family, in Normandy, was born in 1727 at Paris, and died in 1781, after having filled various offices with little credit to himself, or advantage to his country. His measures were considered as cal-

culated to precipitate the revolution which has since desolated France.

TURGOT (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic and historian of Saxon origin, who was raised in 1109 to the see of St. Andrews, in Scotland, and died in 1115, was the author of a History of the Church of Durham, which was afterwards published by Simeon, of Durham, under his own name.

TURIN (*Geog.*) a city of Piedmont, in the north of Italy, the capital and seat of the Sardinian monarchy, situated on a plain on the western bank of the Po, which here receives the waters of the Dora Ripuaria, 75 miles S. W. Milan, 185 W. N. W. Florence, 320 N. W. Rome. Lon. 7° 40′ E. lat. 45° 4′ N.

History of Turin.

Turin, called by the ancients *Taurinum*, or *Augusta Taurinorum*, passed from the Romans to the Lombards, from whom it was taken, with the rest of the kingdom, by Charlemagne, and was afterwards successively transferred to the marquisses of Saluzzo, and, lastly, to the princes of Savoy, who made it the capital of their states. Since that period it has been frequently exposed to sieges or captures, particularly by the French, who took it in 1640, besieged it in 1706, and occupied it during the late revolutionary war.

TURKEY (*Geog.*) a large empire extended over Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Boundaries. Turkey, in Europe, is bounded on the N. by Croatia, Sclavonia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Poland; E. by New Russia, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by that sea and the Venetian territories. Turkey, in Asia, is bounded on the N. by the Black-Sea and Circassia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, and W. by the Mediterranean. In Africa the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia and Barca, and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers under their protection.

History. The Turks, who gave their name to the country of Turkey, derive their origin from *Turk*, whom they affirm to have been the son of Jafis, or Japhet; but according to the Chinese accounts the Huns and the Turks were the same people, who, at different times, went under these different names; but the latter name does not appear to have been given them until about the beginning of the sixth century, when they became known by it in Europe, although a tribe of ancient Scythians, named *Turci*, are spoken of by Pomponius Mela, and Pliny, who place them among the nations dwelling in the neighbourhood of the river Tanais, and the Palus Mæotis. Since that period this name has been generally applied to the different tribes of barbarians, otherwise called *Tartars*, who settled in Tartary; to the Seljuks, who overrun Persia; Monguls, or Moguls, who founded the Mogul empire; and more particularly to the Othmans, or Ottomans, who founded the Ottoman empire, and are supposed to have come originally from Turkestan, or some other part of Tartary. Although the country retains the name of its original inhabitants, yet the empire, which owes its rise to Othman I, its first emperor, has since, by way of pomp, been styled the Ottoman Empire, the Ottoman Port, the Sublime Port, or simply the Port. Othman was declared sultan of the Turks in the year of the Hegira 700, A. D. 1310, having for his successors the following princes:

List of the Turkish Sultans in Chronological Succession.

Sultans.	Began to reign. *Yr. of Heg.*	*A. D.*
Othman I	699	1309
Or Khan	716	1326
Amurath I	761	1371
Bajazet	791	1401
Mahomet I	816	1426
Amurath II	824	1434
Mahomet II	856	1466
Bajazet II	886	1496
Selim I	918	1528
Solyman I	926	1536
Selim II	974	1584
Amurath III	983	1593
Mahomet III	1004	1614
Achmet I	1012	1622
Mustapha I	1027	1637
Othman II	1027	
Amurath IV	1032	1642
Ibrahim	1049	1659
Mahomet IV	1058	1668
Solyman II	1099	1709
Achmet II	1102	1712
Mustapha II	1106	1716

Constantinople having been captured by Mahomet II, became, from that time, the capital of the Ottoman, or Turkish emperors, who assumed the title of Grand Seignior.

TURNEBUS, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) a critic and translator, was born at Andeli, near Rouen in 1512, and died in 1565. His principal work was his 'Adversaria,' which, with his miscellaneous pieces, went through many editions separately, and were afterwards published, with his translations of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, &c. in 3 vols. fol. Argentorat. 1600.

TURNER, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) brother to bishop Turner hereafter-mentioned, was born in 1645 at Bristol, educated at Oxford, and died in 1714, leaving the bulk of his fortune, which was very considerable, in public and charitable uses, particularly 6000*l.* for improving the buildings of Corpus Christi College, where he was educated.

TURNER, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1659 and 1663, was raised, after various preferments, to the see of Rochester in 1683; was committed to the Tower in 1688, with his five other brethren, for petitioning the king against the "Declaration for liberty of Conscience:" notwithstanding which, on the accession of William and Mary, he was deprived of his bishopric for refusing to take the oaths, and died in 1700.

TURNER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1733 on sir Edward Turner; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a fer-de-mouline pierced *sable*, for Turner; second and third, *azure*, a fess indented between three martlets *or*, for Page.

Crest. A lion passant gardant *argent*, holding in his dexter paw a fer-de-mouline as in the arms, ducally crowned *or*.

TURNER, *William* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1568, leaving, among other things, his 'Herbal,' which was published complete in the year of his death.

TURNOUR (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Winterton, which title was conferred in 1761 on Edward Garth, a descendant in the female line from sir Edward Turnour, Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland in 1661, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

TURNOUR, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Winterton.

TURNUS (*Myth.*) a king of the Rutuli, who, being engaged to marry Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, waged war

with his rival Æneas, by whom he was killed in single combat. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Tibull.* l. 2; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4, &c.

TURONES (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose capital, Cæsarodunum, is now called *Tours.*

TURTON (*Her.*) a family which has flourished for a considerable time in the county of Stafford, and enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1796 on sir Thomas Turton; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Or,* ten trefoils slipped *vert,* four, three, two, and one, a canton *gules.*

Crest. Out of a mural coronet *argent,* a cubit arm erect vested *vert,* cuffed of the first, holding in the hand *proper,* a banner per pale *argent* and *vert,* fringed *or,* staff *argent,* headed *or.*

TUSCANY (*Geog.*) a grand duchy of Italy, extending from 42° to 44° of N. lat. and bounded by the Appennines on one side, and that part of the Mediterranean on the other which is denominated the Tuscan or Tyrrhenian Sea.

Chief Towns. Florence, the capital, Leghorn, Pisa, Sienne, Cortona, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Arno, the Ambrone, and the Chiana.

History. Tuscany, the country which was known to the Romans by the name of *Etruria,* or *Hetruria* [vide *Hetruria*], passed from their hands to those of the Lombards; and, after having retained its independence for a length of time, it became subject to the house of Medicis, who governed it with the title of grand duke. On the extinction of this family in 1737, it became annexed to the house of Austria, in whose possession it has since remained, except during the interval of Bonaparte's usurpation.

TUSCULUM (*Geog.*) now *Frescati,* a town of Latium, famous for the magnificent villas in its neighbourhood.

TUSSER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet, styled the British Varro, was born about 1515 at Raven-hall, near Witham, in Essex, and died about 1580, leaving his 'Five hundred Points of Good Husbandry,' by which he is now remembered.

TUTBURY (*Geog.*) a market town of Staffordshire, in England, situated on the river Dove. Lon. 71° 7′ W. lat. 42° 20′ N. This town is noted for its ancient castle, the remains of which testify that it was one of the grandest, as it was also one of the most famous, in England.

TWEDDELL, *John* (*Biog.*) an enterprizing scholar, was born in 1769 at Threepwood, near Hexham, co. Northumberland, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1799 in Greece, whither he went to explore the remains of art and science. A volume has been published since his death under the title of 'Remains of the late John Tweddell,' being a selection of his letters, &c. with a republication of his 'Prolusiones Juveniles,' 4to. 1815.

TWEEDALE, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Hay [vide *Hay*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Hay, marquis of Tweedale, earl of Tweedale and Gifford, viscount of Walden, and lord Hay, of Yester.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, *azure,* three cinquefoils *argent,* for Fraser; second and third, *gules,* three bars *ermine,* for Gifford, of Yester; over all the paternal coat of Hay *argent,* three inescutcheons two and one *gules.*

Crest. A goat's head erased *argent,* horned *or.*

Supporters. Two bucks *proper,* attired *or,* collared *azure,* the collars charged with three cinquefoils *argent.*

Motto. "Spare nought."

TWELLS, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1742, published a 'Critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the Testament, in Greek and English;' 'Life of Dr. Pocock;' 'A Vindication of the Gospel of St. Matthew,' 8vo.

TWINING, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1734 in London, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1804, leaving a translation of Aristotle's Poetics,' &c.

TWISDEN (*Her.*) vide *Twysden.*

TWISS, *William* (*Biog.*) a Calvinist, who was appointed prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly in the time of the rebellion, was born about 1575 at Newbury, in Berkshire, educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, and died in 1646, leaving a number of works written after a Calvinistic fashion.

Twiss, *Richard,* a miscellaneous writer, who died in 1821, at the age of 74, was the author of 'Travels through Portugal and Spain;' 'A Tour through Ireland;' 'Anecdotes of Chess;' 'A Trip to Paris;' 'Miscellanies,' &c.

TWISTLETON (*Her.*) the family name of lord Say and Sele.

TWYNE, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, and native of Hampshire, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1581, was the author of a work entitled 'De Rebus Albionicis, Britannicis atque Anglicis Commentariorum Libri duo,' 8vo. Lond. 1590; and is said to have written an epistle prefixed to the 'History of king Boccus and Sydracke,' 4to. 1510.

Twyne, *Thomas,* third son of the preceding, who died in 1613, at the age of 70, translated Lhuyde's 'Breviary of Britayne,' &c.

Twyne, *Brian,* son of Thomas, and grandson of John Twyne above-mentioned, wrote the first regular account of Oxford, which was published under the title of 'Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia in tres Libros divisa,' 4to. Oxon. 1608; the object of which was to prove, in answer to Kaius, that Oxford was 1267 years older than Cambridge. He left a collection of MSS. to the university, of which Wood availed himself.

TWYSDEN, *Sir Roger,* the second baronet of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* and a distinguished royalist, was one of the first to oppose the rebellious designs of those who murdered their sovereign, and overturned the state. After suffering severely for his loyalty, he had the happiness to see the government of his country restored, and died in 1672.

Twysden, *Thomas,* brother of the preceding, became one of the justices of the King's Bench after the restoration; and, having obtained the honour of the baronetcy, he changed his name to Twisden, and became the founder of the family of the Twisdens, of Bradbourn, in Kent.

Twysden (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity in Kent, which, in two of its branches, enjoy a baronetcy first conferred in 1611 on sir William Twysden, of Roydon-hall, East Peckham, Kent, father of sir Roger above-mentioned; and, in the next case, on Thomas Twysden above-mentioned, second son of the preceding. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Gyrony of four *argent* and *gules,* a saltire between four cross crosslets all counterchanged.

Crest. On a wreath, a cockatrice sejant *gules,* winged, &c. *or.*

The arms of the junior branch are the same as the first duly differenced.

Motto. "Prævisa mala pereunt."

TYCHICHUS (*Bibl.*) Τυχικὸς, a disciple of St. Paul, who was employed by the apostle to carry letters to several of the churches. *Acts* xx. 4; *Ephes.* iv.; *Col.* iv. &c. The Greeks, who make S. Tychichus to be one of the seventy, celebrate his feast, Dec. 8 or 9.

TYDEUS (*Myth.*) Τυδεὺς, a son of Œneus, king of Calydon, by Peribœa, who, in consequence of the accidental murder of one of his friends, fled to the court of Adrastus, king of Argos, whom he assisted, as one of the seven chiefs, in the Theban war. On his return to Argos, he was attacked by

50 Thebans, who lay in wait for him, and, after having killed many of them, he fell by the hand of Menalippus, but not before he had given the latter a mortal wound. He was the father of Diomedes, who is commonly distinguished by the patronymic Tydides. *Hom. Il.* l. 4 &c.; *Æschyl. Sept. Ante. Theb.*; *Eurip. in Suppl.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Ovid. in Ib.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 69, &c.

TYE, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a musician and musical preceptor to prince Edward, afterwards king Edward VI, set the 'Actes of the Apostles' to music, and left many other pieces of sacred music.

TYNDAL (*Biog.*) or *Tindale, William,* one of the first and the most active of the English reformers, was born in 1500, near the borders of Wales, studied partly at Oxford, and partly at Cambridge, where he took his degrees; but being exceedingly zealous in propagating the notions he had formed respecting religion, he found it necessary for his safety to retire to the continent, where he began the translation of the New Testament, and, by its publication, he aided the cause that was then daily gaining ground. Being, however, afterwards seized at Brussels by order of the emperor, he was, after an imprisonment of about a year, tried, and sentenced to death by virtue of the emperor's decree made in the assembly at Augsburg, in consequence of which he was first strangled, and then burnt in 1536. It is said that his translation of the New Testament was bought up by order of bishop Tonstall, and burnt by the common hangman in Smithfield, which only served to aid the cause that the good bishop hoped to ruin.

TYNDARIDÆ (*Myth.*) Τυνδαρίδαι, a patronymic for the children of Tyndarus, king of Lacedæmon, by the celebrated Leda, namely, Castor, Pollux, and Helen. *Hom. Il. passim. &c.*

TYNEMOUTH (*Geog.*) a village of Northumberland, in England, situated at the mouth of the Tyne, about a mile below North Shields. It is chiefly noted for its ancient castle and priory, which was a place of great strength, and belonged to the earls of Northumberland. It was in good repair in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was besieged and taken by the rebels in 1644, and has since been made a depot for arms and military stores.

TYPHÆUS (*Myth.*) Τυφωεὺς, or *Typhon,* Τυφῶν; a famous giant, son of Tartarus and Terra, who had a hundred heads like those of a dragon. He made war on heaven in revenge for the death of his brethren, but being put to flight by the thunderbolts of Jupiter, he was crushed under Mount Ætna. *Hom. Hymn.*; *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 306; *Herod.* l. 2; *Æschyl. Sept. Ante. Theb.*; *Schol. Pind. &c.*

TYRANNIO, *St.* (*Ecc.*) Τυραννίων, one of the most celebrated martyrs in the persecution of Diocletian, who, as bishop of Tyre, was active in supporting the faith of the suffering Christians, who were dragged before the tribunal, and after having been confined in prison for six years, was finally thrown into the Orontes. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 88.

TYRANNIO (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Amisus, the friend of Cicero, and master of Strabo, being carried captive to Rome by Lucullus in the Mithridatic war, acquired great wealth there by teaching. He was fond of books, of which he made a collection to the number of 30,000 volumes. To his care and industry is ascribed the preservation of Aristotle's works. *Cic. ad Quint.* l. 2, ep. 4; *Suidas, Hesychius, &c.*

TYRAWLY, *Baron* (*Her.*) of Ballingrobe, co. Mayo; the title enjoyed by the family of Cuff.

TYRCONNEL, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Carpenter [vide *Carpenter*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Paly of six *argent* and *gules,* on a chevron *azure,* three crosslets *or.*

Crest. On a wreath, a globe in a frame *or.*

Supporters. Two horses party per fess embattled *argent* and *gules.*

Motto. "Per acuta belli."

TYRE (*Bibl.*) צור, Τύρος; the celebrated city of Phœnicia, described under *Geography,* was, in its ancient state, allotted to the tribe of Ashur, and was, according to the prophecies of Jeremiah and Ezekiel, destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, A. M. 3419, A. C. 585; but being afterwards rebuilt, it was among the first to embrace Christianity. *Josh.* xix. 29; *Jerem.* xxvii. &c.; *Ezek.* xxv.; *Isai.* xxiii. &c.

TYRE (*Geog.*) a town of Palestine, in Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, situated on a peninsula which projects from the shore into the sea, 18 miles S. S. W. Saida, and 60 S. W. Damascus. Lon. 35° 20′ E. lat. 33° 10′ N.

History of Tyre.

Tyre, now called by the inhabitants *Sur,* or *Sour,* and by the ancients Tyrus [vide *Tyrus*], became a subject of contest between the Christians and Saracens during the Crusades, being taken by Baldwin I after a siege of four months and a half. It was besieged, but without effect, by Saladin in 1188, but was finally yielded to the Saracens in 1291, when the inhabitants, terrified at the cruelties committed at Acre, took to their ships, and abandoned the city. From that period it has gradually fallen into decay, and is now only a village.

Ecclesiastical History of Tyre.

This city was distinguished for its zeal in the cause of Christianity on its first promulgation, and its church was made the first archbishopric under the patriarchate of Jerusalem. A council was held here in 335 by Constantine the Great for the purpose of opposing the progress of the Arian heresy; but the heretical prelates were so numerous that they procured the deposition and banishment of St. Athanasius. Another council was held in 448, and a synod in 518.

TYRELL (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity, whose ancestor, sir Walter Tyrell, came over with the Conqueror. Sir John Tyrell, his descendant, was created a baronet in 1809. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* within a bordure engrailed *gules,* two chevrons *azure.*

Crest. A peacock's tail issuing from the mouth of a boar's head couped erect.

Supporters. Two tigers regardant.

Motto. "Sans crainte."

TYRRELL, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, and nephew to sir Peter Warren, attained the rank of post-captain in 1743, and that of admiral and commander-in-chief on the Antigua station in 1762, but died in 1766.

TYRRELL, *James* (*Biog.*) grandson of archbishop Usher, was born in Westminster in 1642, educated at Oxford, studied law at the Temple, and died in 1718, leaving, 1. 'Patriarcha non Monarcha,' &c. in answer to sir Robert Filmer's work on the subject of the divine right of princes. 2. 'Bibliotheca Politica,' &c. dialogues in favour of a limited monarchy, published at different times in 4to. and afterwards collected into one volume folio, 1718, and reprinted in 1727. 3. An Abridgment of Bishop Cumberland's work, entitled 'A brief Disquisition of the Law of Nature,' 1692, and reprinted in 1701. 4. 'General History of England,' &c. 5 vols. fol. generally bound in three, London, 1700, 1704; besides his dedication to the posthumous work of archbishop Usher, entitled 'The Power communicated by God to the Prince,' &c.; also an appendix to Parr's 'Life of Usher.'

TYROL (*Geog.*) a province of the Austrian empire, bounded by Bavaria, Carinthia, Austrian Italy, and Switzerland, which formed a part of the ancient *Rhætia.* From its geographical position and natural strength, it has rarely been ex-

posed to the evils of war; but in the contests which ensued from the French revolution, it was made to suffer from the exactions of Bonaparte, and a violent transfer to the Bavarian government, but was restored to Austria in 1815.

TYRONE, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Waterford.

TYRTÆUS (*Hist.*) Τυρταῖος, a Greek elegiac poet, and native of Attica, who so animated the Lacedæmonians by his martial songs, in the second Messenian war, that they defeated the Messenians at all points; for which he was made a citizen of Sparta. Of his compositions nothing is extant, except the fragments of four or five elegies. *Plut. de Leg.* l. 1; *Aristot. Polit.* l. 5; *Horat. de Art. Poet.* v. 402; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 4, &c.

TYRUS (*Geog.*) Τύρος, *Tyre*, or *Sour*, the ancient city of the Phœnicians, which was built by the Sidonians, and distinguished into the Old and New Tyre; the former of which, also called *Palætyros*, was built on the sea-shore, and is supposed to have been the city mentioned in Scripture, which was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar [vide *Tyre*]; and the New Tyre, which was built on an island. This latter was taken by Alexander after a six months' siege, A.C. 332, when it was almost ruined; but it recovered its importance, and was a place of great note in the time of the Roman emperor.

Tyrus (*Numis.*) medals of this town are inscribed very frequently ΤΥΡΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ; and also with the additions of ΙΕΡΑΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, and ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. It was likewise named SEPTIMIA, in honour of Septimius Severus, by whom it was formed into a colony; as, COL. SEPT. TYRUS METROPOL. This town struck medals, either as an independent state, or in honour of Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan, Pescennius, Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Julia Mæsa, Aquilia Severa, Annia Faustina, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Gordianus Pius, &c.

TYRWHITT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a scholar and critic, descended from a very ancient baronet's family in Lincolnshire, was born in 1730, educated at Eton, whence he was removed to Queen's College, Oxford, and, after studying law at the Temple, he for a short time held the office of Clerk of the House of Commons, and died in 1786, leaving, 1. 'An Epistle to Florio,' &c. 4to. London, 1749. 2. 'Translations in Verse,' &c. 4to. 1752. 3. 'Observations and Conjectures on some Passages in Shakspeare,' 8vo. 1766. 4. 'Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1766. 5. 'The Manner of holding Parliaments,' &c. 8vo. London, 1768. 6. 'Fragmenta duo Plutarchi,' &c. 7. 'The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer,' 4 vols. 8vo. and a 5th volume in 1778; since reprinted in 2 vols. 4to. at Oxford. 8. 'Dissertatio de Babrio,' &c. 1776. 9. 'Notes on Euripides.' 10. 'Poems, supposed to have been written at Bristol,' &c. twice republished in 1778, tending to prove that they were not written by any ancient author, but by Chatterton, which occasioned some dispute in the learned world. 11. An edition of Orpheus' 'ΠΕΡΙ ΛΙΘΩΝ,' &c. 12. 'A newly discovered Oration of Isæus against Menecles,' 1785. He also left materials for a new edition of Aristotle's Poetics, which were published by Drs. Burgess and Randolph, afterwards bishops of St. David's and London, in 1794, both in a 4to. and 8vo. form.

TYSON, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1649 at Bristol, educated at Oxford, and died in 1708, leaving the 'Anatomy of a Porpoise,' 4to.; 'The Anatomy of a Pigmy compared with that of a Monkey,' &c.

Tyson, *Michael*, an English divine, was born in 1740, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1780, leaving some Poems, and two papers in the Archæologia; but he is principally noticed for his skill in drawing and etching.

TYTLER, *William* (*Biog.*) an historical writer, was born in 1711 at Edinburgh, and died in 1792, leaving 'Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary, Queen of Scots,' &c. 8vo. 1759; frequently reprinted, and extended in 1790 to 2 vols. 8vo.; 'A Dissertation on the Marriage of Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell,' published in the first volume of the Transactions published by the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland; 'The Poetical Remains of James I of Scotland,' &c.; 'A Dissertation on Scottish Music,' &c.; 'Observations on the Vision, a Poem;' 'On the Fashionable Amusements in Edinburgh during the Last Century,' &c. Mr. Tytler was father to the hon. Alexander Frazer Tytler, lord Woodhouselee, lately one of the Judges of the Supreme Civil Court of Law in Scotland, to whom the public are indebted for an 'Essay on the Principles of Translation;' 'Elements of General History;' 'Life of Lord Kaimes,' &c.

TZETZES, *John* (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Constantinople, who died about the end of the 12th century, wrote 'Commentaries on Lycophron,' which he first published under the name of his brother, Isaac Tzetzes; they are inserted in Potter's edition of Lycophron, fol. Oxon. 1697; also 'Chiliades,' &c.; 'Allegories on Homer,' and other works; the Chiliades were published at Basle in folio, 1546, and the Allegories by Morel, in 8vo. Paris, 1816.

U, V.

VABALLATHUS (*Hist.*) a descendant of Odenatus, a celebrated king of Palmyra, whose queen Zenobia was his second wife. She governed for some time in the name of this prince, who on her defeat was reduced to a private station. It has been doubted whether Vaballathus was the son of Zenobia, or the son of Herodian, a son of Odenatus by his first wife. *Vopisc. in Aurelian.*; *Trebell. Poll. Trigint. Tyrann.*

Vaballathus (*Numis.*) medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription—VABALLATHUS, with the addition of V. C. R. I. M. D. R., on the signification of which antiquaries are not agreed.



VADIANUS, *Joachim* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1484 at St. Gal, and died in 1551, leaving an edition of Pomponius Mela; 'Scholia in Plin. Nat. Hist.; and 'De obscuris Verborum Significationibus.'

VAHL, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1749, and died in 1804, leaving 'Flora Danica,' 6 vols. 1785; 'Symbolæ Botanicæ,' 3 vols.; 'Eclogæ Americanæ,' 2 vols.; 'Decades Iconum,' 3 vols.; 'Enumeratio Plantarum,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Hafn. 1804—1807.

VAILLANT, *John Foi* (*Biog.*) a medallist, was born at Beauvais in 1632, and died in 1706, leaving, 1. 'Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum præstantiora,' &c.; a second edition in 3 vols. 4to. 1694. 2. 'Seleucidarum Imperium,'

&c. 4to. Paris. 1681. 3. 'Numismata ærea Imperatorum,' &c. 2 tom. fol. Paris. 1688. 4. 'Numismata Imperatorum et Cæsarum a Populis Romanæ Ditionis Græcè loquentibus,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1698, and fol. Amst. 1700. 5. 'Historia Ptolemæorum,' &c. fol. Amst. 1701. 6. 'Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Rom.,' &c. 2 tom. fol. Amst. 1703. 7. 'Arsacidarum Imperium,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1725. 8. 'Achæmenidarum Imperium,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1725. His son, John Francis Foi Vaillant, also wrote some pieces on the subject of medals.

VAILLANT, *Sebastian*, a botanist, was born at Vigny, near Pontoise, in 1669, and died in 1722, leaving 'Botanicon Parisiense,' fol. Lugd. Bat. 1727, published by Boerhaave.

VAISSELLE, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born in 1685 at Gaillac, in Agenois, and died in 1756, leaving 'Origine de la Monarchie Françoise;' 'Histoire Generale de la Province de Languedoc,' 5 vols. fol. 1730, and subsequent years; and an abridgement of this work in 6 vols. 12mo. was published in 1740; 'Geographie Universelle,' &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1755.

VALDEMAR (*Hist.*) the name of some Danish princes.

VALDEMAR I, succeeded Canute IV in 1157, and died in 1185, when he was succeeded by Canute V.

VALDEMAR II, successor to Canute V in 1202, died in 1242, and was succeeded by Eric VI.

VALDEMAR *of Sleswick*, was elected on the abdication of Christopher II, but resigned soon after, in consequence of the illegality of his election, when Christopher was restored to the throne.

VALDEMAR III, succeeded Christopher II in 1341, after an interregnum of seven years, and died in 1376, leaving his throne to his daughter Margaret.

VALDEMAR, a king of Sweden, succeeded Eric the Stammerer in 1250, and died in 1277, leaving Magnus his successor.

VALDES (*Biog.*) or *Valdesso, John*, a military officer, who, after serving in the armies of Charles V, turned polemic, and founded a religious sect, of which little is known except that it was in opposition to the Church of Rome. He died in 1540, leaving some Commentaries on the Bible, but is now principally known by a work which in the English translation is entitled 'Considerations on a Religious Life.' This work is translated from an Italian translation of the original Spanish by Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, and was printed at Oxford in 1638.

VALENCE (*Geog.*) a town of Dauphiny, a former province of France, and capital of the modern department of the Drome, situated on the Rhone, 42 m. S. W. Grenoble, 55 S. by E. Lyons. Lon. 4° 59′ E., lat. 44° 55′ N. Valence, called by the Romans *Valentia*, and *Segalaunorum Urbs*, was once a colony, yet retains but few vestiges of its ancient inhabitants. Its church was founded in the second century by St. Felix, Fortunatus, and Achilleus, whom St. Irenæus sent thither. Its most ancient bishop, of whom particular mention is made, was St. Æmilianus, who had many successors that were distinguished for their piety and zeal. It suffered much during the religious wars of the sixteenth century, and it was a place of refuge for pope Pius VI, after being driven from Rome by the French government. He died there in 1799. Several councils have been held at Valence; namely, in 37[illegible], 529, 584, &c.

VALENCIA (*Geog.*) a large province in the east of Spain, lying between lat. 37° and 40° N.

Principal Rivers. It is watered by three great rivers; the Xucar, the Segura, and the Guadalaviar; besides others of less note, as the Palencia, and the Mejares, &c. all flowing from the mountains to the Mediterranean.

Principal Towns. Valencia, the capital, Segorbe, Alicant, &c.

History. Valencia, in the Latin *Valentia*, was the country of the *Edetani*, or *Sedetani*, according to Livy and Strabo, and the *Contestani*, at the time when Spain was conquered by the Romans. On the decline of the empire, it fell into the hands of the Goths, from whom it was taken by the Moors, and formed into a kingdom in the 8th century, of which they kept possession until the 13th century, when it was annexed to Arragon, but still retaining its own form of government. In consequence, however, of the part which it took against the Bourbons in the war of succession, it was deprived of its independence, and obliged to conform to the laws of Old Castile.

VALENCIA, the capital of the above-mentioned province, situated on the Guadalaviar, two miles from the sea, 170 m. E. S. E. Madrid. Lon. 0° 23′ W., lat. 39° 28′ N.

History of Valencia.

Valencia, the *Valentia Contestanorum*, or *Editanorum*, of the Romans, was taken from the latter by the Goths, who retained it until 715, when it was occupied by the Moors. It was taken by the Cid in 1094, and granted to him as a dependency on the crown of Castile. At his death it devolved to his widow Ximene, who heroically maintained a long siege against the Moors in 1100, but was at length compelled to surrender. The capture of this place by the king of Arragon in the thirteenth century completed the conquest of the kingdom. In the war of succession it suffered much for its adherence to the Austrian candidate; and in the late revolutionary war it was twice attacked by the French, and in the second attempt it was taken in 1812.

VALENCIENNES (*Geog.*) a town of French Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, 28 m. S. E. Lisle, and 120 N. N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 32′ E., lat. 50° 21′ N.

History of Valenciennes.

Valenciennes, called in Latin *Valentianæ*, or *Valentinianæ*, has been exposed to captures or sieges at different times. The French, under marshals Turenne and De la Ferté, besieged it in 1656, but were obliged to raise the siege by Don John of Austria, who took De la Ferté prisoner. In 1677 Louis XIV, who commanded in person, was more successful, and took the place by assault, which was confirmed to him the following year by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1793 it was taken after a severe siege by the allies, under the command of the duke of York, but surrendered the following year to the French, in whose possession it has since remained.

VALENS, *Publius Valerius* (*Hist.*) a proconsul of Achaia in the time of Gallienus, was proclaimed emperor, and a short time after murdered by his own soldiers. *Trebell. Poll.*

VALENS, *Flavius*, an emperor, and son of Gratian, was admitted to a share in the empire by his brother Valentinian in 364, and was burnt to death in the 50th year of his age, and the 15th of his reign, A. D. 378, in a house whither he had fled for refuge from the Goths, by whom it was set on fire. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 31; *Socrates*, *Sozomenes*, *Theodoret*, *&c.*



VALENS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the emperor above-mentioned, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions—D. N. VALENS P. F. AUG. Some few medals are ascribed to the usurper of this name, which are distinguished by the inscription, II. ΚΟΥιντος ΟΥΑΛηριος ΟΥΑΛενς, &c.; but these are said to be exceedingly rare.

VALENTIA, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Mountnorris.

VALENTIA (*Geog.*) now *Valence*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river *Turius*, which was ruined by Pompey,

but restored by Julius Cæsar, who founded a colony there. *Liv. Epit.* l. 55; *Sallust. Hist.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 3.

VALENTIA (*Numis.*) the town in Spain, commemorated its founder, Julius Cæsar, on its medals, by taking the name of *Colonia Julia Valentia;* as, COL. JUL. VAL., or C. J. V. &c. The medals of this town are thus to be distinguished from those of Valentia, a town of the Bruttii, which are inscribed simply VALENTIA.

VALENTINE, *Basil* (*Biog.*) the real or assumed name of an alchymist, supposed by some to have flourished in the 14th and by others in the 15th century. He is now remembered by his discovery of the virtues of antimony, as also by several works, which have been published in Latin, Dutch, French, English, and other languages. His 'Currus triumphalis Antimonii,' is best known.

VALENTINIAN (*Hist.*) the name of three Roman emperors.

VALENTINIAN I, the son of Gratian, succeeded Jovian in 364, and died in 375, after having left to his brother Valens the empire of the east, while he retained the west. He was succeeded by his son Gratian. *Ammian. Marcellinus; Prosper et Cassiodorus in Chron.; Orosius, &c.*

VALENTINIAN II, second son of the preceding, was proclaimed emperor a few days after his father's death, succeeded his brother Gratian in 383, and was strangled by Arbogastes, one of his officers, in 392, after having reigned alone upwards of eight years. He had Theodosius the Great for his successor.

VALENTINIAN III, *Flavius Placidius,* son of Constantius and Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great, was born at Ravenna in 419, succeeded his father in 423, and was murdered in 454 by Petronius Maximus, to whose wife he had offered violence. *Evagrius, Procopius, Cassiodorus, &c.*

VALENTINIAN (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the three emperors above-mentioned, bearing their effigies, as in the







subjoined figures; inscriptions for Valentinian sen.—D. N. FL. VALENTINIANUS P. F. AUG. &c.; for Valentinian jun.—D. N. VALENTINIANUS JUN. P. AUG.; for Flavius Placidius Valentinian—D. N. FL. PLAC. VALENTINIANUS P. F. AUG. &c.

VALENTINUS (*Ecc.*) author of the heretical sect called Valentinians, was an Egyptian by birth, and having been disappointed in a bishopric to which he aspired, he began to propagate a set of new doctrines which he framed from the Heathen mythology mingled with the mysteries of the gospel. The rise of his heresy was in the reign of Adrian, and he himself died about A. D. 160. Irenæus was the principal writer against Valentinus, and was followed by Tertullian, Clemens Alexandrinus, and others.

VALENTINUS, *Michael Bernard* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1657 at Giessen, in Germany, and died in 1726, leaving 'Historia Simplicium Reformata,' fol. Francof. 1716, and 1726; 'Amphitheatrum Zootomicum,' &c. fol. ibid. 1720.

VALERIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) one of the most ancient Roman families, of Sabine extraction, which is said to have migrated to Rome with king Tatius. They were particularly distinguished in the branches of the Messalæ, Corvini, Messalinæ, Flacci, Catulli, &c.

VALERIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this family, inscribed by the surnames ACISCULUS, BARBATUS, CATULLUS, CORVINUS, FALTUS, FLACCUS, MESSALA, LAEVINUS, MESSALINUS, NIGER, and POTITUS.

VALERIANUS, *Publius Licinius* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, was elected after Gallus in 253, and died a prisoner to Sapor, king of Persia, after a reign of seven years. He was treated with the utmost indignity and cruelty by this prince, who had treacherously got him into his power, and is said to have caused him to be flayed alive, and his mangled body to be sprinkled with salt. Valerian was succeeded by his son Gallienus, whom he had made a partner of his throne. His younger son, of the same name as himself, was declared Cæsar Augustus, but perished with his brother. *Aurelius Vict.; Dutropius, Eusebius, &c.*

VALERIANUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the princes, father and son, above-mentioned, bearing their effigies, as in the annexed figures; inscriptions for the father—IMP. VALERIANUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. LIC. VALERIAN. AUG.—IMP. C. P. L. VALERIANUS AUG. Inscriptions for the son—LIC. VALERIANUS.—VALERIANUS NOB. CAESAR. — P. C. L. VALERIANUS NOB. CAES.





VALERIANUS, *Pierius* (*Biog.*) or *Valeriano Bolzani,* an Italian writer, was born at Belluno, in Venice, about 1477, and died in 1558, leaving 'Hieroglyphica,' &c. Basil. 1566; besides some notes on Virgil, and some pieces on antiquity, inserted in Grævius's Thesaurus. After his death were published 'Contarenus, sive de Literatorum Infelicitate Libri duo,' 8vo. Venet. 1620; 'Antiquitatum Bellunensium Libri quatuor,' 8vo. &c.

VALERIO (*Ecc.*) or *Valiero Augustine,* a prelate, and native of Venice, descended from one of the best families in that city, was born in 1531, appointed bishop of Verona in 1565, created a cardinal in 1583 by Gregory XIII, and died in 1606, leaving 'De Rhetoricâ Ecclesiasticâ Libri tres,' 8vo. Venet. 1574, and frequently reprinted since; besides other works, of which a complete list is given in a work entitled 'De Cautione adhibendâ in edendis Libris.'.

VALERIUS, *Publius* (*Hist.*) surnamed *Publicola,* on account of his popularity, was very active in assisting Brutus to expel the Tarquins. He gained a victory over the Etrurians at the time that Brutus and the sons of Tarquin fell, and died after having been four times consul. *Liv.* l. 1; *Flor.* l. 1; *Plut. in Vit.*

VALERIUS, *Corvinus,* a tribune of the soldiers under Camillus, died in the 100th year of his age, after having been six times honoured with the consulship. *Cic. in Cat.; Liv.* l. 7; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Plut. in Mar.*

VALERIUS, *Flaccus* (*Biog.*) vide *Flaccus.*

VALERIUS, *Maximus,* a Latin writer in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, to whom he dedicated his 'Libri novem Factorum Dictorumque Memorabilium,' still extant, and first published at Metz in folio in 1471, and reprinted at Venice in the same year. Of the subsequent editions that by Thysius, 8vo. 1670, the Delphin, 4to. 1679, and that by Torrenius, 2 vols. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1726, are reckoned the best.

VALESIUS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) or *Henry de Valois,* a French critic, was born at Paris in 1603, and died in 1676, leaving 1. 'Excerpta Polybii,' &c. 4to. 1634. 2. An edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, 4to. 1636; reprinted with additional notes in folio 1681, and 1693. 3. An edition of the Ecclesiastical Historians; namely, Eusebius in 1659; Socrates and Sozomenes in 1668; Theodoret and Evagrius, &c. in 1673; reprinted in 3 vols. fol. Amst. in 1699, and again under the care of William Reading, Cantab. 1720. 4. Notes, &c. on Harpocration, published after his death by Gronovius.

VALESIUS, *Adrian,* brother of the preceding, who died in 1692, at the age of 85, was the author of 'Gesta Franco-

rum,' &c. 3 vols. fol. 1646-58; and 'Notitia Galliarum,' &c. fol. 1675; besides other works.

VALINCOURT, *John Baptist du Trousset de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1653 at St. Quintin, in Picardy, and died in 1730, leaving 'Lettres à Madame la Marquise de-'sur le sujet de la Princesse de Cleves,' 12mo. Paris, 1678; 'Observations Critiques sur l'Œdipe de Sophocle.'

VALLA, *Laurentius* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born at Rome in 1407, and died in 1465, leaving, besides translations of Livy, and Thucydides, also 'Elegantiæ Linguæ Latinæ,' fol. Rom. 1471, and 4to. Paris. 1542.

VALLETORT, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Mount-Edgecombe.

VALLE, *Peter de la* (*Biog.*) a traveller and native of Rome, died in 1652. His 'Viaggi, descritti da lui medesimo in Lettere Familiari all' Eruditto suo Amico Mario Schipano,' &c. was first published in 1650, and again in 4 vols. 4to. 1662, at Rome; the French translation by Carreau and le Comte, in 4 vols. 4to. 1663, and 8 vols. 12mo. Rouen, 1745. There is also an English translation.

VALLISNIERI, *Antonio* (*Biog.*) a physician of Padua, was born in 1661, of a noble and ancient family, at the castle of Trasilico, in Modena, and died in 1730, leaving numerous works on physic and natural history, which were published in Italian, in 3 vols. fol. Venice, 1733.

VALMONT DE BOMARE, *James Christopher* (*Biog.*) a French naturalist, was born at Rouen in 1731, and died in 1807, leaving 'Dictionnaire Raisonné Universel d'Histoire Naturelle,' which has passed through many editions in 8vo. and 4to. The last edition was published in 15 vols. 8vo. Lyons, 1800.

VALOIS (*Biog.*) vide *Valesius*.

VALSALVA, *Antony Maria* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Imola in 1666, and died in 1723, leaving a number of anatomical dissertations, which were published in Latin at Venice, in 2 vols. 4to. 1740.

VANBROUGH, *John* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet and architect, descended originally from a Flemish family of Ghent named *Vanburg*, was born in the reign of Charles II, and died in 1726. His principal works, as an architect, are Blenheim, and Castle-Howard in Yorkshire, built for the earl of Carlisle, deputy to the Earl Marshal. Among his dramatic pieces are his 'Æsop,' a comedy, 1698; 'The False Friend,' another comedy, 1702; 'The Confederacy;' 'Provoked Wife,' &c.

VAN DALE, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in Holland in 1638, and died in 1708, leaving 'Dissertatio super Aristea,' &c.

VANDER-LINDEN, *John Antonides* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1609 at Enckhuysen, in Holland, and died in 1664, leaving an edition of Celsus and Hippocrates, besides several works on medical subjects.

VANDER DOES, vide *Does*.

VANDER NEER, vide *Neer*.

VANDERVELDE (*Biog.*) *Vandenvelde*, or *Vandevelde*, *William*, a painter, called the *Old*, in distinction from his son, was born at Leyden in 1610, and died in 1693, after having distinguished himself by his skill in representing sea-fights, having attended the two naval engagements of that time between the Dutch and English for the purpose of making the representation more correct. His son William, called the *Young*, who died in 1707, at the age of 74, was even more happy than his father in the representation of the same subjects. His pieces are highly prized, and eagerly sought after. They both lived and died in England.

VANDYCK, *Sir Anthony* (*Biog.*) a distinguished portrait painter, and a disciple of Rubens, was born at Antwerp in 1598, and died in 1641, in the service of king Charles I, by whom he was particularly patronized. [Vide Plate XXXVI] Among his most distinguished performances, are a whole length portrait of Charles I in his coronation robes, also portraits of George Villiers, the second duke of Buckingham, and lord Francis, his brother, when children, at Kensington; of Philip, earl of Pembroke, at Wilton, &c.; and lastly, of the earl of Strafford, and his secretary, at Wentworth House.

VANE, *Sir Henry* (*Hist.*) a knight, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, obtained this honour for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Poictiers in 1356.

VANE, *Sir Henry*, an English statesman of the same family, who, after enjoying the confidence of both James I and Charles I, and acting both in a diplomatic and civil capacity on different occasions, forfeited the esteem of his sovereign by joining, from personal motives, in the prosecution of the earl of Strafford. He is said to have taken part in no other measures against the king, and died in 1654, in the 69th year of his age.

VANE, *Sir Henry*, son of the preceding, and one of the most turbulent enthusiasts engendered by the rebellion, was born in 1612, educated at Westminster and Oxford, and executed in 1662, for imagining and compassing the death of king Charles I, and for taking upon him and usurping the government, notwithstanding he had not been expressly concerned in the king's death. His writings are said to be a picture of the visionary and clouded character of his mind. [Vide Plate XVIII]

VANE (*Her.*) the original name of the families of the earl of Westmoreland and Darlington, which was first changed to Fane, by John Fane, ancestor of the latter nobleman, whose elder brother was the ancestor of sir Henry above-mentioned, who resumed the original name of Vane. Christopher Vane, his grandson, and fourth son of sir Henry Vane, Junior, was created a baron of this realm in 1699, by the title of lord Barnard, of Barnard Castle, in the bishopric of Durham; and William, his youngest son, was created in 1720, a viscount and baron of Ireland, by the title of viscount Vane, and baron of Duncannon, which became extinct at his death. Henry, son of the second lord Barnard, was created in 1753 a viscount and an earl, by the title of viscount Barnard, and earl of Darlington. [Vide *Darlington*]

VANE, a family of Cumberland, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1786 on sir Lionel Wright Vane Fletcher; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Three gauntlets sinister.

Crest. An arm embowed couped at the shoulder, grasping a sword all *proper*.

VAN ESPEN (*Biog.*) vide *Espen*.

VAN EYCK (*Biog.*) vide *Eyck*.

VAN HUYSUM (*Biog.*) vide *Huysum*.

VANLOO, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Aix, in Provence, about 1684, and died in 1746, after having distinguished himself in historical as well as portrait painting. His brother Charles, who died in 1765 painter to the king of France, and his two sons Louis Michael, first painter to the king of Spain, and Charles Philip, painter to the king of Prussia, fully supported the honour of the family.

VAN MANDER, *Charles* (*Biog.*) another artist, was born at Meulebeke, near Courtray, in 1548, and died in 1605, after having distinguished himself as a writer as well as a painter. His 'Lives of the Painters,' established his literary character; and his Terrestrial Paradise, and The Deluge, obtained him the reputation of a good artist.

VANNECK (*Her.*) the family name of baron Huntingfield; a title conferred in 1796 on sir Joshua Vanneck, the third baronet.

VANNES (*Geog.*) a town of Brittany, a former province of France, and a chief place in the modern department of the Morbihan, 60 miles S. W. Rennes, and 70 W. by N. Nantes. Lon. 2° 45′ W. lat. 47° 39′ N. This town derived its name from its original inhabitants the *Veneti*. It is a bishop's see,

and was the scene of an action in 1800, between the royalists under Georges, and the republicans under Brune, in which the former were defeated.

VANNI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Sienna in 1563, and died in 1610, leaving numerous specimens of his skill at Sienna, Rome, Pisa, and Pistoia.

VAN SWIETEN, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1700 at Leyden, and died in 1772, leaving among his works 'Commentarii in Hermanni Boerhaarvi Aphorismos,' 5 vols. 4to.

VANUCCHI (*Biog.*) vide *Perugino* and *Sarto*.

VANUDEN, *Lucas* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter, was born at Antwerp in 1595, and died in 1663. He was so perfect a colourist, that Rubens often had recourse to him to finish his back grounds.

VARANES (*Hist.*) the name of several kings of Persia.

VARANES I, succeeded Hormisdas I in 274, and died in 277.

VARANES II, succeeded his father Varanes I, and died in 294, after having been unsuccessful against the Romans.

VARANES III, began to reign in 420, and died in 440, after having persecuted the Christians.

VARCHI, *Benedict* (*Biog.*) an historian, poet, and critic, was born at Florence in 1502, and died in 1565, leaving 'Storia Fiorentina,' &c. fol. 1721, Leyden, 1723; and a recent edition in 5 vols. 8vo. 1803; besides Poems, Orations, &c.

VARIGNON, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Caen in 1654, and died in 1722, leaving 'Projet d'une Nouvelle Mechanique,' 4to. Paris, 1687; 'Nouvelle Mechanique ou Statique,' 2 vols. 4to. 1725; 'Eclaircissement sur l'Analyse des Infiniment petits,' &c.

VARILLAS, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1624 at Gueret, and died in 1696, leaving 'Les Anecdotes de Florence;' 'Histoire des Révolutions arrivées en Europe en matière de Religion,' &c.

VARRO, *Marcus Terentius* (*Hist.*) a Latin writer, who died 28 years A. C. in the 88th year of his age, is said to have composed 500 different volumes, all of which are lost except his work 'De Re Rustica,' and another 'De Lingua Latina.' His works, with the notes of Scaliger, Turnebus, &c. were published by Henry Stephens, 8vo. 1573, and 1581; the first edition of his work 'De Lingua Latina,' is a quarto, supposed to have been published at Rome in 1471, a second at Venice in 1474, and a third in folio at Rome in 1474; his work 'De Re Rustica,' is inserted among the 'Auctores de Re Rustica.' An English translation of this latter was published by the Rev. T. Owen, in 8vo. 1800. Varro found time also to take a part in public concerns, and attached himself to the interests of Pompey in consequence of which he was proscribed by Cæsar, but suffered to escape. [Vide Plate XXV]

VARRO, *P. Terentius*, surnamed *Atacinus*, a poet and cotemporary of the preceding, with whom he has been sometimes confounded, translated Apollonius Rhodius into Latin verse, besides Epigrams, and other pieces which he left, a few fragments of which, to the number of 12 verses, are extant. *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 10; *Propert.* l. 2, el. 25; *Ovid. Am.* l. 1, el. 15; *Quint.* l. 10, c. 1.

VARRONIS VILLA (*Geog.*) now *Vicovaro*, a place situate on the Arno. *Cic. Phil.* 2.

VARUS, *Quintilius* (*Hist.*) a Roman proconsul, who commanded in Germany, but being surprised and defeated by the barbarians, killed himself in the reign of Augustus. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 4.

VASÆUS, *John* (*Biog.*) an historian of Bruges, who died in 1562, was the author of 'Chronicon Hispaniæ,' &c. fol. Salaman. 1552; 8vo. Colon. 1577.

VASARI, *George* (*Biog.*) an artist and a writer, was born at Arezzo in 1512, and died in 1574. He is best known as the author of 'Vite de' piu excellenti Pittori Scultori e Architetti,' 2 vols. 1550, and 3 vols. 4to. 1571, besides several editions since.

VASCONES (*Geog.*) a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, who gave their name to the modern *Gascony*. *Juv. Sat.* 15; *Plin.* l. 3.

VASHTI (*Bibl.*) ושתי, the wife of Ahasuerus, who was repudiated in favour of Esther. *Esth.* i.

VATICANUS (*Topog.*) a hill at Rome, which is now known on account of the Pope's palace, called after it, which is situated in that quarter. *Horat.* l. 1, od. 20; *Aul. Gell.* l. 16; *Gyrald. Hist. Deor.* l. 1; *Aug. de Civ. D.* l. 4.

VATINIUS, *Publius* (*Hist.*) a tribune, and once the inveterate enemy of Cicero, was afterwards his friend, and when accused of bribery by Calvus, he was defended by the latter at the request of Pompey. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2, ep. 9; *Phil.* 10, &c.; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 7, &c.

VATTEL (*Biog.*) or *Wattel, Emer de*, a publicist, was born at Neufchatel in 1714, and died in 1767, leaving 'Droit des Gens ou Principes de la Loi Naturelle,' published in 1758, frequently reprinted, and translated into most European languages; there are two translations of it in English.

VAVASOR (*Her.*) or *Vavasour*, a family of great antiquity, which came into England with the Conqueror, and enjoys a baronetcy in two of its branches, conferred in 1628 on sir Thomas Vavasor of the first family, and in 1801 on sir Henry Vavasor of the second, whose original name was Nooth, which he exchanged for that of Vavasor, agreeably to the will of his wife's ancestor Thomas Vavasor, of Spaldington, co. York, esq. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Or, a fess dancette *sable*.

Crest. A cock *gules*, crested *or*.

VAVASOUR (*Biog.*) or *Vavasseur, Francis*, a French Jesuit, was born in 1605 at Paray, and died in 1681, leaving 'De Ludicra Dictione;' 'De Epigrammate,' and other works, published by Le Clerc, at Amsterdam, in 1709.

VAUBAN, *Sebastian le Prestre Seigneur de* (*Hist.*) a marechal of France, and Commissioner General of fortifications, was born in 1633, of an ancient and noble family of Nivernois, entered the army at the age of 17, and after distinguishing himself by his talent for fortification, particularly at the sieges of St. Menehould, in 1652 and 1653, of Stenay in 1654, and other places, he rose to the rank of a marshal of France in 1703, and died in 1707, leaving 'Manière de Fortifier,' 8vo. and 12mo.; 'Nouveau Traité de l'Attaque et de la Defense des Places,' &c.; 'Essais sur la Fortification,' &c. 12mo. 1740.

VAUGELAS, *Claude Favre de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1585 at Chamberry, and died in 1650, leaving among other works, 'Remarques sur la Langue Françoise,' 4to. &c.

VAUGHAN, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in Cardiganshire in 1608, and after studying at Oxford, and at the Inner Temple, he was raised to the Chief Justiceship in 1668, and died in 1674, leaving 'Reports and Arguments,' &c. 1677.

VAUGHAN (*Her.*) a family which derives its descent from Colwyn ap Tagno, one of the fifteen tribes of Gwynedd, who lived in the ninth century. His descendant, John Vaughan, grandson of sir John above-mentioned, was created in 1695 baron of Fethers, or Feathered, and viscount Lisburne; and Wilmot, the third viscount, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Lisburne in 1776.

VAUGHAN, another family, descended from Cadwgan, lord of Nannaw, enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1791 on sir Robert Howell Vaughan; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *erminois*, a lion rampant *gules*; second and third *gules*, a lion rampant *erminois*.

Crest. A lion rampant *azure*, gorged with an antique coronet *or*.

VAUGHAN, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet and native of Caermarthenshire, was born in 1577, and died in 1640, leaving 'Varia Poemata de Sphærarum Ordine,' &c.

VAUX, *Thomas, Lord* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1510, and died in the reign of Mary, leaving a number of pieces, inserted in the 'Paradise of Dainty Devices.'

UBALDINI, *Petruccio* (*Biog.*) an illuminator on vellum, and a native of Florence, who came to England in the reign of Elizabeth, wrote 'Scotiæ Descriptio,' &c. fol. Antv. 1588; 'Le Vite delle Donné Illustri del Regno d'Inghilterra,' &c.

UDINO, *Giovanni da* (*Biog.*) an artist, otherwise called *Gio. da Nanni*, or *Ricamatori*, was born in 1494 at Udino, in the Friul, and died in 1564. He is considered as the inventor of stucco or grotesque ornaments, of which he left specimens in the Loggie, and various apartments of the Vatican.

VEGA, *Lopez de la* (*Biog.*) or *Lope Felix de Vega Carpio*, a Spanish poet, was born at Madrid in 1562, and died in 1635, leaving, as is said, above twenty-one million of lines actually in print, and no less than eighteen hundred plays of his composition, which were acted on the stage, but not a fourth part of these works, if ever they were written, are now extant. He was honoured with a splendid funeral by one of his most munificent patrons, the duke of Sesa. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

VEGETIUS, *Flavius Renatus* (*Biog.*) a Latin writer of the fourth century, in the reign of Valentinian, was the author of 'Epitome Institutorum Rei Militaris,' now extant, and published without date or place, supposed at Utrecht, about 1473. Of the subsequent editions, that of Valart, Paris, 1762, and that of Schwebelius, 4to. 1767, are the most esteemed.

VEII (*Geog.*) a people of Etruria, whose city, after maintaining obstinate wars with the Romans, was destroyed by Camillus. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 5; *Cic. de Div.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 2, sat. 3, &c.

VELASQUEZ DE SILVA, *Don Diego* (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter, was born at Seville in 1594, and died in 1660, leaving among the monuments of his genius, the historical representation of the Expulsion of the Moors by Philip III, which is in the great saloon of the royal palace at Madrid.

VELEZ DE GUEVARA, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a comic poet, and native of Andalusia, who died in 1646, was the author of several Comedies, besides a humourous piece entitled 'El Diabolo Cojuelo,' &c. which is supposed to have given rise to Le Sage's 'Devil upon two Sticks.'

VELLEIUS, *Paterculus* (*Hist.*) vide *Paterculus.*

VELOCASSES (*Geog.*) a people of ancient Gaul, who inhabited the country now called *Vexin*, in Normandy. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2.

VELSERUS, *Marcus* (*Biog.*) a civilian and historian, descended from an ancient family, was born in 1558, and died in 1614, leaving 'Rerum Boicarum Libri quinque,' &c.; besides other works, which were published collectively in folio, at Nuremberg, in 1682.

VENANTIUS, *Honorius Clementianus Fortunatus* (*Biog.*) a Christian poet of the sixth century, who died about 609, wrote several pieces of elegiac poetry, some hymns, &c. of which several editions have been published at different times: that of Rome, under the title of 'Venantii Opera Omnia,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1786, is the most complete.

VENDOME, *Louis Joseph, Duke de* (*Hist.*) grandson of Cæsar, duke de Vendome, son of Henry IV, by Gabrielle d'Estrées, was born in 1654, and died in 1712, after having distinguished himself at the taking of Luxembourg, Mons, and Namur; and afterwards as a commander in Italy, where he obtained numerous victories over the Imperialists under Eugene; but particularly in Spain against the English, 5000 of whom, under lord Stanhope, surrendered to him as prisoners of war; and also against the Imperialists under Stahremberg, by which victories he re-established Philip V on his throne. His brother, Philip de Vendome, was also engaged in the same service, and died in 1727, aged 72.

VENETI (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Transpadana, who inhabited the country called *Venetia*, now *Venice*. [Vide *Venice*]

VENETI, a people of Gallia Celtica, who inhabited the country now called *Vannes.*

VENEZIANO, *Agostino* (*Biog.*) or *Agostino de Musis*, an engraver, and native of Venice, who died about 1540, left several works, which are now become scarce and highly esteemed.

VENICE (*Geog.*) the capital of a late republic of the same name, built on an island, or rather on a group of 72 small islands, in the Adriatic, 150 m. E. Milan, 246 N. Rome. Lon. 12° 23′ E. lat. 45° 27′ N.

History of Venice.

Venice, which derives its name from the Veneti, a people who inhabited the neighbouring coast, was built by the people of Padua in 421, as a place of refuge against the attacks of Attila, and was at first governed by a democracy, which was converted in the eighth century into an aristocracy, by the election of a chief from among the nobles, denominated a duke, or doge. Paul Luc Anafeste was the first who was raised to this dignity in 709. This form of government has continued ever since, with little change, except an increase of power in the Venetian nobility, until the French revolution in 1797, when Venice was made subject to Austria by the treaty of Campio Formio; and after having been annexed by Bonaparte to the kingdom of Italy, it was in 1814 definitively returned to the former power. Venice was a powerful state in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, when it took a leading part in the politics of Europe, and acquired no small glory by the stand which it made against the Turks.

VENIUS, *Otho* (*Biog.*) or *Van Veen*, a Dutch painter, descended from a good family of Leyden, was born in 1556, and died in 1634, leaving some treatises, which he embellished with his own plates, as 'Horatii Emblemata,' 4to. Antv. 1615; 'Batavorum cum Romanis Bellum,' &c.

VENTRY, *Lord* (*Her.*) baron of Ventry, a title enjoyed by the family of Mullins.

VENUS (*Myth.*) the goddess of love, called by the Greeks Ἀφροδίτη, because she was supposed to have sprung from ἀφρὸς, the foam of the sea. She was the daughter of Jupiter and the Nereid Dione, the mother of Cupid, and the wife of Vulcan, whose worship was universally established, and statues and temples were erected to her in every place. She was surnamed *Cytherea*, because she was the chief deity of Cythera, *Acidalia, Anadyomene, Apaturia, Thalassia, &c.* Mythologists speak of more than one deity who had this name; but the daughter of Jupiter is the only one celebrated and worshipped by the ancients. *Hom. Hymn. in Ven. &c.; Hesiod. Theogn.; Orph. Hymn.; Sappho. in Ven.; Eurip. in Helen. &c.; Apollod.* l. 1; *Catul. Carm.; Virg. Æn.; Horat. Od.; Diod.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 94; *Ovid. Met.; Strab.* l. 36; *Plin.* l. 36; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3; *Lactant. de Fal. Rel.; Fulgent. Mythol.; Suidas, Hesychius, &c.*

VENUS (*Numis.*) this goddess is represented on medals or gems, &c. in her three prominent characters of Venus Victrix, as in fig. 1, where she has a small figure of victory in her

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



right hand, and a spear in her left; of Venus Anadyomene, as in fig. 2, where her dripping tresses flow down her shoulders, and a fish is behind her; and of Venus Marina, as in fig. 3, where she is seen borne in a shell by Tritons. Sometimes she is drawn in a chariot by Tritons, or by Cupids, and sometimes she is represented holding the apple adjudged to her by Paris. *Goltz. Num.; Jul. Cæs.; Vaill. Præst.; Morell. Fam.; Spence. Polym.*

VENUSIA (*Geog.*) or *Venusium*, a town of Apulia, where Horace was born.

VERBANUS *Lacus* (*Geog.*) now *Lago Maggiore*, a lake of Gallia Cisalpina, in the modern duchy of Milan.

VERE, *Sir Francis* (*Hist.*) an English commander, second son of Geoffry, the third son of John Vere, earl of Oxford, was born in 1554, and died in 1608, after having distinguished himself as one of the bravest and most skilful commanders in his day, whilst engaged against the Spaniards in Holland, particularly at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, the battle of Nieuport, and the defence of Ostend. His brother, sir Horace, who shared with him in the glory of these exploits, was created baron Tilbury by Charles I, and died in 1635.

VEREKER (*Her.*) the present family name of viscount Gort, which title was conferred in 1816 on John Pendergast Smyth, with remainder to his nephew the right hon. Charles Vereker.

VERGERIUS, *Peter Paul* (*Biog.*) an historian, and a scholar, was born at Capo d'Istria in 1349, and is supposed to have died about 1431, leaving a treatise 'De Republica Veneta,' and 'De Ingenuis Moribus,' besides a History of the Princes of Carrara, and a Life of Petrarch, &c. There was another Peter Paul Vergerius, of the same family, who, after having acted the part of an intriguer in favour of the Romish church, turned Protestant, and died in 1566, leaving a number of pieces against the profession which he had deserted.

VERGIL, *Polydore* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer of Urbino, cotemporary with Erasmus, was the author of 'Adagia,' 1498, and frequently reprinted; 'De Rerum Inventoribus,' 1499, fourth edition, 12mo. Basil. 1536; 'Dialogi de Prodigiis,' 8vo. Basil. 1531; but the work by which he is most known is his 'Historia Anglica,' which was written at the command of Henry VIII, and first published in 1533, and frequently reprinted since, as it serves to fill up a chasm in our English history of seventy years, including particularly the reigns of Edward IV and V. [Vide Plate XXV]

VERINA, *Ælia* (*Numis.*) the wife of Leo I, is principally known by medals bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, D. N. AEL. VERINA.—AEL. VERINA AUG.



VERITAS (*Myth.*) a deity among the ancients, who was fabled to be the daughter of Saturn, and mother of Virtue. *Pind. Olymp.* od. 10; *Hippocrat. in Ep. ad Phil.; Plut. in Quæst. Rom. &c.*

VERNET, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a painter, who was born at Avignon in 1712, and died in 1789, was very happy in representing marine subjects. His pictures are still in great estimation.

VERNEY (*Her.*) a family descended from William de Verney, who lived in the reign of Henry I. His descendant, sir Richard Verney, was summoned to Parliament in 1695, as lord Willoughby de Broke, in right of his maternal ancestors, on whom the barony was conferred in 1491.

VERNON, *Edward* (*Hist.*) an English admiral, descended from an ancient family of Staffordshire, was born at Westminster in 1684, and died in 1757, after having served with great distinction in the navy, particularly in the capture of Porto Bello in 1739. [Vide Plate XVI]

VERNON (*Her.*) the family name of lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton, co. Chester. William de Vernon assumed this name from the town and district of Vernon, in Normandy, of which he was sole proprietor in 1052. Richard de Vernon, his eldest son, came over to England with the Conqueror, and had great possessions; from him descended George Venables Vernon, who was created a peer in 1762.

VERNON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, who had been secretary to the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, and died in 1726, was the author of 'Law Reports,' which were printed in 2 vols. fol. 1726-28; reprinted in 1806-7, under the care of Mr. Raithby.

VERONA (*Geog.*) a large city of Austrian Italy, capital of a province of the same name, divided by the river Adige into two parts, and situated 20 m. N. E. Mantua, 60 W. Venice, and 90 E. Milan. Lon. 11° 1′ E. lat. 45° 25′ N.

History of Verona.

Verona, called by Strabo Οὐήρων, by Ptolemy Οὐηρῶνα, by Procopius Βερόνα, or Βερῶνα, in the Latin *Verona*, was founded by the Cenomani inhabiting the neighbourhood of Brixia, whence Catullus, calls Brixia *Mater Veronæ.*

Catull. Carm. 66.

Atqui non solùm hoc se dicit cognitum habere
Brixia Chineæ supposita speculæ:
Flavus quam molli percurrit flumine Mela:
Brixia Veronæ mater amata meæ.

Pliny the Elder, Vitruvius, and Cornelius, as well as Catullus, were natives of this place, which by the birth of the latter has acquired a celebrity among the poets.

Ovid. Amor. l. 3, el. 13.

Mantua Virgilio gaudet, Verona Catullo.

Martial, l. 10, ep. 103.

Nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo.

The father of Pompey the Great established a colony there, which is said to have been increased by Julius Cæsar, whence it is called in an inscription, COLONIA AUGUSTA VERONA. On the decline of the empire it fell into the hands of the Lombards, from whom it was taken by Charlemagne in 774; and after having been successively a free town, and subject to the leading families of Italy, it was united to the territorial possessions of Venice. It experienced the fate of other Italian states during the late revolutionary war; but was restored to Austria in 1815.

VERONESE, *Paul* (*Biog.*) vide *Cagliari.*

VERONESE, vide *Guarino.*

VERRES, *C.* (*Hist.*) a prætor of Sicily, who, being accused of oppression and rapine in his office, was defended by Hortensius, and opposed by Cicero. Fearing the eloquence of the latter, which has rendered his name celebrated, he withdrew into voluntary exile, and was killed by the partizans of Anthony 26 years after. *Cic. in Ver.; Plin.* l. 34; *Lactant*, l. 2.

VERRIUS, *Flaccus* (*Biog.*) vide *Flaccus.*

VERSCHURING, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, was born at Gorcum in 1627, and was drowned near Dort in 1690. His best performances are at the Hague, Amsterdam, and Utrecht.

VERSTEGAN, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of the 16th and 17th centuries, and a native of London, descended from an ancient family in Guelderland, wrote 'Restitution of decayed Antiquities,' 4to. 1605, and several times reprinted. He also published against the Protestants 'Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum nostri Temporis,' 4to. 1592.

VERTICORDIA (*Myth.*) a surname of Venus, her

assistance was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman matrons to virtue.

VERTOT, *D'Aubœuf René Aubert de* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born of a good family, at the castle of Bennetot, in Normandy, in 1655, and died in 1735, leaving 'Histoire des Revolutions de Portugal,' 12mo. Paris, 1689; 'Histoire des Revolutions de Suede,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1696; 'Histoire des Revolutions des Romaines,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Histoire de Malta,' 4 vols. 4to. and 7 vols. 12mo. 1727; 'Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Bretons dans les Gaules,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1743. [Vide Plate XXV]

VERTUE, *George,* (*Biog.*) an engraver and antiquary, was born in London in 1684, and died in 1756, after having executed nearly 500 portraits, according to lord Orford, classed under the heads of Royal Portraits, Noblemen, Bishops, Poets, Antiquaries, &c. From his MSS. lord Orford published his 'Anecdotes of Painting,' &c. 5 vols. 4to. 1762, and 5 vols. 8vo. 1782.

VERTUMNUS (*Myth.*) a deity among the Romans, who presided over the spring and over orchards. He is generally represented as a young man, crowned with flowers, a pruning knife in one hand and fruits in the other, as in the annexed figure. *Horat.* l. 2, sat. 7; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14; *Propert.* l. 4.



VERULAM, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Grimston [vide *Grimston*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Grimston, earl Verulam, viscount Grimston, baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, co. Herts; and viscount Grimston, baron Dunboyne, co. Meath, in Ireland; baron Forrester, of Corstorphen, in Scotland, and baronet.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a fess *sable*, three mullets of six points pierced *or*, and in the dexter chief an *ermine* spot for Grimston; second and third for Forrester.

Crest. On a wreath a stag's head couped *proper*, attired *or*.

Supporters. The dexter, a stag regardant *proper*, attired *or*; sinister, a gryphon regardant *or*.

Motto. "Mediocria firma."

VERUS, *Lucius Ceionius Commodus* (*Biog.*) a Roman emperor, son of Ælius and Domitia Lucilla, was adopted by M. Aurelius in the seventh year of his age, admitted to a share in the empire by his adopted father, and died in his expedition into Germany, in the 39th year of his age. *Jul. Capitolin. in Vit.*

VERUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, L. VERUS CAESAR.—L. VERUS AUG.—IMP. CAES. L. VERUS AUG.—L. AUREL. VERUS AUG.; with the additions sometimes of ARMEN. or ARMENIACUS; PARTH. or PARTHICUS MAXIMUS TR. P. I—VIII, COS. I—III, IMP. I—V; and in the Greek, ΟΥΗΡΟC ΚΑΙΣΑΡ.—ΟΥΗΡΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗΡ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. &c.



VESALIUS, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and physician, descended from a family of physicians, was born at Brussels about 1512 or 1514, and died at Zante in 1564, on his return from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The whole of his works were published by Boerhaave and Albinus, at Leyden, in 2 vols. fol. 1725; of these the principal is his treatise 'De Humani Corporis Fabricâ.'

VESLING, *John* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and botanist, was born in 1598 at Minden, in Westphalia, and died in 1649, leaving, 1. 'Observationes et Notæ ad Prosperi Alpini Librum,' &c. 4to. Patav. 1638. 2. 'Syntagma Anatomicum,' &c. of which there have been many editions: that of Blasius, 4to. Ultraj. 1696, is reckoned the best. This book was translated into English by Culpepper, fol. 1653. 3. 'Catalogus Plantarum Horti Patavini,' 12mo. Patav. 1642. 4. 'De Pullitione Ægyptiorum,' &c. 8vo. Hafn. 1664.

VESEY (*Her.*) or *Vescy*, the family name of viscount de Vesci, a title conferred in 1776 on Thomas, second lord Knapton. John Deney Vesey, the first lord Knapton, who was created a baron in 1750, was the only son of the right rev. sir Thomas Vesey, bart. of Abbey Leix, bishop of Ossory, and grandson of John Vesey, archbishop of Tuam.

VESPASIANUS, *Titus Flavius* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, descended from an obscure family at Reate, rose by his merit to the consulship in the reign of Nero, and at the death of Vitellius to the empire, which he held for 10 years until his death in the 70th year of his age, and the 79th of the Christian æra. [Vide Plate I] *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4; *Sueton. in Vit.*

VESPASIANUS (*Numis.*) medals of this emperor bear his effigy as in Plate I, and are inscribed CAESAR VESPASIANUS—VESPASIANUS AUG.—DIVUS VESPASIANUS AUG.—T. CAESAR IMP. VESPASIANUS AUG. with the additions of *Pontifex Maximus Tribunitiæ Potestatis* I—X. *Patris Patriæ* COnSul I—VIII; and in the Greek CЄΒΑΣΤΟC ΟΥЄCΠΑCΙΑΝΟC—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣ. CЄΒΑΣΤΩ ΟΥЄΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΩ, &c.

VESPUTIUS, *Americus* (*Hist.*) or *Amerigo Vespucci*, a Florentine navigator, after whom the largest quarter of the globe has been very unjustly named, was born of a distinguished family in 1451, and died in 1516, after having made four voyages of discovery successively in the service of Spain and Portugal; of which he left a journal printed in Latin at Paris in 1532. He is said to have had the honour of giving his name to America in his last voyage soon after the death of Columbus. [Vide Plate XIV]

VESTA (*Myth.*) Ἑστία, daughter of Rhea and Saturn, and sister to Ceres and Juno, who is often confounded with Rhea, Ceres, Cybele, Proserpine, Hecate, and Tellus. She was worshipped as the goddess of fire, and a temple was erected to her by Numa, where a fire was kept burning continually by a number of virgins termed Vestales, or Vestal Virgins, who were dedicated to her service. *Hesiod. Theog.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Leg.*; *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 6; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Propert.* l. 4; *Lucan.* l. 9.

VESTA (*Numis.*) of this goddess there is supposed to have been no express representation; but there are medals extant bearing the inscription VESTA, and the figure of a female, as in the annexed cut, which corresponds to that of a Vestal Virgin, who is in the act of offering a sacrifice, and is supposed to personate the goddess. *Vaill. Præst.*; *Spanh. Dis.*; *Morell. Fam.*; *Spence. Polym.*



VESUVIUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Campania, about six miles E. Naples, now called by the natives *Monte di Soma*, celebrated for its eruptions, both in ancient and modern times. Pliny the Elder perished in one of these; and the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried in the ashes and lava, which it sent forth in another eruption. This mountain is called by the poets *Vesevus*, *Vesvius*, or *Vesbius*. *Lucret.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 8; *Virg. Geog.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Stat. Sylv.* l. 3, carm. 8; *Sil.* l. 12; *Flacc.* l. 4.

VETRANIO, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) a commander of the army of Pannonia, was declared emperor after the death of Constans; but being defeated by Constantius Gallus, he resigned the empire, and died in Bithynia at the age of 60. He was so illiterate that he did not know his letters. *Eutrop.* l. 10.

VETRANIO (*Numis.*) medals of the usurper above-mentioned, bear his effigy as in the annexed figure; inscriptions D. N. CAES. VETRANIO — D. N. VETRANIO P. F. AUG, &c.



UFFINGTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Craven.

UGHELLI, *Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical historian, and a Carthusian, was born of a good family at Florence in 1595, and died in 1670, leaving 'Italia Sacra,' 9 vols. fol. 1642-62; incorrectly reprinted at Venice in 10 vols. in 1717-22; but a third and correct edition much enlarged was published at Florence in 1763, &c.

VIBIUS, *Sequester* (*Biog.*) a Latin writer, whose treatise, 'De Fluminibus,' was best edited by Oberlin, 8vo. Argentor. 1778.

VICENZA (*Geog.*) a town of Austrian Italy, 36 miles W. by N. Venice. It was called *Vincentia* by the Romans, from whom it was taken by the barbarians, and after enjoying a temporary independence, it fell into the hands of the Venetians. It was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the French under Bonaparte and the Austrians under Alvinzi in 1796.

VICARS, *John* (*Biog.*) a puritanical rebel, who acted the part of a fanatic by being more than ordinarily furious in the rebellion against the established order of things. He was born in 1582 in London, educated at Oxford, and died in 1652, leaving several works, which were characteristic of the man, as also of the times.

VICO (*Biog.*) or *Vighi, Æneas*, an engraver and medallist of Parma in the 16 century, published 'Discorsi sopra le Medaglie degli Antichi,' 4to. Venice, 1548 and 1555; 'Monumenta aliquot Antiquorum ex Gemmis,' &c. fol. Rom.; 'Omnium Cæsarum verissimæ Imagines ex antiquis Numismatibus desumptæ,' 4to. 1544, &c.

VICTOR, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) the son of Magnus Maximus, was declared Cæsar by his father while yet a boy, and set over Gaul from A. D. 383 to 388; but, on the death of his father, he was slain by Arbogastus, general of Valentinian.

VICTOR, *Sextus Aurelius*, a consul and a writer. [Vide *Aurelius*]

VICTOR (*Numis.*) the medals of this prince bear his effigy as in the annexed figure, and in inscriptions sometimes the title of *Augustus*, as D. N. FL. VICTOR P. F. AUG.; also with the addition of TR. P. I—VI.



VICTOR, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr, of an illustrious family of Marseilles, who, after having signalized himself as a soldier in the service of the Roman emperors, suffered during the persecution of Diocletian many tortures, and a cruel death for refusing to offer incense to the heathen deities. An abbey was erected over the tomb of this martyr by John Cassianus.

VICTOR, the name of three popes.

VICTOR I, an African by birth, succeeded Eleutherus in 193, and suffered martyrdom in 201, when S. Zephyrinus succeeded him. Some epistles of his are still extant.

VICTOR II, whose family name was Gebehard, succeeded Leo IX in 1055, and died in 1057, having Stephen X for his successor.

VICTOR III, succeeded Gregory VII in 1086, and died in 1087, when Urban II succeeded him.

VICTOR, *Uticensis*, or *Vitensis*, bishop of Vite, or Utica, in Africa, in the fifth century, wrote 'De Persecutione Vandalica,' published by father Chiflet with the works of Vigilius of Thapsum, 4to. Divion. 1665, which edition is not so much esteemed as that of Theodore Ruinart, 8vo. Par. 1693.

VICTOR *of Tunis*, another bishop of Africa in the sixth century, compiled an abridged Chronicle, from the reign of Justin the Younger to the year 566, which was published by Canicius and Scaliger.

VICTOR, *Claudius Marius* (*Biog.*) vide *Victorinus*.

VICTOR AMADEUS I (*Hist.*) succeeded his father, Charles Emanuel, as duke of Savoy in 1630, and died in 1637, after having signalized his courage in the service of France; the armies of which he commanded in Italy.

VICTOR AMADEUS II, duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, was born in 1666, succeeded his father, Charles Emanuel II, in 1675, obtained the title of king of Sardinia at the peace with France in 1713, abdicated his throne after a reign of 55 years, and died in 1732. The effigy of this prince is given as in the annexed figure.



VICTORIA (*Myth.*) one of the deities of the ancients, called by the Greeks Νίκη, supposed to be the daughter of Pallas, or Titan, and Styx. She was much honoured by the Greeks, but still more by the Romans. Sylla raised a temple to her at Rome, and instituted festivals in honour of her.

VICTORIA (*Hist.*) or *Victorina*, the mother of Victorinus, sen. who, on the death of her son and grandson, had a share of the empire with Tetricus, is principally known by medals bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription IMP. VICTORIA AUG.



VICTORIA (*Numis.*) this goddess was oftener depicted on medals than any of the other deities, and always with wings, and crowned with laurel, or holding a palm-branch in her hand, as in the annexed figure. She is mostly in the attitude of flying, except when she is the attendant of Jupiter; and is often to be seen hovering over a favourite general, or a warlike emperor. *Goltz. Num. Jul. Cæs. &c.; Vaillant. Præst.; Tristan. Comment. Hist. &c.*



VICTORINUS, *Marcus Aurelius Piauvonius* (*Hist.*) one of the tyrants of Rome, reigned with Posthumus in Gaul, and was assassinated in 268 by one of his officers, whose wife he had violated. His son, M. Aurelius Victorinus, his partner in the empire, shared his fate at the same time. *Trebell. Poll. Trigint. Tyran.*

VICTORINUS (*Biog.*) or *Claudius Marius Victor*, a rhetorician of Marseilles in the fifth century, was the author of a poem on the history of Genesis as far as the destruction of Sodom, and also of an epistle in verse, in which he relates the irruptions of the Vandals, and other barbarians.

VICTORINUS, *Fabius Marius* (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Africa in the fourth century, who taught rhetoric at Rome. His 'Expositio in primum et secundum Rhetoricon Ciceronis' was published by Aldus at Venice in 1522, and inserted in the Collection of the ancient Rhetoricians, 4to. Paris. 1599, and in Putschius' Collection of Grammarians. His Commentaries on Aristotle's Politics, Rhetoric, and Poetics, were published at Florence, with the text of Aristotle, Gr. and Lat. 1560-79.

VICTORINUS (*Numis.*) the medals of the two usurpers above-mentioned father and son, bear their effigies as in the annexed figures; inscriptions IMP. C. M. PIAUVONIUS VICTORINUS P. F. AUG. for the first; and IMP. C. L. A. VICTORINUS AUG. for the second.





VICTORIUS (*Biog.*) or *Vettori, Peter*, an Italian scholar,

was born at Florence in 1499, and died in 1585, leaving editions of Terence, Varro, Sallust, Euripides, Porphyry, Plato, Xenophon, and Cicero; but of all these his edition of Cicero, in 4 vols. fol. 1534-37, is the most esteemed.

VIDA, *Marcus Hieronymus* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Alba, and a modern Latin poet, was born at Cremona about 1470 or 1480, raised to the see of Alba by Clement VIII in 1532, and died in 1566, leaving a number of pieces, both in prose and verse, which were all published in 2 vols. 4to. Rom. 1527 and 1535, and in 2 vols. 8vo. Cremon. 1550.

VIENNA (*Geog.*) the capital of the Austrian empire, and also of all Germany, situated in the province of Lower Austria, and standing on the Danube, 630 miles E. Paris, 896 S. E. London. Lon. 16° 22′ E. lat. 48° 12′ N.

History of Vienna.

Vienna, long known to the Romans by the name of *Vindobona*, fell afterwards successively into the hands of the Goths and Huns until the time of Charlemagne, who attached it to his dominions, from which period it became the imperial residence. It was captured in 1484 by the Hungarians under Matthias Corvinus, who resided in it until his death, when it was restored to Austria. In 1529 it was exposed to an attack from the Turks, who destroyed the suburbs; in 1619 the Bohemian insurgents penetrated into the city; but the Swedes were not so successful in their attempt in 1625. A dreadful attack was, however, made upon it in 1683 by a Turkish army, supported by some disaffected Hungarian chiefs, but they were repulsed by the governor Sobieski. In 1797 it was threatened by Bonaparte, and occupied by him in 1805 and 1809.

VIENNA, *Allobrogum*, now *Vienne*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.

VIENNE (*Geog.*) a town of Dauphiny, a former province of France, situated in the modern department of the Isere, on the right bank of the Rhone, 18 miles S. Lyons; it contains many monuments of its ancient masters the Romans, by whom it was called *Vienna Allobrogum*.

VIETA, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born in 1540 at Fontenai, in Lower Poitou, and died in 1603, leaving a number of works, which were collected by Schoten, Lugd. Bat. 1646. He was the first who used letters instead of numbers in algebraical operations.

VIGNIER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a physician and historiographer to the king of France, was born in 1530 at Troyes, in Champagne, and died in 1596, leaving, among his works, 'Les Fastes des anciens Hebreux,' &c. 4to.; 'Bibliotheque Historiale,' 4 vols. fol.; 'Sommaire de l'Histoire des François,' fol.; 'Traité de l'ancien Etat de la Petite Bretagne.' His brother Jerome, who was born in 1606 at Blois, and died in 1661, wrote 'La Généalogie des Seigneurs d'Alsace;' 'Stemma Austriacum;' 'La Généalogie des Comtes de Champagne.'

VIGNOLA, *James Barozzia de* (*Biog.*) an architect, descended from one of the best families in Milan, was born in 1507 at Vignola, and died in 1575. Besides building numerous churches and chapels, he succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of St. Peters. He is now known and remembered also as the author of 'Regola delle cinque Ordini d'Architectura,' first published in folio, without a date; it has been several times reprinted, but the edition of Amsterdam in 1631 or 1642, 'Con la nuova Aggiunta di Michael Angelo Buonarotti.' There have been several good editions of this work, particularly the 'Cours d'Architecture,' &c. by Daviler; the third edition of which was published in 1699; Jombert also published, at Paris, in 8vo. 'Règles des cinq Ordres d'Architecture,' translated from the Italian of Vignola, with remarks, &c.

VIGNOLES, *Alphonso des* (*Biog.*) a French divine and mathematician, was born in 1649 at Aubais, in Languedoc, and died in 1744, leaving 'Chronologie de l'Histoire Sainte,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. &c.

VILLALPRANDO *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, was born in 1552 at Cordova, and died in 1608, leaving, among his works, 'Explanationes in Ezechielem,' 3 vols. fol.

VILLANI, *John* (*Biog.*) a Florentine historian, who died in 1348, was the author of a Chronicle, which, after receiving additions from the pen of his brother Matthew, and his nephew Philip Villani, was first printed in folio at Florence in 1537, and, lastly, in 2 vols. folio, at Milan, in 1729. Philip Villani also wrote the Lives of illustrious Men of Florence, translated by Mazzuchelli from the original Latin, to which he added copious notes.

VILLARS, *Louis Hector, Duke of* (*Hist.*) a marshal of France, was born at Moulins, in Bourbonnais, in 1653, and having early shown an ambition to excel in arms, he signalized himself successively at several sieges and engagements between 1702 and 1714, when he was employed as one of the Plenipotentiaries for concluding the peace of Radstadt between the emperor and France. In 1715 he was appointed President of the Council of War, and afterwards Counsellor to the Regency, and Minister of State. In 1733 he went into Italy as commander under the king of Sardinia, was declared Marshal General of the king's camps and armies, a title granted to no one before, but marshal Turenne; and, after having captured Milan, Tortona, and other places, he fell sick, and died at Turin in 1734. The memoirs of M. de Villars were published in Dutch in 3 vols. 12mo. 1734-36; the first volume of which only was written by himself. [Vide Plate XIV]

VILLARS, *Montfauçon de* (*Biog.*) a French abbé of Toulouse, and a distinguished preacher, who was related to the antiquary Montfauçon, was killed by robbers in 1676. He was the author of several works of humour; one of which entitled 'Le Comte de Gabalis,' &c. was considered so objectionable that he was silenced as a preacher. Pope is said to have drawn the machinery for his Rape of the Lock from this work.

VILLETTES, *William Anne* (*Hist.*) a lieutenant-general in the English army, descended from an ancient French refugee family, was born at Berne in 1754, and having chosen the military profession, raised himself by a zealous and faithful discharge of all his duties from the rank of a cornet to that of a lieutenant-general, and was entrusted with many important commands, particularly in Corsica, where he acted as the governor; in Malta, where he was commander-in-chief of all the forces; and in Jamaica, where he was sent at the latter end of 1807 as lieutenant-governor, and commander of the forces, but died a few months after his arrival.

VILLIERS (*Hist.*) vide *Buckingham*.

VILLIERS (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been variously written *Villers, Villiers, Vileres, Vylers*, &c. They derive their descent from the noble house of Villers, seigniours of Lisle Adam, in Normandy, who came over at the conquest in 1066. Alexander de Villiers, one of the descendants, was lord of Brooksby, in Leicestershire. His son, sir Richard de Villiers, of Brooksby, who followed Edward I to the Holy Land in 1268, relinquished his paternal coat of arms, namely, *sable*, three cinquefoils *argent*; and instead thereof assumed the cross of St. George, and five escallop shells on it, to show the cause of the expedition. This family has been ennobled in several of its branches. William Villiers, son of sir Edward Villiers of the eldest branch, succeeded his uncle, St. John, as viscount Grandison; and John, the fourth viscount, was advanced in 1721 to the dignity of earl of Grandison. This earldom became extinct at the death of George, the second earl, but the viscounty devolved on William Villiers, third earl of Jersey, and the lineal descendant of sir Edward, fourth son of the sir Ed-

ward before-mentioned; his son Edward having been created baron of Hoo, and viscount Villiers, of Dartford, co. Kent, in 1690-1, and earl of Jersey in 1697. [Vide *Jersey*] Thomas Villiers, second son of William, second earl of Jersey, was, in consequence of his marriage with lady Charlotte Capel, grand-daughter of the last earl of Clarendon, created in 1756 lord Hyde, of Hindon, in Wiltshire, and in 1776 earl of Clarendon. [Vide *Clarendon*] John Villiers, half-brother of the first sir Edward beforementioned, was created in 1619 baron Villiers, of Stoke, and viscount Purbeck, which titles became extinct at the death of the third viscount. The mother of the first viscount having been created in 1618 countess of Buckingham; this title was also borne by some of her posterity. George Villiers, brother of the fore-mentioned John, and the celebrated favourite of James I and Charles I, was successively created baron of Whaddon, viscount Villiers, earl, marquis, and duke of Buckingham, which titles became extinct at the death of the second duke.

VILLIERS, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl Jersey.

VIMINALIS (*Topog.*) one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, so called from the number of *vimina*, or oziers, which grew there. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 1; *Fest. de Sig. Verb.*

VINCE, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, who died in 1821, was the author of 'Elements of Conic Sections;' 'Principles of Fluxions,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Principles of Hydrostatics;' 'Complete System of Astronomy,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Confutation of Atheism,' &c.

VINCENT (*Her.*) a family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1620 on sir Francis Vincent; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure*, three quater foils *argent*.
Crest. Out of a ducal crown *proper*, a bear's head *argent*.
Motto. "Vincenti dabitur."

VINCENT, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine and scholar, was born in London in 1739, and died in 1815, leaving, 1. A Commentary on Arrian's 'Voyage of Nearchus,' 1797. 2. 'The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea,' &c. Parts I & II, 1800-5. 3. 'The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients,' &c. published, with a new edition of the two former works, in two vols. 4to. 1807; besides which he wrote a 'Defence of public Education,' which passed through three editions, and some smaller pieces.

VINCENTIUS, *Lirinensis* (*Ecc.*) or *St. Vincent of Lerins*, a native of France in the fifth century, who, from a soldier, became a monk, and left among his works 'Commonitorium adversus Hæreticos,' in which he shows the folly of all novel opinions.

VINCI, *Leonardo da* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, was born in 1452, and died in 1515, leaving his 'Last Supper' in the refectory of the Dominicans at Milan as a monument of his genius in the art.

VINDELICI (*Geog.*) an ancient people of Germany, whose country, called *Vindelicia*, forms now part of Suabia and Bavaria; and their chief town, Augusta Vindelicorum, is now *Augsburg*.

VINDEX, *Caius Julius* (*Hist.*) a noble Gaul, who set himself up against Nero; but, on being defeated by Virginius Rufus, he was compelled to kill himself. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



VINDOBONA (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Vienna*, which was long a Roman station.

VINDONISSA (*Geog.*) now *Wendish*, a town of the Helvetii, in the territory of modern Berne.

VINER, *Charles* (*Hist.*) a benefactor to the study of the law, who died in 1756, was the author of 'A general and complete Abridgment of Law and Equity,' 24 vols. fol. 1741—1754, and reprinted in 24 vols. royal 8vo. 1792—94; to which six supplemental volumes have been added. He bequeathed 12,000*l.* to establish a professorship at Oxford, and endow such professorships and scholarships of the common law in that university as should be adequate to the produce of his estate. Judge Blackstone was the first professor on this foundation, whose lectures produced his celebrated 'Commentaries.'

VIPSANIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, which, though plebeian, rose to distinction in the reign of Augustus in the person of M. Agrippa, who married the daughter of the emperor. [Vide *Agrippa*]

VIRGILIUS, *Maro Publius* (*Biog.*) called the *Prince of Latin Poets*, was born U.C. 684, A.C. 70, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, of mean parentage in the village of Andes, near Mantua, and died in the 52d year of his age, after having enjoyed the favour of Augustus, and the friendship of Macænas. To the undisputed works of Virgil are sometimes added the 'Culex,' the 'Ciris,' and some smaller pieces called Catalecta. Among the numerous and excellent editions of this author, that 'In Usum Delphini,' 4to. 1675; the 'Variorum,' 3 vols. 8vo. Ludg. Bat. 1680; that of Masvicius, 2 vols. 4to. Leoward. 1717; that of Burmann, 4 vols. 4to. 1746; and that of Heyne, republished in London, 1793, may be reckoned the best. [Vide Plate XXVII]

VIRGINIA (*Hist.*) the daughter of L. Virginius, the centurian, whom her father stabbed to prevent her becoming a victim to the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius. [Vide *Claudius*]

VIRGINIA (*Geog.*) one of the United States, situated between 36° and 40° N. lat. and between 1° and 6° W. long. It is said, according to the English accounts, to have been discovered by John Cabot; and the first settlement was in 1587 by sir Walter Raleigh. In the year 1606 James Town was built by a company of merchant adventurers under the auspices of king James I of England, which was followed by an increase of towns and settlements; but the colonists suffered much from a Dutch squadron which ravaged the coast in 1673, and still more by insurrections, which broke out in 1675 and 1676. They were among the first to set on foot the resistance to the government at home, which terminated in the violent separation of the colonies from the mother country.

VIRIATHUS (*Hist.*) a Spanish peasant, who, at the head of his countrymen for 14 years, made a stand against the Romans; and, after defeating several generals, among whom was Pompey himself, he was murdered by one of his servants, who was bribed to this act by Cæpio, A. C. 40. *Liv. Epit.* l. 52; *Val. Max.* l. 6; *Flor.* l. 2; *Eutrop.* l. 4, &c.

VIRTUS (*Myth.*) *Fortitudo*, valour or fortitude; a deity among the ancients, who was particularly honoured by the Romans.

VIRTUS (*Numis.*) this deity was represented on medals in a variety of forms, but, for the most part, under that of a female, as in the annexed figure, having a military dress, and armed with a spear in one hand, and a sword in the other, with one foot on a globe to denote that thereby the Romans would gain the mastery of the whole world. Many medals were inscribed VIRTUS—VIRTUS AUG. AUGG. &c.—VIRT. or VIRTUS EXERCIT.—VIRTUS MILIT. or MILITUM, &c. *Vaillant. Præst.*; *Patin. Num. Impp.*; *Med. Num. Imp. Rom.* &c.



VISCONTI (*Hist.*) a noble family of Milan, who governed that state for some centuries. [Vide *Milan*]

VISCONTI, *Ennius Quirinus* (*Biog.*) an Italian antiquary, was born in 1753 at Rome, and died in 1818, leaving, among his works, a 'Description of the Museum Pio-Clementi-

num,' and 'Iconographie Grecque et Romaine,' which he did not live to complete.

VISURGIS (*Geog.*) now the *Weser*, a river of Germany.

VITALIANO (*Biog.*) vide *Donato.*

VITALIS, *Odericus* (*Biog.*) an English historian, was born in 1075, and was living in 1143. His 'Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Lib. XIII, &c. was published by Duchesne in his 'Scriptores Normanni.'

VITELLIO (*Biog.*) or *Vitello*, a Polish mathematician in the 13th century, whose work, 'De Perspectiva,' was best edited in folio in 1572.

VITELLIUS, *Aulus* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, who, having made himself acceptable to Caligula, and his two successors, Claudius and Nero, was proclaimed, at the death of Galba, by the legions which he commanded in Lower Germany, in opposition to Otho, whom the senate and people had elected. After being defeated by his rival in three battles, he was successful in a fourth fought in the plains between Mantua and Cremona; but after a profligate reign of not quite one year, he was beaten to death by the populace, who declared for Vespasian. His head was cut off and stuck on a pole, and his body dragged by a hook, and thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69. [Vide Plate I]

VITELLIUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as given in Plate I, and are inscribed VIT. CAES. IMP. PONT.—A. VITELLIUS GERMANICUS IMP.—A. VITELLIUS L. F. IMPERATOR CONSUL PERP. &c.

VITRUVIUS, *Pollio Marcus* (*Biog.*) an architect in the reign of Augustus, whose work, 'De Architectura,' was first printed at Rome about 1486; of subsequent editions that of Philander, 4to. Lugd. 1552 and 1586; and that of Barbarus, in folio, Venet. 1567, are the most esteemed. Perrault published a French translation, and Newton one in English.

VITUS (*Biog.*) or *White, Richard*, an English historian, who was educated at Winchester School, and became fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1557, was deprived of his fellowship in 1564, on account of his attachment to the Romish church, and died in 1612. He is chiefly known by his 'Historiarum Britanniæ Insulæ, &c. Libri novem,' Duac. 1602.

VIVES, *John Lewis* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born at Valentia in 1492, and died in 1537, leaving several works, which were printed in 2 vols. fol. Basil. 1555.

VIVIANI, *Vincentio* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Florence in 1621, and died in 1703, leaving 'De Maximis et Minimis Geometrica Divinatio,' &c. fol.; 'Enodatio Problematum,' &c.

ULLOA, *Don Antonio* (*Biog.*) a Spanish traveller, and commander of the Order of St. Jago, was born at Seville in 1716, and died in 1795, leaving his 'Voyage to South America,' which was translated into English, and published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1758; and 'Entrenimientos Physico-Historicos,' &c.

ULM (*Geog.*) a town of Wirtemberg, in the south-west of Germany, situated on the banks of the Danube, 44 miles S. E. Stutgard, and 40 W. Augsburg. This town sustained a siege after the battle of Blenheim in 1704; it was the scene of military operations under Moreau in 1800, and afterwards in 1805, when the misconduct of general Mack caused the surrender of an Austrian army to Bonaparte.

ULPHILAS (*Ecc.*) or *Gulphilas*, a Gothic bishop of the fourth century, was the first translator of the Bible into that language, of which there have been three editions, the best by Mr. Lye, printed at Oxford in 1750. He is said to have invented a new alphabet.

ULPIANUS, *Domitius* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, and principal minister to Alexander Severus, was murdered by the Prætorian guards whom he commanded, A. D. 226. Fragments of his writings on civil law are still extant, and were published by Cannegieterus, 4to. Traj. ad Rhen. 1768; and 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1774. His Commentaries on Demosthenes were printed by Aldus, in fol. 1527, and previously with the text at Basle, in 1522.

ULRIC (*Biog.*) vide *Hutten.*

ULRICA, *Leonora* (*Hist.*) of Bavaria, queen of Sweden, second daughter of Charles XI, king of Sweden, was born in 1688; took possession of the regency in 1713, during the absence of her brother, Charles XII; succeeded to the throne in 1718, at the death of the latter, together with her husband Frederic, hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel, and died in 1741, he dying in 1751.

ULUGH-BEIGH (*Hist.*) a Tartar prince, and grandson of Tamerlane, was born in 1393, entered upon the government at the age of 14, and was murdered by his son Abdollatif in 1449. He is now remembered as a writer on astronomy, his favourite study. Greaves published in Latin his 'Tractatus de Epochis Gentium Orientalium,' &c. 1650; his 'Tabula Geographica de Situ quarundam Regionum;' and his 'Longitudines centum Stellarum;' and in 1665 Dr. Hyde published at Oxford his 'Tabulæ Longitudinum et Latitudinum Stellarum fixarum,' 4to.

ULTRAJECTUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Utrecht. [Vide *Utrecht*]

ULYSSES (*Myth.*) Ὀδυσσεύς, a king of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium, the son of Laertes and Anticlea, or, according to some, of Sisyphus.

Ovid. Met. l. 13.

> —— *Quid sanguine cretus*
> *Sisyphio, furtisque et fraude simillimus illi,*
> *Inserit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis?*

He was one of the Grecian chiefs at the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself by his cunning and activity, and, on the termination of this war, he passed through many adventures before he reached his home, where, coming in disguise, he found his faithful wife Penelope besieged by a number of suitors, whom, with the assistance of his son Telemachus and his steward Eumæus he slew, before he made himself known to any one else. He is said to have lived 16 years after his return. His personal adventures form the subject of Homer's Odyssey.

UMBRIA (*Geog.*) a country of Italy, separated from Etruria by the Tiber, which comprehends the district now called the *Duchy of Spoleto.*

VOETIUS, *Gisbert* (*Biog.*) a Dutch divine, was born at Heusden in 1589, and died in 1676, leaving a number of controversial works, the principal of which were published under the title of 'Selectæ Disputationes Theologicæ,' 5 vols. 4to.

VOITURE, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Amiens in 1598, and died in 1648, leaving some 'Lettres,' published in 2 vols. 12mo.; besides some verses in French, Spanish, and Italian.

VOLNEY, *Constantine Chasebeuf de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1757 at Craon, and died in 1802, leaving among his works 'Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte,' &c 2 tom. 8vo. Paris, 1787.

VOLSCI (*Geog.*) a people of Latium, who were for a long time formidable enemies to the Romans. *Liv.* l. 3, &c.; *Virg. Georg.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3.

VOLSINIUM (*Geog.*) now *Bolsena*, a town of Etruria, destroyed by fire from heaven, according to Pliny.

VOLTAIRE, *Marie Francis Aronet de* (*Biog.*) a poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1694, and died in his 86th year, leaving a number of works, which are but too well known to the present age.

VOLTERRA, *Daniel di* (*Biog.*) a painter, who died in 1566, at the age of 57, acquired the principal part of his

celebrity from the patronage and assistance of Michael Angelo, who made him his substitute in the Vatican.

VOLUMNIA (*Hist.*) the wife of Coriolanus, who, on seeing Rome besieged by the latter, as the commander of the Volsci, went, with her mother-in-law Veturia, to his camp, to beseech him to retire. Overcome by his affection for her he made peace with his countrymen, U. C. 263, A. C. 491, contrary to the wishes of those whom he commanded. *Liv.* l. 1; *Plut. in Vit.*

VOLUSIANUS, *Caius Vibius* (*Hist.*) son of Trebonianus Gallus, and the colleague of his father in the empire, was slain by his own soldiers as they were on their way to oppose Æmilianus.

VOLUSIANUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this emperor bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions — VIBIO VOLUSIANO CAES. PRINC. JUVENT.—C. VIB. VOLUSIANO NOB. C.—GALLO VOLUSIANO AUG.—C. VOLUSIANO P. F. AUG. &c.



VONDEL, *Justus* (*Biog.*) a Dutch poet, was born in 1587, and died in 1679, leaving several poems, which have been published in 9 vols. 4to.

VOPISCUS, *Flavius* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian in the time of Diocletian, who wrote the Lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c. which are inserted among the 'Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores.'

VORSTIUS, *Conrad* (*Biog.*) an Arminian divine, was born in 1569 at Cologne, and died in exile in 1622. His work 'De Deo' was considered by James I of England so objectionable, that he caused it to be burnt in London, and procured the banishment of the author from his native country.

VOS, *Martin de* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1520, and died in 1604. He excelled in most branches of his art, and acquired great fame in his day. Simon de Vos, another artist of Antwerp, who died in 1670, excelled in hunting pieces.

VOSSIUS, *Gerard John* (*Biog.*) a distinguished writer, was born in 1575, at a town near Heidelberg, and died in 1649, leaving as many works as when collected and printed together at Amsterdam, in 1695, formed 6 vols. fol.; among these are his books 'De Historicis Græcis;' 'De Historicis Latinis;' 'De Arte Grammaticâ;' 'Institutiones Oratoriæ;' 'Institutiones Poeticæ,' &c. His son Isaac, who survived him and died canon of Windsor in 1688, was the editor of the Periplus of Scylax, of Justin, Ignatii Epistolæ, &c., of Pomponius Mela, &c. Of his other sons who died before him, Dionysius Vossius was the author of Maimonides de Idolatria, &c. Francis Vossius wrote a Latin poem in 1640. Gerard Vossius edited Paterculus, 12mo. 1639. Matthew, a fourth son, published 'Annalium Hollandiæ Zelandiæque Libri quinque,' 4to. Amst. 1635. There was another Gerard Vossius, a Roman Catholic divine, sometimes confounded with John Gerard, who died at Liege in 1609, and published a Commentary on Cicero's 'Somnium Scipionis,' Rom. 1575; and all the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of John Chrysostom and Theodoret, with Latin versions and notes.

VOUET, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a French painter, was born in 1582 at Paris, and died in 1641, after having acquired considerable celebrity in his day.

VOYER, *Marc-René* (*Hist.*) marquis d'Argenson, a statesman, was born in 1652 at Venice, where his father was then ambassador; was made in 1718 Keeper of the Seals and President of the Council of Finance, and in 1720 Minister of State; but was deprived of all his employments, for what cause has never been ascertained, and died in 1721.

UPTON (*Her.*) the name of a family which was seated at Upton, co. Cornwall, as early as the Conquest, and has since been ennobled in the person of Clotworthy Upton, who was created baron of Templetown, co. Antrim, in 1721; and John Henry, his son, was advanced to the dignity of viscount Templetown in 1806.

UPTON, *James* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1670 at Winslow, in Cheshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1749, leaving an edition of Aristotle's Poetics; 'Dionysius Halicarnassensis de Structura Orationis,' &c. His son, John Upton, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1760, published an edition of Arrian's Epictetus, &c.

UR (*Bibl.*) אור, a city of Chaldea, in the country of Terah and Abraham. *Gen.* xi.; *Neh.* ix.; *Judith* v.; *Acts* vii.

URANIA (*Myth.*) Ὀυρανίη, one of the nine Muses, who presided over Astronomy. [Vide *Musæ*]

URANUS (*Myth.*) a deity, the same as Cœlus.

URBA (*Geog.*) now *Orbe*, a town of the Helvetii.

URBAN (*Bibl.*) a disciple mentioned by St. Paul. *Rom.* xvi. 9. The Greeks honour his festival October 3, and the Latins October 30.

URBAN (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes.

URBAN I, was elected after Callixtus I, in 223, and was beheaded in 230, during the persecution of Alexander Severus. S. Pontianus succeeded him.

URBAN II, a Frenchman, named *Odo*, or *Eudes*, succeeded Victor III in 1088, died in 1099, and was succeeded by Pascal II.

URBAN III, archbishop of Milan, named *Lambert Crivelli*, was elected after Lucius III in 1185, died in 1187, and had Gregory VIII for a successor.

URBAN IV, a Frenchman, named *James Pantaleon Leon*, succeeded Alexander IV in 1261, died in 1264, having Clement IV for a successor. He wrote an account of the Holy Land, of which Adrichomius availed himself; and also a volume of Epistles.

URBAN V, a Frenchman, named *William de Grisac*, succeeded Innocent VI in 1362, died in 1370, and was succeeded by Gregory XI.

URBAN VI, named *Bartholomew Prignani*, was raised from the archbishopric of Bari, &c. although not a cardinal, to the papal chair in 1378, at the instigation of the populace, who wished for a pontiff of Roman rather than French extraction; whilst the cardinals on the other hand chose *Robert de Geneva*, who assumed the name of Clement VII; this double election was the source of a schism in the church. Urban died in 1389. Benedict IX was elected in his place.

URBAN VII, a Roman, named *John Baptist Castagna*, succeeded pope Sixtus V in 1590, and died 12 days after, when Gregory XIV was elected.

URBAN VIII, a Florentine, named *Maffeo Barberini*, was elected after Gregory XV in 1623, and died in 1644, when Innocent X succeeded. He united the duchy of Urbino to the Holy See, published a bull against the Jansenists, and founded the college 'De Propaganda Fide.' Among his works as an author are some Latin poems, highly esteemed, of which an edition was published in folio, Paris, 1642, 8vo. Oxon. 1726.

URBAN (*Numis.*) medals are extant of Urban VII and VIII [vide Plate X], bearing their effigies; the inscriptions for Urban VII—URBANUS VII PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.—SPONSUM MEUM DECORAVIT CORONA, supposed to allude to his early decease. SIC LUCEAT LUX VESTRA, struck by the Roman people in honour to his memory, and NON POTEST ABSCONDI. Some of the medals of Urban VIII are inscribed—URBANUS VIII PONT. MAX.—IN VERBO TUO.—PONAT FINES SUOS PACEM.—RESERAVIT ET CLAUSIT.—HOMINIBUS BONAE VOLUNTATIS; these three were struck on the occasion of

the jubilee in 1625.—TRANQUILLITAS REDUX, on the return of peace between the continental powers, &c.

URBINUM (*Geog.*) a town of Umbria, now *Urbino*, which is a place in the central part of the Ecclesiastical States, situated on a mountain, 40 m. N. by W. Ancona, and 50 S. by E. Ravenna. Lon. 12° 37′ E. lat. 43° 40′ N. It was the birth-place of Raphael, and is the see of an archbishop.

URGO (*Geog.*) an island in the bay of Pisa, now *Gorgona*, 25 m. W. Leghorn.

VROON, *Henry Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, and native of Haerlem in the 16th century, who, excelling in sea-pieces, was employed by the earl of Nottingham to depict on a suit of tapestry each day's engagement with the Spanish Armada, which was placed in the House of Lords.

URIAH (*Bibl.*) אוריה, a Hittite, and husband of Bathsheba, for the love of whom David committed the sin of causing him to be exposed in the front of the battle, wherein he was killed. 2 *Sam.* xi. &c.

URIJAH (*Bibl.*) a prophet of the Lord, who prophesied against Jerusalem at the same time and in the same manner as Jeremiah. *Jer.* xxvi.

URIEL (*Bibl.*) אוריאל, the name of an angel mentioned in the book of Esdras. 2 *Esd.* v.



URRACA (*Hist.*) the daughter and heir of Alphonso VI, king of Leo and Castile, married in 1106 Alphonso, king of Arragon, by which all Spain came under the dominion of that prince; but this marriage being declared null, Urraca was compelled in 1122 to resign the crown to her son Alphonsus Raimond, and died in 1126. Her effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

URSATUS (*Biog.*) or *Orsato Sertorio*, an antiquary, grammarian, and poet, was born at Padua in 1617, and died in 1678, leaving 'Sertum Philosophicum,' &c.; 'Monumenta Pataviana,' fol. Patav. 1672; 'Commentarius de Notis Romanorum,' fol. Patav. 1672; also inserted in Grævius' Thesaurus, tom. xi.

URSINUS, *Fulvius* (*Biog.*) a scholar and antiquary, was born at Rome in 1529, and died in 1600, leaving treatises 'De Familiis Romanis;' 'De Triclinio,' &c.; besides his 'Imagines et Elogia Virorum Illustrium, &c. ex antiquis Lapidibus et Numismatibus expressa,' &c. He also published Notes on Sallust, Livy, Cæsar, &c.

USHER, *James* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Usserius*, an Irish prelate of the first distinction, was descended from a very ancient family, born at Dublin in 1580, and educated at Trinity College, in his native city, which had been founded by his uncle, Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh. Here he acquired so much knowledge in divinity, that before he had completed his 20th year, he entered into a dispute with Fitz-Simons, a Jesuit. He was nominated in 1620 to the see of Meath, from which he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh; and after having taken a prominent part in the troubles of the times, he died in 1656, leaving among his works, as an author, 'De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu,' 4to. 1612; 'Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates,' 1638; 'Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti,' 1650—1654; reprinted in fol. Paris. 1673, Genev. 1722; besides an edition of Polycarp, and some treatises on the question of episcopacy, &c. His 'Chronologia Sacra,' &c. was published after his death. [Vide Plate X]

UTICA (*Geog.*) now *Biserta* as is supposed, a city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, celebrated for the death of Cato, who was on that account surnamed Uticensis. It became the principal place of Africa Propria after the destruction of Carthage. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Cæs. de Bell. Civil.* l. 2, &c.; *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5, &c.

UTICA (*Numis.*) the medals of this town are inscribed, M. M. J. V. vel M. MUN. JUL. UTICEN. i. e. *Municipio Municipii Julii Uticensis;* having been formed into a municipal or free town by Julius Cæsar, and received the rights of citizenship from Augustus.

UTRECHT (*Geog.*) capital of one of the Dutch provinces, situated on a branch of the Rhine, called the *Old Rhine*, 18 m. S. S. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 7′ E. lat. 52° 5 N.

History of Utrecht.

This town, which in the Latin is variously named *Ultrajectum, Trajectum inferius, Ubricesium,* and *Antonina Civitas,* is said to have been built by Dagobert in the seventh century. It is celebrated as the birth-place of Adrian V, and was the place of meeting for the seven United Provinces, when they formed the treaty of peace between the Allies and the French, concluded in 1713, which bears its name. The church of Utrecht was erected into a metropolitan see in the seventh century, of which S. Willebrod, its first prelate, was its founder. It was afterwards only a bishop's see, suffragan of Cologne. The bishops were also lords of the city. Henry of Bavaria, the 68th bishop, was the last who exercised the sovereignty, the temporal part of which he transferred to Charles V, in consequence of the revolt of his subjects.

UTZ, *John Peter* (*Biog.*) a German poet, who was born in 1720, and died in 1795, translated Anacreon, and some odes of Pinder, and wrote several original lyric pieces.

VULCANUS (*Myth.*) Ἥφαιστος, Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to some, of Juno alone. He was kicked down from Olympus for attempting to defend his mother, and after falling for nine days he alighted in the island of Lemnos; he broke his leg from the fall, and was ever after lame. He fixed his residence in this island, raised forges for working metals, and had the Cyclops for his attendants. *Hom. Il.* l. 1, &c.; *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 570; *Herodot.* l. 2, c. 99; *Plat. de Republ.* l. 2; *Aristot. Polit.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.*; *Catull. Carm.* 37; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 38; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Fulgent. Myth.* l. 2; *Arnob. ad Gent.* l. 5; *Aug. de Civ. Dei.* l. 18; *Philostrat. in Apol.* &c.

UXBRIDGE, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Anglesey.

UXBRIDGE (*Geog.*) a town of Middlesex, in England, 15 m. from London, where the commissioners of Charles I condescended to treat with the rebel party in 1644.

VYVYAN (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Cornwall, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1644 on sir Richard Vyvyan, who suffered greatly for his loyalty. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed *sable*.

Crest. A horse passant furnished all *proper*.

UZ (*Bibl.*) עוץ, the eldest son of Aram, and grandson of Shem. *Gen.* x.

UZZAH (*Bibl.*) עזא, son of Abinadab, who was smitten by the Lord for irreverently touching the ark. 2 *Sam.* vi. 1 *Chron.* xiii.

UZZI (*Bibl.*) עזי, son of Bukki, the sixth high-priest of the Jews, who had Eli for a successor.

UZZIAH (*Bibl.*) עזיהו, son of Uriel, and father of Shaul, a Levite, of the family of Kohath. 1 *Chron.* vi.

W.

WACE, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an Anglo-Norman poet of the 12th century, was born in the Isle of Jersey, and wrote, among other things, a translation in verse of the famous 'Brut of England;' a History of the Irruptions into England, written in verses of eight syllables; Roman de Rou, composed in verses of twelve syllables, about 1166; Romance of William Longsword; the History of the Norman Dukes, a copy of which is in the British Museum; and an Abridged Chronicle of the History of the Dukes of Normandy, &c.

WACHTER, *John George* (*Biog.*) a German philologist and antiquary, in the 18th century, was the author of 'Glossarium Germanicum continens Origines et Antiquitates Linguæ Germanicæ,' &c. fol. Lips. 1737; 'Archæologia Nummaria,' &c. 4to. Lips. 1740.

WADDING, *Luke* (*Biog.*) an Irish Franciscan, was born in 1588 at Waterford, and died in 1657, leaving, among other works, a History of his Order, published in 8 vols. fol. 1654, and enlarged to 19 vols. 1745.

WADHAM, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a descendant of the Wadhams of Devonshire, and founder of Wadham College, Oxford, died in 1609, before he had completed his design, which was carried fully into execution by his lady Dorothy, daughter of sir William Petre, who died in 1618, at the age of 84. She purchased the site of the priory of Austin Friars in 1610, the remains of which being cleared away, the foundation stone of the college was laid in July 31, of the same year. [Vide Plate XII]

WAGENAAR, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutch historian, was born in 1709, at Amsterdam, and died in 1773, leaving a History of Holland, and some other works on the same subject.

WAGER, *Sir Charles* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, was made captain of the Ruzee fire-ship in 1692, and appointed in 1707 to the chief command of a squadron on the West India station, when he intercepted the Spanish galleons, capturing one, and destroying or dispersing the rest. He was chosen in 1733 first commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, which post he resigned in 1742, when he was made Treasurer of the Navy, and died in 1743, in the 77th year of his age.

WAGSTAFFE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a nonjuring divine, of a good family in Warwickshire, was born in 1645, educated at Oxford, and died in 1712, after having been deprived of his preferments for refusing to take the oaths. He left many pieces on the subject for which he suffered.

WAKE, *William* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, descended from an ancient family, was born in 1657 at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, was admitted of Christ Church, Oxford in 1672, and after various preferments raised to the see of Lincoln in 1705, whence he was translated in 1715 to the metropolitan see, and died in 1737. He bequeathed his library to Christ Church, Oxford, and is said to have expended 11,000*l.* in the repairs of the two palaces of Lambeth and Croydon, besides numerous other acts of munificent liberality. Among his works as an author are his 'Exposition of the Doctrines of the Church of England,' in opposition to Bossuet's 'Exposition of the Catholic Faith,' 4to. 1686; 'An English Version of the Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers,' 1693, and reprinted in 1710; 'The Authority of Christian Princes over their Ecclesiastical Synods,' &c. 8vo. besides other controversial pieces.

WAKE (*Her.*) a family of Saxon origin, descended, as is supposed by some antiquaries, from Oslac, who was general and butler to king Athelwolf in 849. From him descended Hereward, or Herewaldus, a celebrated chieftain, who made an heroic stand against the Conqueror. After many generations of barons and knights among his descendants, sir Baldwin Wake was created a baronet in 1621, and his son, sir John, mortgaged his estate in the service of his sovereign during the rebellion; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, two bars *gules*, in chief three torteauxes.
Crest. A knot, commonly called Wake's knot.
Motto. "Vigila et ora."

WAKEFIELD, *Gilbert* (*Biog.*) a scholar and critic, was born at Nottingham in 1756, studied at Cambridge, and died in 1801, leaving editions of Horace, Virgil, Bion, Moschus, and Lucretius; besides 'Memoirs of his own Life,' &c.

WALDECK, *Christian Augustus, Prince of* (*Hist.*) an Austrian general, was employed against the Turks in 1789, and against the French in 1792, and died in 1798.

WALDEGRAVE, *Sir Richard, Knight* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in the 5th Ric. II, and was the first that made excuse that he might be discharged, to which the king would not consent. He was elected in four subsequent Parliaments in the same reign.

WALDEGRAVE, *Sir Richard*, his grandson, was a stout adherent to the house of York, and distinguished himself in the service of Edward IV. His next brother and heir, sir Thomas, was equally zealous on the same side, and fought valiantly at the battle of Towton.

WALDEGRAVE, *Sir William*, grandson of sir Thomas, who received the honour of knighthood in 35 Hen. VIII, was very instrumental in placing queen Mary on the throne, but died soon after.

WALDEGRAVE, *Sir Edward*, second son of sir Thomas, was high in favour with queen Mary, for whom he had suffered imprisonment during the life-time of her father. On her accession he was sworn of her Privy Council, and served her in various capacities until her death, when he was imprisoned, and died in 1561.

WALDEGRAVE, *Sir Edward, Bart.* grandson of the preceding, although seventy years of age, at the breaking out of the rebellion was one of the stoutest champions in the royal cause. At the head of a regiment of horse, he beat the rebels on several occasions, and continued steady to the last, although he lost two of his sons, and suffered in his estate to the value of 80,000*l.* He died in 1658.

WALDEGRAVE, *James, first Earl*, grandson of the preceding, was appointed in 1727 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, with whom he remained in that character for ten years, and died in 1741.

WALDEGRAVE (*Her.*) originally written *Walgrave*, a family of great antiquity, and of still greater note in history and heraldry. Sir Henry Waldegrave, son of sir Edward Waldegrave, the first baronet and distinguished loyalist above-mentioned, was created in 1686 a baron, by the title of baron Waldegrave; and James, the second baron, was further advanced in 1729 to the dignities of viscount Chewton, and earl Waldegrave. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. Party per pale *argent* and *gules*.

Crest. In a ducal coronet *or*, a plume of five ostrich feathers, per pale *argent* and *gules*.

Supporters. Two talbots *sable*, eared *or*, and each gorged with a mural coronet *argent*, masoned *sable*.

Motto. "Cœlum non animum."

WALDEGRAVE, a junior branch of the same family, was ennobled in the person of admiral William Waldegrave, second son of John, the third earl, who in 1800 was created baron Radstock, of Castletown, Queen's County, Ireland.

WALDEMIR (*Hist.*) vide *Valdemar*.

WALDENSIS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a Carmelite monk of Walden, in Essex, whose family name was Netter, was born about 1367, and died in 1430, leaving, among other things, 'Doctrinale Antiquum Fidei Ecclesiæ Catholicæ,' 3 vols. fol. Paris, 1521—1523.

WALDO, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) the founder of an heretical sect, called after him Waldenses, who set themselves up to oppose the tenets of the Romish church, was a merchant of Lyons, and selling all his possessions, he turned reformer, obtained a number of followers, which he continued to increase by his preaching until his death in 1179.

WALES, *Prince of* (*Her.*) the title borne by the heir apparent of the English throne.

WALES (*Geog.*) a principality in the west of the island of Great Britain, which forms nearly a peninsula, being washed on the N. and W. by the Irish Sea; and on the S. and S. E. by the Bristol Channel. It is divided into North and South Wales, each of which is subdivided into six counties. It abounds in mountains, the most celebrated of which are Snowden and Plinlimmon; also in rivers, of which the Severn, the Wye, the Conway, the Towy, and the Dee, are the principal.

History. Wales, called in Latin *Vallia*, was originally inhabited by the Ordovices and the Silures, who submitted to the Romans, but on the conquest of the island by the Saxons, it became a place of refuge for all the Britons, who remained under the government of their own princes until the time of Edward I, who, having defeated Lewellyn ap Gryffyth in 1285, and killed him in battle, annexed the country to the English crown. In order, however, to reconcile the people to this change, he caused his son, who was born in Carnarvon, to be declared Prince of Wales, since which period this title has been borne by the eldest son of the king.

WALKER, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) a native of Somersetshire, was made Secretary at War in 1639, adhered to his royal master during the rebellion, and died in 1676, one of the clerks of the Privy Council, leaving 'Iter Carolinum,' being a succinct account of the necessitated marches, retreats, &c. of his majesty Charles I, &c.; 'Military Discoveries,' &c. printed in 1705.

WALKER, *Obadiah*, a divine, first of the English, and afterwards of the Romish church, was born at Worsborough, in Yorkshire, in 1615 or 1616, educated at University College, Oxford, driven from his fellowship during the rebellion, elected master of his college in 1676, imprisoned for his profession of the Romish religion in 1689, and died in retirement in 1699, having been supported for the latter part of his life by Dr. Radcliffe, who had been one of his pupils. He wrote 'A brief Account of Ancient Church Government;' 'A Life of King Alfred,' &c.

WALKER, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Devonshire, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and died in 1755. He is now known by his 'Sufferings of the Clergy during the Rebellion,' published in folio in 1714.

WALKER, *John*, a grammarian, was born in 1732 at Friern Barnet, in Hertfordshire, and died in 1807, leaving a 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary;' 'Elements of Elocution,' &c.

WALKER, *Adam*, a well-known lecturer in experimental philosophy, died in 1821, at the age of 90, leaving among his inventions, the Eidouranion, and the Cælestina, &c. He also wrote some astronomical and philosophical works.

WALL, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who died vicar of Shoreham, in Kent, in 1728, was the author of the 'History of Infant Baptism,' which procured him the honour of a doctor's degree from the university of Oxford.

WALLACE, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a celebrated warrior, was born, according to the account of his poetical biographer Henry, or Blind Harry, in 1276, and after having gained many advantages over the English, he was betrayed by his friend sir John Monteith, into the hands of Edward I, and being tried as a rebel and a traitor, was executed in 1305. [Vide Plate XIII]

WALLER, *Edmund* (*Hist.*) an English poet, who has also obtained no very honourable place in history, by the part he acted during the rebellion, was born in 1625, at Coleshill, in Hertfordshire. His father, Robert Waller, esq. of Agmondesham, in Buckinghamshire, was descended from the Wallers of Spendhurst, in Kent; and his mother was the daughter of John Hampden, and the sister of the rebel Hampden. He was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, and on being chosen to sit in the Parliament called in 1640, he begun his career of opposition to the measures of government, which he pursued until he had gone farther than he wished in the destruction of the royal authority. He then attempted to repair his fault by joining in a plot against the Parliament, which being detected, he was imprisoned, and fined 10,000*l*. On his liberation he lived for some time in France, but when Cromwell usurped the government he became one of his friends and encomiasts, and at the Restoration he employed his poetical talent with more sincerity, but with less success, in congratulating Charles II. He sat in several parliaments during the reign of this prince and his successor, and died in 1687. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

WALLER, *Sir William*, of the same family, who also fought on the side of rebellion, was born in 1597, and after being educated at Oxford, was early employed at the head of the rebel forces under the earl of Essex. He was one of the eleven members impeached of high treason by the army, committed to prison on suspicion of attachment to the royal cause; nominated one of the council of state in 1659, elected one of the representatives of Middlesex in 1660, and died in 1668. He wrote 'Vindication of the Character and Conduct of Sir William Waller, Knt.' &c.

WALLER (*Her.*) an ancient family, which derives its descent from sir Richard Waller, knt. who took John, duke of Orleans, prisoner, at the battle of Agincourt, from which time it has been permitted to his descendants to bear pendant from their ancient crest a walnut *proper*, the arms of the said duke. Sir Jonathan Wathen-Waller, his descendant, was created a baronet in 1815; his arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, three walnut leaves *or*, between two bendlets *argent*.

Crest. On a mount *vert*, a walnut-tree *proper*, on the sinister side pendant an escutcheon of France, with a label of three points *argent*.

Motto. "Hic fructus virtutis."

WALLER, the present family name of baroness Howe.

WALLIS, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born in 1616 at Ashford, in Kent, and died in 1703 Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, which office, although he had obtained from the usurping powers, was confirmed to him by Charles II, in consideration of the services which he had at different times rendered to the royal cause during the rebellion, particularly by decyphering of letters, in which he was very skilful. His works were collected by the curators of the university, and published in 3 vols. fol. [Vide Plate XXXIV]

WALLOP, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a statesman and soldier, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was distinguished for his martial exploits on several occasions, particularly when he was sent as Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet to encounter Prior John, the French Admiral, on his landing in Sussex, and burning the town of Brighthelmstone; sir John landed by way of reprisal in Normandy, and burnt 21 villages, besides committing great devastation along the coast. He was also sent on various embassies to Margaret, duchess of Savoy; to the princes of Germany; to Mary, queen of Hungary; to Sigismund, king of Poland; to the emperor Charles V; and several times to France, and died at Guisnes 5 Edward VI.

WALLOP, *Sir Henry*, nephew to the preceding, was distinguished for his abilities, and the leading part he took in public concerns during the reign of queen Elizabeth. As Treasurer of War in Ireland, he acted with vigour there against the rebels, and died in 1599.

WALLOP, *Robert*, only son of the preceding, departed from the honourable course of his forefathers, and mixing in all the violent measures of the rebel faction that overturned the state, he was nominated one of the judges, who presumed to call their sovereign to an account, for which crimes he was sentenced, at the Restoration, to be degraded from his gentility, drawn upon a sledge to and under the gallows of Tyburn, with a halter round his neck, and be imprisoned for life. He died in the Tower in 1667, after having undergone the whole of his sentence.

WALLOP (*Her.*) a family which derives its name from Wallop, or Wellhop, in Hampshire, and although of great distinction for many centuries, was first ennobled in the person of John Wallop, a descendant of sir Henry Wallop abovementioned, who was created in 1720, baron Wallop, of Farley Wallop, and viscount Lymington; and in 1745, earl of Portsmouth, co. Southampton.

WALPOLE, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) a minister, better known in history by his family name of Walpole, than by his title of earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, in Norfolk, in 1676; educated at Eton, and after studying at Cambridge for some time, he begun his political career as an active partizan in the Whig interest, was nominated one of the Council to prince George of Denmark, as Lord High Admiral of England in 1705; appointed Secretary of War in 1708; Treasurer of the Navy in 1709; expelled the House of Commons and imprisoned in 1711, on a charge of corruption; but was appointed a Privy Councillor, and invested with several offices on the accession of king George I, which he resigned at the end of two years. He was, however, soon after reinstated, and continued as the leader of administration until 1742, when he was finally compelled by the popular clamour in and out of the house, to retire from public life, after which he was honoured with the peerage, and died in 1745. [Vide Plate IX] He was the author of several pamphlets on the topics of the day.

WALPOLE, *Horatio, Lord*, brother to the preceding, was born in 1678, and died in 1757, after having been employed in an embassy to Paris, and sent plenipotentiary to the states general. He also wrote some political pamphlets.

WALPOLE (*Her.*) the name of a family derived from Walpole, in Norfolk, where they had possessions before the conquest. Of this family was sir Robert Walpole, the statesman abovementioned, who was created in 1741 baron Houghton, viscount Walpole, and earl of Orford, which titles became extinct at the death of Horatio, the fourth earl; but the earldom of Orford was revived in the person of Horatio, his cousin, second lord Walpole, of Wolterton, whose father, the first lord Walpole, was the younger brother of sir Robert.

WALPOLE, *Lord*, the title enjoyed by the eldest son of the earl of Orford.

WALPOLE, *Horace* (*Biog.*) third and youngest son of sir Robert Walpole, by his first wife, was born in 1718, and died in 1797, leaving numerous works on historical and antiquarian subjects, besides Poems, and Plays, &c. which were all published the year after his death. He had begun to print this edition as far back as 1768, of which nearly two volumes had been completed at his private press at Strawberry Hill, his favourite residence, near Twickenham. Among the most popular of his works, are his 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,' of which a new and enlarged edition by Thomas Park was published in 1806, in 5 vols. 8vo.; and his 'Anecdotes of Painting.' At the death of his nephew in 1791, he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford, which he affected to despise, calling it a new name for a superannuated old man of 74. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

WALSCOURT, *Baron* (*Her.*) of Ardfry, co. Galway, the title enjoyed by a branch of the family of Blake, which was conferred in 1800 on Joseph Henry Blake.

WALSH (*Her.*) a family whose original name was Benn, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1804 on sir John Benn Walsh; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, a fess *sable*, cottised wavy *gules*, between six martlets of the second.

Crest. A griffin's head erased per fesse wavy *argent* and *ermine*, beak and ears *or*.

WALSH, *William* (*Biog.*) a critic and a poet, was born about 1663, educated at Oxford, and died in 1708, leaving 'A Dialogue concerning Women, being a Defence of the Sex,' 8vo. 1691, and 'Letters and Poems,' &c. published in what was called 'Dryden's Miscellany.' These were republished among the 'Works of the Minor Poets,' printed in 1749.

WALSINGHAM, *Sir Francis* (*Hist.*) a statesman in the reign of queen Elizabeth, descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent, in 1536, and after studying for a short time at King's College, Cambridge, and travelling into foreign countries, he was employed on an embassy to France during the civil wars; and a second time in 1570, to treat on the marriage between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Alençon, and other matters, which kept him there three years. On his return he was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State, and sworn a Privy Counsellor. In 1578 he was sent on an embassy to the Netherlands; in 1581 on a third embassy to France; in 1583 in the same capacity to king James, in Scotland; after which he continued to labour for the interests of his royal mistress until a few years before his death, which happened in 1590. [Vide Plate VIII]

WALSINGHAM, *Lord* (*Her.*) baron of Walsingham, co. Norfolk, the title enjoyed by a branch of the family of De Grey. [Vide *De Grey*]

WALSINGHAM, *Thomas de* (*Biog.*) an English historian of the 15th century, was the author of 'Historia Angliæ ab Ed. I ad Hen. V,' fol. Lond. 1574, and 'Ypodigma Neustriæ,' fol. Lond. 1574.

WALLENSTEIN, *Albert* (*Hist.*) duke of Friedland, a celebrated German commander, descended from an ancient Bohemian family, was born in 1584, and was murdered in his chamber in 1634, after having fought with various success in the service of the emperor during the thirty years' war. Having thrown off the allegiance which he owed to the emperor, and attempted to make himself independent, he was degraded and his command given to another, soon after which he met with his fate at the hands of some Irish conspirators.

WALTON, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, rose by his gallant exploits, which he performed on different occasions, from the rank of lieutenant, which he held in 1692, to the command of a squadron in 1733, which was ordered to rendezvous at the Nore. He died in 1740.

WALTON, *Brian* (*Ecc.*) an English bishop, and editor of the Polyglott Bible, was born in 1600 at Cleaveland, in York-

shire, educated at Cambridge, driven from his preferments during the rebellion and usurpation, promoted soon after the restoration to the bishopric of Chester by Charles II, to whom he presented the Polyglott Bible, and died in 1661. [Vide Plate XI]

WALTON, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a writer, who was born at Strafford in 1593, and died in 1683, is still remembered as the author of the 'Complete Angler;' besides which he wrote the Lives of Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, Bishop Sanderson, and others, as also some poems, &c.

WARBURTON, *William* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1698 at Newark-upon-Trent, and, after giving up the profession of the law, for which he was destined, he entered the church, where by his writings he acquired distinction, and, among other preferments, was raised in 1760 to the see of Gloucester, which he held until his death in 1779. Among his works, which were published in 7 vols. 4to. 1788, his 'Divine Legation' is that by which he is now most known. [Vide Plate XI]

WARBURTON, *John* (*Biog.*) an heraldic writer and antiquary, was born in 1681, and died in 1759, leaving 'A List of the Nobility and Gentry of the Counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford,' &c. 1722; 'Vallum Romanum; or, the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall,' &c. 4to. 1753.

WARD, *Seth* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1617, or 1618, at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was driven from his fellowship during the rebellion for refusing to take the covenant; but, by condescending to take the engagement, he obtained the Savilian professorship at Oxford. Notwithstanding these compliances, which were not interpreted to his disadvantage, he obtained at the restoration the see of Exeter, from which he was translated to that of Salisbury, and died in 1667. He is now principally known by his writings on mathematics and astronomy; of which the principal are, 'A Philosophical Essay towards an Eviction of the Being and Attributes of God,' &c. 8vo. Oxford, 1652; 'De Cometis,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1653; 'Idea Trigonometriæ,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1654; 'Astronomia Geometrica,' &c. 8vo. London, 1656; besides some Sermons, &c.

WARD (*Her.*) a family which enjoys the peerage, conferred on Humble Ward, who in 1643 was created baron Ward of Birmingham; and John, the sixth lord Ward, was, in 1763, created viscount Dudley and Ward.

WARD, another family, of Norman extraction, long seated at Capesthorn, co. Chester, which also enjoys the peerage, first conferred on Bernard Ward, who was created in 1770 baron Bangor, and in 1781 viscount Bangor.

WARD, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a schoolmaster in the reign of James II, who for some time rode in the king's guards, and died soon after the revolution, was the author of several works against the Protestants, the principal of which was 'England's Reformation,' a Hudibrastic poem, in which the follies and wickedness of sectarian reformers are set forth with great wit and vivacity. Protestants charge him with much misrepresentation.

WARD, *Edward*, a poet and miscellaneous writer of low extraction, was born about 1667 in Oxfordshire, and died in 1731. He wrote 'The London Spy;' 'The Humours of a Coffee-House,' &c.; a dramatic piece, and some poems in the Hudibrastic way, but not 'England's Reformation,' which was written by Thomas Ward above-mentioned.

WARE, *Sir James* (*Hist.*) a loyalist and antiquary of Dublin, descended from the ancient family of De Ware, or *De Warr*, in Yorkshire, was born in 1594, and, after being educated at Trinity College, Dublin, succeeded his father in the office of Auditor-General, and, adhering most strenuously to his royal master, he suffered severely during the rebellion and usurpation, but was restored to his office by Charles II, and died in 1666. His writings, which were principally on the antiquities of Ireland, were published collectively, except his 'Annals of Ireland,' in 3 vols. fol. 1739—1745; and reprinted in 2 vols. fol. 1764.

WARHAM, *William* (*Hist.*) an English prelate, descended from a good family at Okeley, in Hampshire, was educated at Winchester School, whence he was admitted a fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1475. He was sent with sir Edward Poynings in 1493 by Henry VII on an embassy to Philip, duke of Burgundy, to persuade him to deliver up Perkin Warbeck. Soon after his return he was appointed to the office of Master of the Rolls, and raised in 1502 to the posts of Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord High Chancellor; as also the next year to the see of London, from which he was translated in 1504 to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. As he did not enjoy the same degree of favour with Henry VIII as he had done in the preceding reign, he resigned his offices in 1515, of which he became weary through the rivalry of Wolsey, and died in 1532. He laid out 3000*l.* in repairing and beautifying the houses belonging to his see; left his theological books to the library of All Souls College; his civil and canon law books to New College, and all his books of church music to Winchester College. He was the warm friend of Erasmus, and the generous patron of learning and learned men.

WARING, *Edward* (*Biog.*) Lucasian professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge, descended from an ancient family at Milton, in Shropshire, was born in 1734, and died in 1798, leaving 'Miscellanea Analytica;' 'Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum;' 'Meditationes Algebraicæ;' besides a variety of papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

WARNER, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1585, educated at Oxford, advanced by Charles I in 1633 to the see of Rochester, of which he was deprived during the rebellion and usurpation, when he testified the most unshaken loyalty to king Charles I, and his exiled son, Charles II. At the restoration he was reinstated in his see, and died in 1666. He bequeathed not less than 20,000*l.* to different charitable purposes; among others to the foundation of Bromley College, for the residence and maintenance of 20 widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen.

WARNER, *William* (*Biog.*) an English poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth, is principally known by his 'Albion's England.' He also wrote in prose 'Syrinx, or a Seauenfold Historie,' &c. printed in 1597.

WARNER, *Ferdinando*, an English divine, was born in 1703, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1768, leaving among his numerous works a 'Dissertation on the Common Prayer,' fol. 1754; and an 'Ecclesiastical History,' 2 vols. fol. 1756-57.

WARNER, *Richard*, a botanist, was born in London in 1711, educated at Oxford, studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, which he never followed, and died in 1775, leaving 'Plantæ Woodfordienses,' 8vo.; a translation of some of Plautus' Plays, &c.

WARREN, *Sir John Borlase, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, descended from a family of Norman extraction, who, after having received his education partially at Winchester School, and also at Cambridge, entered into the navy by his own particular choice, and distinguished himself in a long course of service by many brilliant exploits, which placed him in the first rank of his profession, and procured him several honours from his sovereign. He died in 1822. [Vide Plate XVI]

WARRENDER (*Her.*) a family of east Lothian, which derives its descent from one *Robert de Warren*, who removed from Durham to East Lothian, and transposed his name to that of Warrender. His descendant, sir George Warrender, was created a baronet in 1715, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a bend wavy, between six roses *gules*, three plates.

WARSAW (*Geog.*) formerly the capital of Poland, situated on the Vistula, 320 m. E. Berlin, 240 S. S. E. Dantzic. Lon. 20° 2′ E., lat. 52° 15′ N.

History of Warsaw.

Warsaw was a place of no importance until the annexation of Lithuania to Poland, when it superseded Cracow as a capital. It was taken by the Swedes under Charles XII in 1703, was defended by Kosciusko against the Russians in 1793, but surrendered to the latter under Suwarrow in 1795; and, after the partition of Poland, it became the capital of a province only. It is now the residence of a viceroy representing the emperor of Russia.

WARTON, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a poet and critic, descended from an ancient and good family of Beverley, in Yorkshire, was born at Dunsford in 1722, and died in 1800, leaving an edition of Virgil in English and Latin, the Æneid of which was the translation of Pitt, but the Eclogues and Georgics were written by himself, besides the addition of notes on the whole. He likewise published some Odes and other poems, several papers in the Adventurer, an 'Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope,' and an edition of Pope's works in 9 vols. &c. [Vide Plate XXIV] His life was written by Mr. Wool under the title of 'Biographical Memoirs.'

WARTON, *Thomas*, brother of the preceding, who was born at Basingstoke in 1728, and died in 1790, left several happy specimens of his poetical turn, but is best known by his 'History of English Poetry.' His life has been written by Mr. Mant. [Vide Plate XXIV]

WARWICK, *Guy, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Beauchamp, joined with the earl of Lancaster in the rebellion against Edward II, and having got Gavaston, the king's favourite, into their power, they had him beheaded at Warwick Castle in 1312.

WARWICK, *Richard, Earl of*, was appointed by Henry V one of the guardians to his son Henry VI, the care of whose person was committed to him for a time. He afterwards served in France, and succeeded the duke of York as regent, but died in 1440.

WARWICK and SALISBURY, *Richard, Earl of*, surnamed the *King-maker*, from the part which he took during the troubles in the reign of Henry VI, was engaged at first on the side of the Yorkists against his sovereign, Henry VI, but, taking disgust at the conduct of king Edward IV, he supported the pretensions of queen Margaret and her son Edward to the throne, and was killed in 1471 at the battle of Barnet.

WARWICK, *Edward Plantagenet, Earl of*, son of the duke of Clarence, was committed to the Tower by Henry VII, and on the insurrection of Lambert Simnel, who personated this prince, the king caused him to be carried through the streets of London; and, on the subsequent insurrection of Perkin Warbeck, with whom the earl had held a secret correspondence, he was condemned and executed in 1499.

WARWICK, *Dudley, Earl of*, vide *Northumberland*.

WARWICK, *Robert, second Earl of*, of the family of Rich, was a Privy Counsellor to Charles I; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he was one of the first to join the standard set up against the king, and acted in the character of admiral in the service of the usurping powers until his death in 1658.

WARWICK, *Sir Philip*, a gentleman, descended from the Warwicks, of Warwick, in Cumberland, was born in 1608, and, after studying at Oxford, and going on his travels, took a decided part in favour of his sovereign, Charles I, was one of the King's Commissioners to treat with the rebels for the surrender of Oxford, continued to act both as a soldier and a politician in the same cause until the restoration, when he was restored to his place as Clerk of the Signet, and died in 1683, leaving 'A Discourse of Government,' &c.

WARWICK, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which became extinct in the Beauchamp family, after having been enjoyed for some centuries, was revived in 1618 in the person of Robert, third lord Rich. His second son, Henry, was created earl of Holland, and Robert, the second earl of Holland, succeeded as fifth earl of Warwick; both which titles became extinct in 1756 at the death of the eighth earl. Addison married the widow of Edward, the sixth earl. The title of earl of Warwick was again revived in the same year in the person of Francis Grevile, eighth lord Brooke, and first earl Brooke, who was allied to the family of Beauchamp.

WARWICK (*Geog.*) vide *Warwickshire*.

WARWICKSHIRE (*Geog.*) an inland county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Derbyshire, N. E. by Leicestershire, E. by Northamptonshire, S. E. by Oxfordshire, S. W. by Gloucestershire, and W. by Worcestershire, being 47 m. long, and 30 broad.

Principal Towns. Warwick, the county town, Coventry, Birmingham, Stratford on Avon, Henley, Nuneaton, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Thames, Severn, Trent, and Mersey, &c.

History. Warwickshire was inhabited by the Cornavii at the Roman invasion, and afterwards formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia during the Saxon heptarchy. Warwick, the county town, which is situated on the Avon, 90 m. and a half N. W. London, is principally famous for its castle, which is supposed to have been originally built by Ethelfleda, queen of Mercia; was greatly enlarged by William the Conqueror; was nearly destroyed during the wars with the rebellious barons, but soon after rebuilt, and received the addition of a tower, erected by Thomas de Beauchamp in the reign of Richard II. Being occupied by the rebel forces it was besieged by the earl of Northampton; but in the reign of Charles II it underwent great repairs and embellishments at the expence of Robert, earl of Brooke.

WASHINGTON, *George* (*Hist.*) Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary army in America, and first president of the United States, descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, was born in 1732 in Washington, a town of Virginia, and died in 1799. [Vide Plate XVIII]

WATERFORD, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Beresford; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. De la Poer Beresford, marquis of Waterford, earl, viscount, and baron of Tyrone, baron La Poer, baron Beresford, and baronet in Ireland; and baron Tyrone, of Haverfordwest in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

Arms. *Argent*, crusuly fitchy, three fleurs-de-lis, and a bordure engrailed *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath a dragon's head erased *or*, with a spear broken through his neck *gules*, the point *argent*, thrust through the upper jaw.

Supporters. Two angels *proper*, in silver vestments, with golden hair and wings, each holding in his exterior hand a sword erect of the first.

Motto. "Nil nisi cruce."

WATERFORD (*Geog.*) chief town of the county of Waterford, in the province of Munster, in Ireland, situated on the river Suir, 53 m. E. N. E. Cork, and 75 S. S. W. Dublin. It is supposed to have been built by the Danes, and was once surrounded by a wall and a ditch, part of which is remaining, but it was never a place of great strength. In the reign of Henry II it was taken by storm; in 1649 it was besieged by Cromwell, who, being compelled to raise the siege, it was taken the following year by Ireton. In 1690 James II embarked here for France after his defeat at the battle of the Boyne.

WATERLAND, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1683 at Wasley, in Lincolnshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1740, leaving, among other things, 'The Im-

portance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity asserted,' which is considered as the ablest performance on the subject that ever appeared.

WATERPARK, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by a branch of the family of Cavendish.

WATERLOO (*Geog.*) a village of the Netherlands, 10 m. S. Brussels, with 1600 inhabitants, which is now become memorable as the scene of the greatest battle ever recorded in history, which was fought June 18, 1815, between the French under Buonaparte, and the English under the duke of Wellington. The army of the former consisted of 71,000 men, and that of the latter 58,000, to which were added, at the close of the engagement, the Prussian reinforcements, who came up to complete that victory which was at no period doubtful.

WATSON, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) a Roman Catholic prelate in the reign of queen Mary, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow, and in 1553 master. He was raised in 1557 to the see of Lincoln, of which he was deprived at the accession of queen Elizabeth, and died in confinement in Wisbeach Castle in 1582. He has been confounded by some with Thomas Watson, the sonnetteer, who lived at the same time, and left several pieces of poetry.

WATSON, *Richard*, an English prelate, was born in 1737 at Heversham, in Westmoreland, and educated at Cambridge, where he resided for upwards of 30 years, and distinguished himself both as a chemical professor, and also as Regius Professor of divinity. In 1782 he was raised to the see of Landaff, and died in 1816, leaving among his works 'An Apology for the Bible,' in answer to Paine's 'Age of Reason;' besides 'Chemical Essays;' 'Theological Tracts,' &c. After his death appeared Memoirs of his Life written by himself.

WATSON (*Her.*) the family name of lord Sondes, which title was first conferred on Lewis Monson, who, at the death of Thomas Watson, third and last earl of Rockingham, assumed the name and arms of Watson, and was created in 1760 baron Sondes, of Lees-Court, co. Kent.

WATSON, another family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1760 on sir Charles Watson for his distinguished naval services; whose arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a chevron engrailed *azure*, between three martlets *sable*, as many crescents *or*.

Crest. A griffin's head erased *argent*, ducally gorged *or*.

WATT, *James* (*Biog.*) an engineer, who was born at Greenock in 1736, and died in 1819, is particularly remembered for his improvements in the construction of the steam-engine, which has rendered it applicable to so many purposes of utility. He also invented a micrometer, and a machine for drawing in perspective, as also for copying writings.

WATTEAU, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French painter, was born at Valenciennes in 1684, and died in 1721, after having acquired a good reputation in his art.

WATTS, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a poet among the Dissenters, was born at Southampton in 1674, and died in 1748, leaving, besides his poems, which have procured him a place among the British poets, also 'Psalms and Hymns,' 'Logic,' &c. His entire works have been published in 6 vols. 4to.

WAYNFLETE, *William of* (*Hist.*) the illustrious founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, was educated at Winchester School, and afterwards, as is supposed, at New College, Oxford. About 1429 he was appointed head master of Winchester School, and in 1438 master of St. Mary Magdalene hospital, near Winchester, whence in 1440 he was removed at the request of Henry VI to the school at Eton, just founded by that monarch, of which in 1442 he was appointed provost. In 1447 he was raised to the see of Winchester, which he held for 39 years, and died in 1486, after having passed through very troublesome times with unswerving fidelity to Henry VI. [Vide Plate XII]

WEBB (*Her.*) a family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred on sir John Webb as a reward for his distinguished loyalty; whose arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a cross between four falcons *or*.

Crest. A demi-eagle displayed, issuing out of a ducal coronet *or*.

WEBB, *Philip Carteret* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and lawyer, who died in 1770, aged 70, was the author of 'Observations on the Course of Proceedings in the Admiralty,' 8vo. 1747; 'A Short Account of some Particulars concerning Domesday-Book,' &c. 4to. 1756; 'A Short Account of Danegeld,' &c. 1758, &c.; 'A Collection of Records about General Warrants,' &c. 1763.

WEBBE, *George* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, was born in 1581 at Bromham, in Wiltshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1641 in Limerick Castle, where he was confined by the rebels, leaving, among his works as an author, 'Practice of Quietness, directing a Christian how to Live Quietly in this World;' 'A Brief Exposition of the Principles of the Christian Religion,' 8vo. Lond. 1612; 'Arraignment of an Unruly Tongue,' &c. 12mo. 1619; 'Catalogus Protestantium,' &c. 4to. 1624, &c.

WEBBER, *John* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born in London in 1751, and died in 1793, leaving a set of views taken during his voyage with captain Cook, which were etched and aquatinted by himself.

WEBER, *Anselm* (*Biog.*) a musical composer, was born at Manheim in 1766, and died in 1821, leaving several operas, which were very successful. He also set to music many of the pieces of Schiller and Goethe.

WEDDELL (*Her.*) the name assumed by Thomas, the third lord Grantham, which he has changed from that of Robinson.

WEDDERBURNE (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Rosslyn, which title was first conferred in 1801 on Alexander Wedderburne, Lord High Chancellor, who in history is better known by the title of lord Loughborough. A branch of the same family also enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1803 on sir David Wedderburn.

WEEVER (*Biog.*) or *Weaver, John*, an antiquary of Lancashire, was born in 1576, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1631, leaving 'Ancient Funeral Monuments within the Vnited Monarchie of Great Britaine, Ireland,' &c.

WELBY (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Lincoln, deriving its name from the manor of Welby, near Grantham, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1801 on sir William Welby; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis *argent*.

Crest. An arm embowed in armour, issuing fesseways from clouds *proper*, holding a sword *argent*, hilt and pomel *or*, over flames of fire *proper*, issuing from the wreath.

Motto. "Per ignem per gladium."

WELLESLEY (*Her.*) a family of Norman origin, otherwise written *Welesley*, *Welseley*, or *Wesley*, which were early renowned for martial prowess, but have reached the summit of military glory in the present day. The first of this family who received the honour of the peerage was Richard Colley, esq. who assumed the name of Wesley, as heir to his cousin Garret Wesley, and was created in 1746 baron of Mornington. Garret, his son, was advanced in 1760 to the dignities of viscount Wellesley, of Dangan Castle, and earl of Mornington, co. Meath; and Richard, the second earl, was further advanced in 1799 to the dignity of a marquis, and also to that of a peer of Great Britain in 1797. His next brother, William, was created a peer in 1821, by the title of baron Maryborough, of Maryborough, Queen's county; and his third brother, Arthur, the great commander, earned by his valour and conduct in the field, successively the honours of baron Douro and viscount Wellington, of Talavera, in 1809; earl and marquis of Wellington in 1812; marquis of Douro and duke of Wellington

in 1814. The titles, arms, &c. of the elder branch of this family are as follow:

Titles. Colley Wellesley, marquis of Wellesley, of Norragh, earl of Mornington, viscount Wellesley, of Dungan Castle, and baron Mornington, in Ireland, and baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, co. Somerset, in England.

Arms. Quarterly, the first and fourth *gules*, a cross *argent*, between four saltires of plates for Wellesley; second and third *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, gorged with a ducal coronet *proper*, for Colley. And his majesty was pleased to add to his armorial bearing an escutcheon *purpure*, charged with an estoile, radiated, wavy, betwixt eight spots of the royal tiger in pairs, saltireways *proper*, being the standard of the Sultaun; this standard and the tri-coloured flag were, by his majesty's command, added also to the marquis's crest and supporters.

Crest. On a wreath, an armed arm in pale, couped below the elbow, the hand *proper*, the wrist encircled with a ducal coronet, holding a spear in bend, with the banner of St. George appendant, &c.

Supporters. Two lions *gules*, &c.

Motto. "Porro unum est necessarium."

WELLINGTON, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles acquired by the illustrious commander above mentioned. [Vide *Wellesley*.]

WELLS, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born about 1665 at Banbury, educated at Oxford, and died in 1727, leaving 'An Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament,' &c. reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo.; an edition of Dionysius Periegetes, Gr. and Lat. Oxon. 1706, &c.

WELSTED, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) a poetical writer, was born in 1680 at Abington, in Northamptonshire, and died in 1747, leaving some poems, of which an edition was published with his life, in 8vo. 1787. Having provoked the spleen of Pope, he obtained a place in the Dunciad.

WENCESLAUS (*Hist.*) son of the emperor, Charles IV, was made partner in the empire with his father in 1378, was deprived of his power by the electors after a reign of 22 years, and died at the age of 57. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



WENTWORTH, *Thomas, Earl of Strafford* (*Hist.*) vide *Strafford.*

WENTWORTH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a law-writer, of the family of the Wentworths of Northamptonshire, was born in 1567, studied at Oxford, and at Lincoln's Inn, and died in 1627, leaving 'The Office and Duty of Executors,' &c. 8vo. 1612, and frequently reprinted, the last edition was in 1774. This work has been ascribed by some to judge Doddridge.

WERNER, *Abraham Gottlieb* (*Biog.*) a mineralogist, was born in 1750 at Wehraw, in Upper Lusatia, and died in 1817, leaving a treatise 'On the external Characteristics of Fossils,' &c.

WESLEY, *John* (*Biog.*) the leader of a sect, well known by the name of Methodists, was born in 1692, and although the son of a nonconformist preacher, was educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he entered into Holy Orders in 1725, and died in 1791, after having, by the adoption of new courses of his own in doctrine and discipline, formed numerous societies of dissenters, whom he governed absolutely in his life-time. Since his death this name has been given to numberless societies, who hold no communion with each other.

WESSEX, *Kingdom of* (*Hist.*) one of the kingdoms which formed the Saxon heptarchy, and which finally swallowed up all the others, met with great resistance from the natives on its first establishment. Cerdic was the founder of the monarchy, who was succeeded by Kenric, Ceaulin, Cuichelme, and Cuthwin, who reigned conjointly, Cealric, Ceobald, Kynegils, Kenwalch, Escwin, Kentwin, Ceodwalla, Ina, Adelard, Sigebert, Cenulph, Brithric, and Egbert, the distinguished prince who successively reduced all the other states, and annexing them to his own formed into one kingdom.

WEST, *Richard* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, was appointed King's Counsel in 1717, and in 1725 was advanced to the post of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which post he did not live to enjoy more than a year. He wrote 'A Discourse concerning Treasons and Bills of Attainder,' 1714; 'An Enquiry into the Manner of creating Peers,' 1719, drawn chiefly from the Petit MSS. in the Inner Temple Library, entitled 'De Creatione Nobilium.' He married one of the two daughters of bishop Burnet, by whom he had a son, the friend of Gray, who died at the age of 26.

WEST (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of De la Warr, whose ancestor, sir Thomas West, was summoned to Parliament as lord West, 16 Edw. III. The barony of Delawarr, which takes date from 1294, having been brought into the family by marriage about 1400. Reginald, lord De la Warr and West, had summons to Parliament in 1427, as lord De la Warr. The title becoming extinct at the death of Thomas, lord De la Warr, William West, his nephew, obtained a new creation in 1768, to the title of lord De la Warr; and John, the seventh lord, was in 1761 created viscount Cantelupe and earl De la Warr.

WEST, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) the author of the 'History of Furness,' and 'The Guide to the Lakes,' who belonged to the Society of the Jesuits, died in 1779, at the ancient seat of the Stricklands, at Sizergh, in Westmoreland, in the sixty-third year of his age, after having been a considerable traveller in different parts.

WEST, *Gilbert*, a scholar, and son of Dr. West, the editor of Pindar, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and died in 1756, leaving a version of Pindar; 'Institution of the Garter;' 'Imitations of Spenser;' and other pieces, which have procured him a place among the British Poets; besides which he wrote 'Observations on the Resurrection,' published in 1747.

WEST, *Benjamin*, a painter, was born in 1738, in Chester county, in the state of Pensylvania, and died in 1820, after having succeeded sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy, and acquired a distinguished reputation in his art.

WESTCOMBE (*Her.*) a family which enjoys a baronetcy, first conferred in 1700 on sir Martin Westcombe, a consul at Cadiz; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, two bars *or*, and a canton *ermine*.

Crest. Out of a mural coronet *or*, a griffin's head of the last.

Motto. "Festina lente."

WESTCOTE (*Her.*) vide *Lyttleton.*

WESTENRA (*Her.*) the family name of lord Rossmore, who is of Dutch extraction. Warner William Westenra succeeded Robert Cunninghame, first lord Rossmore, in this barony in 1801.

WESTMEATH, *Richard, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) and tenth baron of Delvin, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was committed to the Castle of Dublin on a charge of being concerned in a treasonable conspiracy with the earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, and others; but having made his escape out of prison, and afterwards submitted himself to his majesty, he obtained his pardon, was taken into favour, and rendered essential service to the crown during the rebellion in Ireland.

WESTMEATH, *Richard, second Earl of*, and grandson of the preceding, was also active against the rebels, during whose usurpation he suffered for his loyalty; but was rewarded at the Restoration by the favour of his majesty Charles II.

Westmeath, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Nugent [vide *Nugent*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Nugent, earl of Westmeath and baron of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

Arms. *Ermine*, two bars *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath, a cockatrice rising *proper*, with his tail nowed, and wattles *proper*.

Supporters. Two cockatrices as the crest, with wings displayed.

Motto. "Decrevi."

WESTMORELAND, *Ralph de Neville, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the first family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was constituted Earl Marshal of England in the reign of Henry IV, and died in 4 Henry VI, after having filled many high offices.

Westmoreland, *Charles, sixth and last Earl of*, being engaged in 1569 with the earl of Northumberland in the rebellion in the North was obliged to fly the kingdom, and passing over to the Netherlands was received by the Spaniards, in whose service he died at a great age. He was attainted in 13 Eliz. and his possessions confiscated.

Westmoreland, *Mildmay, second Earl of*, of the second family, adhered to the cause of his sovereign on the breaking out of the rebellion; but swerved from his duty by submitting to the usurping powers. He however concurred in the Restoration, and was constituted, jointly with John, earl of Bridgewater, Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire. He was the author of a volume of poems, entitled 'Otia Sacra.'

Westmoreland, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Fane [vide *Fane*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Fane, earl of Westmoreland, baron Burghersh.

Arms. *Azure*, three right-hand gauntlets, with their backs affrontee *or*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a bull's head *argent*, pied *sable*, armed *or*, and charged on the neck with a rose *gules*, barbed and seeded *proper*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a gryphon, party per fess *argent* and *or*, his beak, fore-legs, and chain of the second, his collar *sable*, charged with three escallops *argent*; on the sinister a bull *argent*, pied *sable*, armed, collared, chained, and hoofed *or*; on the collar a rose *gules*.

Motto. "Ne vile Fano."

WETSTEIN, *John James* (*Biog.*) a German divine, descended from an ancient family of Basle, was born in 1693, and died in 1754, leaving an edition of the New Testament, in the original Greek, to which he previously published 'Prolegomena.' The first volume of his New Testament appeared in folio, in 1751, and the second in 1752.

WEYMOUTH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Bath.

Weymouth (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Dorsetshire, in England, situated on the British Channel, 9 miles S. Dorchester, 129 W. S. W. London. This town, which is a place of some antiquity, became of importance in the reign of Edward III, when the inhabitants were ordered to send a certain quota of ships for the king's expedition to Gascony. In the year 1471 Margaret of Anjou landed here from France, for the purpose of restoring her husband to the throne; and 36 years afterwards king Philip of Castile and his queen were driven on this coast, and having run into the port, were detained by sir Thomas Trenchard until an interview took place between the English and Spanish monarchs. Weymouth was evacuated by the royalists in 1644, and afterwards sustained a siege from the same party for 18 days.

WHALLEY, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1722 at Rugby, in Warwickshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1791, leaving an 'Essay on Writing History;' 'Inquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare;' 'A Vindication of the Gospels from the Objections of lord Bolingbroke;' and an edition of Ben Johnson's works, in 7 vols. 8vo.

WHARTON, *Thomas, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) eldest son of Philip, lord Wharton, who took a part in the rebellion against his sovereign, Charles I, was born about 1640, and died in 1715, after having been very instrumental in bringing about the revolution, and held several places during the reigns of William and Anne, particularly that of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Wharton, *Philip, Duke of*, son of the preceding, was born in 1699, and died in 1731, after spending a dissolute and wandering life, in which he professed himself attached to the House of Stuart, and on that account was an exile from his native country.

Wharton, *Sir George, Bart.* a loyal astrologer, descended from an antient family of Westmoreland, was born at Kirby Kendal in 1617, and after having assisted his majesty Charles I with his arms and his purse, he suffered imprisonment for his loyal predictions in his Almanacks, and died in 1681, treasurer and paymaster of the ordnance.

Wharton, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1664 at Worsted in Norfolk, and died in 1694-5, leaving an edition of 'Bedæ Venerabilis Opera quædam Theologica,' &c. 4to. 1693; 'The History of the Troubles and Trials of Archbishop Laud,' the second volume of which was published after his death; besides a number of MSS. which are now in the Lambeth Library.

WHEARE, *Degory* (*Biog.*) Camdenian professor of history at Oxford, was born in 1573 at Jacobstow, in Cornwall, educated at Oxford, and died in 1647, leaving 'De Ratione et Methodo legendi Historias Dissertatio,' 8vo. Oxon. 1625; 'Parentatio Historica,' &c.

WHEATE (*Her.*) a family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1696 on sir Thomas Wheate; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Vert*, a fess dauncetté *or*, three garbs in chief of the last.

Crest. A buck's head couped *or*, in his mouth three ears of wheat *proper*.

WHEATLEY, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1686 in Paternoster-Row, London, educated at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow as founder's kin, and died in 1742, leaving among his works, as an author, 'Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer,' first published in 1720, and since frequently reprinted.

Wheatley, *Francis*, an artist, was born in London in 1747, and died in 1801, leaving among his performances a large picture, representing the Irish House of Commons assembled, in which the portraits of several distinguished members are introduced.

WHELER (*Her.*) an ancient family seated in Worcestershire from an early period, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1660 on sir William Wheler, whose cousin, Charles Wheler, his successor, had the honour of being driven from Cambridge by the earl of Manchester in 1644, when he carried the University plate to his majesty. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, on a chevron between three leopards' faces *sable*.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a spread eagle issuing *gules*.

Motto. "Facie Tenens."

Wheler, *Sir George* (*Biog.*) a traveller and divine, son of colonel Wheler, of Charing, in Kent, was born in 1650 at Breda, where his parents were exiles for their loyalty, became a commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1667, and died in 1723, leaving his 'Journey into Greece in the Com-

pany of Dr. Spon, of Lyons,' &c. fol. 1682; 'An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians,' &c. 1689; 'The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Œconomics,' &c.

WHETHAMSTEDE, *John* (*Biog.*) an abbot of St. Albans, died in 1464, after having been in priest's orders upwards of 80 years. He wrote a Chronicle, beginning in 1441, and ending in 1461, and was also a great benefactor to his abbey as well as to the library founded in his time by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.

WHICHCOTE (*Her.*) an ancient family, so called from Whichcote, co. Salop, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1660 on sir Jeremy Whichcote, for the services he rendered to the royal cause; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, two boars passant *gules*, langued *azure*, the tusks and bristles *or*.

Crest. A boar's head erased and erected *gules*, langued *azure*, armed *or*.

Motto. "Juste et droit."

WHISTON, *William* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and divine, was born in 1667 at Norton, near Twycrosse, co. Leicester, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1752, leaving 'A short View of the Chronology of the Old Testament,' &c.; 'Prælectiones Astronomicæ;' 'Primitive Christianity,' 4 vols. 1711; besides a number of other things which bespeak the unsettled state of his mind, and fully justify his expulsion from the University of Cambridge, and his deprivation of his mathematical professorship there.

WHITAKER, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1735 at Manchester, educated at Oxford, and died in 1808, leaving 'History of Manchester;' 'Genuine History of the Britons asserted;' 'The Origin of Government,' &c.

WHITAKER, *Thomas Dunham*, a divine and antiquary, was born at Rainham, in Norfolk, in 1759, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1821, leaving 'A History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Honor, of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York,' 4to. 1801, the third edition in 1818; 'History of the Deanery of Craven,' 4to. 1805, a second edition in 1812; 'De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis, 1745 et 1746,' 12mo. 1809; 'The History of Yorkshire,' fol. 1821; besides an edition of Pier's 'Plowman,' 4to. and of Thoresby's 'Ducatus Leodinensis,' &c. besides some sermons, &c.

WHITBREAD, *Samuel* (*Hist.*) a politician, who distinguished himself on the side of opposition in the House of Commons throughout the whole course of his political life, with the exception of Mr. Fox's short-lived administration; was born in 1758 in Chiswell-street, London, and put an end to his existence in 1815.

WHITBY, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1638 at Rushden in Northamptonshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1726, leaving, among other things, his 'Commentary on the New Testament,' &c. which is usually bound up with Patrick and Lowth, and has acquired a higher reputation than the unsettled character of the writer would entitle it to.

WHITE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was born in 1492, became sheriff of London in 1546, and lord mayor in 1553, when he was knighted by queen Mary for his services in preserving the peace of the city during the rebellion of Wyatt. He died in 1566, after having established his college in 1555, and bequeathed to it, at his death, an additional sum of 3000*l.* for the purchase of lands. He had also been, in his life-time, a considerable benefactor to his native place, to the city of Bristol, and the town of Leicester. [Vide Plate XII]

WHITE, *Thomas*, founder of Sion College, was born at Bristol, educated at Oxford, and died in 1622-3, leaving numerous benefactions for the encouragement of learning, particularly the sum of 3000*l.* for the foundation of the college known by the name of Sion College, London Wall; to which Thomas Wood, rector of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, presented his library, which is now become one of the most considerable in London.

WHITE, *John*, a puritanical lawyer in the time of the rebellion, and a native of Pembrokeshire, was born in 1590, studied at Oxford and the Middle Temple, where he was made a bencher, and died in 1644, after having contributed all in his power to the overthrow of the government in church and state. He is known by the name of *Century White*, given to him for his publication entitled 'The first Century of scandalous and malignant Priests,' in whose Hands the Ordination of Ministers, and the Government of the Church hath been,' &c. 4to. 1643. There was another puritan of the same name, who acted his part in the rebellion.

WHITE, *John* (*Ecc.*) vide *Whyte*.

WHITE (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Bantry, who derive their descent from sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, whose descendant, Richard White, of Bantry, was created in 1797 baron of Bantry, in 1800 viscount Bantry, in 1816 earl of Bantry and viscount Bearhaven.

WHITE, a family originally from Suffolk, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1802 on sir Thomas Woollaston; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, a chevron *vaire*, between three lioncels rampant.

Crest. An eagle *sable*, rising with wings expanded from a ducal coronet *argent*.

WHITE, *Richard* (*Biog.*) vide *Vitus*.

WHITE, *Thomas*, an English philosopher, and native of Essex, otherwise called *Thomas Anglus*, or *Thomas Albius*, was born in 1582, and died in 1676, leaving 'Institutionum Peripateticarum, &c. Quæstio Theologica,' &c.

WHITE, *Robert*, an engraver, who was born in London in 1645, and died in 1704, excelled in engraving portraits.

WHITE, *Gilbert*, a divine and naturalist, was born in 1720 at Selborne, in Hampshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1793, leaving 'The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, in the County of Southampton,' &c. 4to. 1789 and 1793.

WHITE, *Henry Kirke*, a young scholar and poet, who was born in 1785, and died in 1806, is still kindly remembered by the publication, entitled 'The Remains of Henry Kirke White.'

WHITE, *Joseph*, an orientalist, was born in 1746 at Gloucester, educated at Oxford, and died in 1814, leaving 'De Utilitate Ling. Arab. in Studiis Theolog. &c. Oratio habita Oxoniis in Schola Linguarum,' &c. 4to. 1775; 'Sacrorum Evangeliorum Versio Syriaca Philoxeniana,' &c. 2 vols. 4to.; 'A Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timour of Tamerlane,' &c. 4to. translated from a Persian MS. in the possession of William Hunter, M.D.; his Bampton Lectures, published in 1783, and again in 1785; 'Diatesseron,' &c. 8vo. 1800; 'Ægyptiaca,' &c. 1801; and an edition of Griesbach's 'Novum Testamentum Græcè,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1808.

WHITEFIELD, *George* (*Biog.*) a cotemporary and coadjutor with John Wesley in the formation of Methodists' Societies, was born at Gloucester in 1714, educated at Oxford, and died in 1770, after having travelled about, and collected numerous audiences from among the populace by the appeal which he made to the passions of the vulgar. His followers are termed *Calvinistic Methodists*, in distinction from the Arminian Methodists, or the followers of Wesley. His works were published in 7 vols. 8vo. after his death.

WHITEHEAD, *Paul* (*Biog.*) an English poet and satirist, was born in 1709, and died in 1774, leaving 'State

Dunces,' 'Manners,' &c.; for the latter of which he was called to the bar of the House of Commons.

WHITEHEAD, *William*, another poet and dramatic writer, was born at Cambridge in 1715, educated at Winchester School and Clare-Hall, Cambridge, succeeded Cibber as poet-laureat, and died in 1785, leaving 'The Roman Father' and Creusa,' two tragedies; 'The School for Lovers,' a comedy; besides several poems, &c.

WHITEHURST, *John* (*Biog.*) a mechanic and a writer, was born in 1713 at Congleton, in Cheshire, and died in 1788, leaving 'Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth;' 'An Attempt towards obtaining Invariable Measures of Length,' &c.

WHITELOCKE, *Sir James* (*Hist.*) an English lawyer, descended from a good family near Oakingham, in Berkshire, was born in London in 1570, and after studying at Oxford and the Middle Temple, he became a summer reader of that house, and died one of the justices of the King's Bench in 1632, leaving 'The Sovereign's Prerogative and the Subjects Privileges discussed,' &c. fol. London, 1657; 'Of the Antiquity, Use, and Ceremony of lawful Combats in England,' &c. printed in Hearne's 'Curious Discourses.'

WHITELOCKE, *Bulstrode*, son of the preceding, was born in 1605, and after studying law at the Middle Temple, he joined with those by whom all law was destroyed, and acted a very conspicuous figure during the usurpation. On the return of order and government, he was allowed to sink into merited oblivion, and died in 1676, leaving his 'Memorials of the English Affairs,' by which he is still remembered.

WHITGIFT, *John* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James, descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, was born at Great Grimsby in 1530 or 1533, educated at Cambridge, and after various preferments, raised to the archiepiscopal see in 1583, where he died in 1603, leaving an answer to a work entitled 'Admonition to the Parliament,' drawn up by the puritans.

WHITTINGTON, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) a mercer and citizen of London, in the reign of Richard II, who served the office of Lord Mayor three times, the last time in 1419. He was very charitable, and among other acts of munificence he founded an alm's-house for 13 poor men, he built Newgate, the best part of Bartholomew's Hospital, the library in Grey Friars, now Christ's Hospital, and part of Guildhall, &c. The tales which have been told respecting him, for the amusement of children, are said to have no foundation in truth.

WHITWORTH, *Charles, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was appointed in 1702 resident at the diet of Ratisbon; in 1704, Envoy Extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburgh; in 1714, Plenipotentiary to the diet of Augsburgh and Ratisbon; in 1716, and in 1721, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia; in 1722, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Cambray, and died in 1725, leaving several state Papers and Letters, as also a MS. account of Russia, as it was in 1710, which was printed at the Strawberry Hill Press, by Horace Walpole.

WHITWORTH (*Her.*) a family of Staffordshire, which was first ennobled in the person of Charles Whitworth above-mentioned, who was created in 1722 a peer, by the title of baron Whitworth, of Galway, which became extinct at his death; but his nephew Charles, was raised to the peerage in 1800, by the title of baron Whitworth, of Newport Pratt, co. Galway; in 1813, by that of viscount Whitworth, of Adbaston, co. Stafford; and in 1815, by the titles of baron Adbaston, and earl of Whitworth.

WHYTE, *John* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, was born in 1511 at Farnham, in Surry, educated at Winchester, whence he became fellow of New College, Oxford, and after being confined on account of his adherence to his religion, he was promoted, on the accession of queen Mary, to the see of Lincoln, of which he was deprived in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died in 1560.

WICKHAM (*Hist.*) vide *Wykeham*.

WICKLIFF, *John* (*Ecc.*) otherwise written *Wicliffe, de Wycliff*, or *Wiclif*, one of the first champions in the cause of the Reformation, was born in 1324, at Wickliffe, in Yorkshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1382, after having met with no small encouragement from the duke of Lancaster, earl marshal Percy, and others, to set himself up against the pope, and the doctrines of the Romish church, which he openly impugned, in spite of the attempts which were made to call him to an account. Among his works, which are principally tracts on controversial subjects, the most important was his translation of the Scriptures, MS. copies of which are preserved in several public libraries. His version of the New Testament was published in folio in 1731, and a new edition in 1810. [Vide Plate XIX]

WICKLOW, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Howard, [vide *Howard*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Howard, earl of Wicklow, viscount Wicklow, baron Clonmore, of Clonmore Castle, co. Wicklow.

Arms. *Gules*, a bend between six crosslets fitchy *argent*.

Crest. A lion *or*, gorged with a ducal coronet *gules*, and holding in his mouth an arrow *proper*.

Supporters. Two stags *proper*, gorged with a ducal coronet *or*, each having on his shoulder a cross crosslet fitchy *argent*.

Motto. "Inservi Deo et lætare."

WICQUEFORT, *Abraham de* (*Hist.*) a Dutch diplomatist and writer, was born in 1598, appointed in 1626 by the Elector of Brandenburg, his resident at the court of France, where, after continuing 32 years in that post, he was seized and sent to the Bastille, on a charge of holding a secret correspondence with different powers. The next year he was set at liberty, and returned to Holland, where he was chosen by the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg to be his resident at the Hague, but was again confined in 1676, on the charge of holding a secret correspondence with the enemies of the states. He made his escape by the assistance of his daughter in 1679, and died, as is supposed, in 1682, leaving 'Memoires touchant les Ambassadeurs et les Ministres Publics,' 1677;' 'L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions,' 2 vols. 4to. Hague, 1681; 'L'Histoire des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas,' &c. fol. Hague, 1719.

WIDDRINGTON, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, descended from an ancient family in Northumberland, who studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, as also at Gray's Inn, was knighted by Charles I, and after acting as a Speaker of the House of Commons, during the rebellion and the usurpation, contrived at the Restoration to be called among the serjeants, and died in 1664, leaving in MS. 'Analecta Eboracensia.' which is now among Mr. Gough's topographical collection in the Bodleian library.

WIELAND, *Christopher Martin* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born in 1733 at Bieberach, and died in 1813, leaving a number of works, for which he was styled by his countrymen the *Voltaire of Germany*.

WIGRAM (*Her.*) an ancient family, descended from Patrick Fitz-Wygram, one of the citizens of Wexford, who besieged and made prisoner Robert Fitz-Stephen, and delivered him to king Henry II. John Wigram, a native of Wexford, was canon of Windsor in 1458, and sir Robert Wigram, the nineteenth in descent, was created a baronet in 1805. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a pale *gules*, three escallops *or*, over all a chevron engrailed counterchanged, and on a chief, waves of the sea, thereon a ship, representing an English vessel of war of the 16th century, with four masts, sails furled *proper*, colours flying *gules*.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, on a mount *vert*, a

hand in armour in fesse, couped at the wrist *proper*, charged with an escallop, holding a fleur-de-lis erect *or*. *Supporters.* On either side an eagle with wings elevated *argent*, collared *gules*, and charged on the breast with a shamrock *vert*; granted to sir Robert by a special warrant under his Majesty's royal signet and sign manual.

WILCOCKS, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) son of Joseph Wilcocks, bishop of Gloucester, who died in 1756, was born in 1723, educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1791, leaving 'Roman Conversations,' 2 vols. and 'Sacred Exercises,' &c.

WILDE, *John* (*Hist.*) or *Wyld*, better known by the title of *Serjeant Wilde*, who studied at Oxford, and at the Inner Temple, died in 1669, after having acted a prominent part during the rebellion and usurpation, when he was high in office and favour with the ruling faction. He has been confounded by some with sir William Wild, who was advanced to the Court of King's Bench in 1672, and died in 1679. This latter published 'Yelverton's Reports,' in French, 1661, 1674.

WILKES, *John* (*Hist.*) a political hero, who cut a conspicuous figure in the early part of the reign of George III, was born in 1727, in St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, expelled the House of Commons in 1764, for the libels which he wrote in his paper called 'The North Briton;' and convicted in the same year in the Court of King's Bench for republishing another number of the offensive work; after which he retired to France for a time, and was outlawed, nevertheless he ventured to return to England at the election in 1768, was elected a member for Middlesex, but confined in prison on the sentence of the Court of King's Bench. The mob now taking the part of their champion, to the disturbance of the peace of the city, Mr. Wilkes availed himself of this occasion to offer fresh insults to the government, which caused him to be a second time expelled; and on his election a third time, he was declared by a majority of the House of Commons, incapable of holding a seat. Notwithstanding he was afterwards twice more elected, and having, on the second occasion, obtained his liberty, he took his seat without molestation in 1774. He was also elected Lord Mayor in the same year, after having been previously twice rejected by the Court of Aldermen. In 1779 he was chosen to fill the office of Chamberlain, after having previously made three unsuccessful attempts, and died in 1797. Having survived his popularity, he was neglected by his political followers, for whom he did not scruple to express his thorough contempt. His Letters and Speeches were collected in 3 vols. 12mo. 1769.

WILKINS, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1614 at Fawsley, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, and after being educated at Oxford, and taking orders, he submitted to the usurping powers, by whom he was made Warden of Wadham College, and marrying Oliver Cromwell's sister, was made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Richard Cromwell, from which he was ejected at the Restoration, but obtained soon after the deanery of Rippon; and was in 1668 promoted to the see of Chester, which he did not hold more than four years, when he died. Among his works, which are mostly fantastical, 'An Essay towards a real Character and a Philosophical Language,' is the one by which he is best known.

WILKINS, *David* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1685, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1745, leaving 'Novum Testamentum Copticum,' 4to. Oxon. 1716; an edition of the 'Leges Saxonicæ,' fol. Lond. 1721; 'Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ,' 4 vols. fol. 1736.

WILLAN, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1757, at the Hill near Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, and died in 1812, leaving several works, among which, that on Cutaneous Diseases, is the best known.

WILLIAM (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of England.

WILLIAM I, surnamed *the Conqueror*, natural son of Robert I, duke of Normandy, by Arlotta, the daughter of a furrier of Falaise, was born in 1024, and after having obtained Normandy from his father, he put in his claim to the throne of England, under the will of Edward the Confessor, and having successfully supported his claim by his arms, at the battle of Hastings in 1066, he mounted the throne, and died in 1087, while engaged in warfare against his own sons. [Vide Plate III] He was succeeded by his second son,

WILLIAM II, surnamed *Rufus*, from the colour of his hair, who, in the absence of his elder brother, was crowned on the death of his father, was accidentally shot as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire, by a dart from sir Walter Tyrrell, one of his courtiers, and died a few hours after in 1100. [Vide Plate III]

WILLIAM III, *of Nassau*, son of William, prince of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I, was elected stadtholder in 1672; and named general of the Dutch forces against Louis XIV. He afterwards availed himself of the unpopularity of his father-in-law, James II, to take possession of his throne in 1688; was crowned in 1689 with his wife Mary, and died in 1702, after a life spent mostly in the camp. [Vide Plate IV]

WILLIAM *of Malmsbury* (*Biog.*) vide *Malmsbury*.

WILLIAMS, *John* (*Hist.*) an English prelate, was born in 1582 at Aber-Conway, in Caernarvonshire, educated at Cambridge, succeeded, after various preferments, lord Bacon in 1621, as Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and was promoted the same year to the see of Lincoln. On the accession of Charles I, Williams was deprived of his office as Lord Keeper in 1626, when he was imprisoned and fined 10,000*l.* by a sentence of the Star Chamber; but he was liberated four years after, and in 1641 was raised to the see of York. Although he had a strong leaning to the Puritans, yet he did not join in all the measures of that faction, but withdrew from the scene of contest to his native town, where he died in 1650.

WILLIAMS, *Charles Hanbury*, a diplomatist, was born in 1709, and, after having been educated at Eton, he was, through the interest of sir Robert Walpole, appointed Envoy to the court of Dresden in 1746; chosen to succeed Mr. Legge in 1749 as Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, soon after which he was sent to St. Petersburgh to conclude a convention, but, having failed to give satisfaction to his own court by the course he had pursued, he died in a state of insanity in 1759, leaving several official dispatches, and also some verses, which were much admired in his day.

WILLIAMS, *Griffith* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, was born at Caernarvon about 1589, educated at Cambridge, advanced to the bishopric of Ossory in 1641, and died in 1672, after having suffered much for his loyalty, leaving 'Vindiciæ Regum, or the Grand Rebellion,' &c. Oxford, 1643; 'Discovery of Mysteries, or the Plots of the Parliament to overthrow both Church and State,' 4to. Oxford, 1643; 'Jura Majestatis, or the Rights of Kings both in Church and State,' &c.; 'The Persecution and Oppression of John Bale and Griffith Williams, Bishops of Ossory,' &c.; besides other works on the topics of the day.

WILLIAMS, *John*, an English prelate, was born in Northamptonshire in 1634, and after being educated at Oxford, he was advanced to the see of Chichester in 1696, and died in 1709, leaving a number of controversial works, besides his Boyle's Lectures, entitled 'The Characters of Divine Revelation.'

WILLIAMS (*Her.*) the name of three families which enjoy a baronetcy, conferred, in the first case, in 1661 on sir Griffith Williams, of Penryn, who was of princely descent; in the second case in 1798 on sir John Williams, of Bedylwyddan, co. Flint; and in the third case in 1815 on sir George Grif-

fies Williams, of Llwyny-Womwood, co. Carmarthen. The arms of the first family were—"*Gules*, a chevron *ermine*, between three Saxons' heads couped *proper*," which was given to one of his ancestors for a victory which he gained over the English, three of whose captains he killed. The arms of the second are—"*Argent*, two foxes counter-saliant in saltire *gules*, with a crescent for difference." The arms of the third are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a chevron engrailed *gules*, between three bulls' heads caboshed *sable*, a rose between two fleurs-de-lis of the field for Williams; second and third for Griffiths.

Crest. A bull's head erased at the neck, &c.

WILLIAMS, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a dissenter, was born in 1644 at Wrexham, and died in 1715. He bequeathed the bulk of his property to charitable or public purposes; and among other things he gave his library to the society of dissenters, who erected a building for its reception in Redcross-street, Cripplegate, since which time it has received many considerable accessions. His writings were published together, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1738.

WILLIAMS, *Anna*, a literary lady, well known for the protection she found under the roof of Dr. Johnson in the midst of her affliction, was born in 1706, and died in 1783, after having passed many years of her life in a state of blindness, notwithstanding which she employed herself with her needle, and also with her pen. The fruit of the latter was a volume of 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.'

WILLIAMS, *David*, a miscellaneous writer, and native of Cardiganshire, was born in 1738, and died in 1816, leaving 'Lectures on Education;' 'History of Monmouthshire,' &c. He was the founder of the 'Literary Fund.'

WILLIAMSON, *Sir Joseph* (*Hist.*) a statesman, and benefactor to Queen's College, Oxford, was sworn one of the Clerks of the Council in 1657, under Secretary of State in 1665; was employed in 1674 as one of the British Plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Cologne; sworn principal Secretary of State and Privy Councillor on his return; resigned his Secretaryship in 1678, and died in 1701. His benefactions to Queen's College in plate, books, buildings, and money, amounted to 8000*l.*

WILLIAMSON (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1642 on sir Thomas Williamson, who suffered much for his loyalty. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, a chevron *gules*, between three trefoils slipped *sable*.

Crest. On a mural crown *gules*, a demi-wyverne (or a dragon's head) *or*.

WILLIS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1621 at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1675, leaving several works, which were printed in 2 vols. 4to. Genev. 1676, and Amst. 1682.

WILLIS, *Browne*, an antiquary, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1682 at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, educated at Oxford, and died in 1760, leaving his 'Notitia Parliamentaria,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1715-30; 'A Survey of the Cathedral Church of St. David's,' 8vo. 1717; 'An History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies,' &c. 1718-19; 'Surveys of the Cathedral Churches of Llandaff,' &c.; 'Survey of the Cathedrals of England,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1727, 1730, and 1733, &c.

WILLOUGHBY, *Robert de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the service of Edward I and II during their wars in France and Scotland, for which, as also for his great descent, he was summoned to Parliament among the barons of this realm in 7 Edw. II.

WILLOUGHBY, *John, first Lord*, served Edward III in the Scottish wars; as also in Flanders and France, where he was one of the principal commanders, particularly in the battle of Cresci. He died in the 23d Edw. III.

WILLOUGHBY, *Robert, fifth Lord*, was a distinguished warrior in the reigns of Henry V and Henry VI, to whom he rendered considerable service by his skill and valour in the wars in France; but owing to the dissensions which existed among the nobles in England, and the want of supplies, he was obliged to surrender the city of Paris. Nevertheless he continued to do much injury to the French until his death in 30 Hen. VI.

WILLOUGHBY, *Richard, sixth Lord, and Lord Welles*, was engaged with the earl of Warwick in the insurrection against Edward IV; but being taken prisoner while fighting against the latter, he was beheaded 9 Edw. IV.

WILLOUGHBY, *Sir Hugh*, a naval commander, and a descendant of the Willoughbys of Eresby and Parham, is distinguished in history as the commander of the expedition which set out in 1553 on a voyage of discovery, according to the plan projected by Sebastian Cabot; the result of which was the commencement of the trade to Archangel, which has since been carried on so extensively.

WILLOUGHBY (*Her.*) or *Willughby*, an ancient family, which has been ennobled in more than one of its branches. John, lord Willoughby of Eresby above-mentioned, was the first who bore this title, although his ancestors had already been summoned to Parliament among the barons of this realm. From William, the eldest son of Robert, third lord Willoughby, the barony of Eresby descended to Catherine, sole daughter and heiress of William Willoughby, ninth lord Willoughby, after having been for 50 years held by the family of Welles. She having taken for her second husband Richard Bertie, esq., their descendants in a direct male line enjoyed the title of barons Willoughby, of Eresby, until 1779, when, by the death of Robert Bertie, duke of Ancaster, and baron Willoughby, of Eresby, without issue, this barony came in abeyance between his two sisters and coheirs lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, and lady Georgiana Charlotte: lady Priscilla, the eldest, wife of Peter Burrell, since created lord Gwydir, was confirmed baroness of Willoughby in 1786. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, three battering rams barways in pale *proper*, armed and garnished *azure*.

Supporters. On the dexter side a pilgrim, or friar, vested in grey, his staff and beads *argent*; on the sinister a savage, wreathed about the temples and loins with ivy, all *proper*.

From Thomas, a younger son of Robert, third lord Willoughby aforesaid, descended sir Robert Willoughby, who, for his services at the battle of Bosworth, was in 1492 advanced to the peerage, by writ of summons, by the title of Willoughby de Broke, which title passed in 1695 into the family of Verney, Richard Verney having laid claim to it as the descendant, through the heiress of Greville, from Robert, second lord Willoughby de Broke, which claim was allowed. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules*, three crosses recercele *or*, a chief vaire *ermine* and *erminois*.

Crest. On a wreath, the bust of a man couped and affronté *proper*, ducally crowned *or*.

Supporters. Two antelopes *argent*, spotted *gules*, armed, crested, and unguled *or*.

Motto. "Virtue vaunteth."

A third and junior branch of this family descended from the fore-mentioned sir Thomas, was ennobled in the person of William Willoughby, who was advanced in 1546 to the title of lord Willoughby, of Parham, which became extinct at the death of George, the 17th lord Willoughby, in 1779. A fourth branch descended from the

aforesaid sir Thomas Willoughby, was ennobled in the person of Thomas Willoughby, who was created a baron in 1712, by the title of lord Middleton. [Vide *Middleton*]

WILLOUGHBY, another family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1794 on sir Christopher Willoughby; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *sable*, a cross engrailed *or*; second and third *gules*, a cross moline *argent*, all within a bordure gobony *argent* and *gules*.

Crest. A Saracen's head couped *proper*, ducally crowned *or*.

WILLOUGHBY, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a natural historian, son of sir Francis Willoughby, knt. was born in 1635, and after taking his degrees at Cambridge, he set out on his travels, in company with his friend Mr. Ray, and died in 1672, leaving 'Ornithologiæ Libri tres,' &c. fol. 1676; 'Historiæ Piscium Libri quatuor,' &c. fol. 1686; both which were published by the care of Mr. Ray; besides several pieces in the Philosophical Transactions.

WILMOT, *Sir John Eardley* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in 1709 at Derby, educated at Westminster and Cambridge, studied law at the Inner Temple, succeeded sir Martin Wright in 1755 as Judge of the Court of King's Bench, was raised in 1766 to the Chief Justiceship in the Common Pleas, and died in 1792. His second son, Eardley Wilmot, who died in 1815, prepared his father's Notes and Reports for the press, with Memoirs of his Life; besides which he published the Life and Letters of Bishop Houghton, 4to. 1812.

WILMOT (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity, which settled soon after the Conquest at Sutton-upon-Soar, co. Nottingham, and has obtained the dignity of a baronet in three of its branches. Sir Edward Wilmot, of the elder branch, was created in 1759; sir Robert Wilmot, of the junior branch, father of sir John Eardley Wilmot, the judge above-mentioned, was created in 1772; and sir John Eardley-Eardley Wilmot, grandson of the judge above-mentioned, was created in 1821. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, on a fess *or*, between three eagles' heads couped *argent*, as many escallops *gules*, a canton vaire *ermine* and *gules*.

Crest. An eagle's head erased *argent*, in his beak an escallop shell *gules*.

WILMOT, *John* (*Biog.*) *Earl of Rochester*, vide *Rochester*.

WILSON, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a statesman and divine in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, fled to the continent during the reign of queen Mary, and after having narrowly escaped with his life from Rome, where he had been imprisoned and tortured on account of his religious profession, he was appointed on the accession of Elizabeth one of the Masters of Requests, and soon after her Secretary; in 1567 he was sent on an embassy to the Low Countries; in the following year succeeded sir Thomas Smith as Secretary of State, and died in 1581, leaving, 1. 'Epistola de Vitâ et Obitu duorum Fratrum Suffolciensium, Henrici et Caroli Brandon,' 4to. Lond. 1552. 2. 'The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic,' 4to. 1551, 1552, 1553, 1567; it was this work which is said to have given offence to the church of Rome. 3. 'The Art of Rhetoric,' 4to. 1553, and often reprinted.

WILSON, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Burton, in the Palatine of Chester, in 1663, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, promoted in 1697 to the see of Sodor and Man, and died in 1755, after having acted the part of a Christian bishop for the space of 50 years. His works consisted of religious tracts, most of which have been repeatedly printed separately at different times; and also of Sermons, which were collected by his son, and published in 2 vols. 4to. and reprinted in two handsome volumes folio, by the editor the Rev. Clement Cruttwell.

WILSON (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity in Yorkshire, of which mention is made as early as the 13th century, when Thomas Wilson was seated at Elton, from whom descended sir William Wilson, a distinguished loyalist, who was created a baronet in 1660. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a wolf saliant, and in chief three escallops, *or*.

Crest. A demi-wolf as in the arms.

Motto. "Pro legibus et regibus."

WILSON, *Florence* (*Biog.*) or *Florentius Volusenus*, a Latin poet, and native of Elgin, in Scotland, died in 1547, leaving some Latin poems, which were printed in London in 4to. 1619; also a work 'De Tranquillitate Animi,' Lugd. Bat. 1543.

WILSON, *Arthur*, an historian, and native of Norfolk, who was born in 1596, and died in 1652, is principally known as the author of the 'Life and Reign of James I,' fol. 1653, and again in Kennet's complete History of England. He likewise wrote some comedies, one of which is entitled 'The Inconstant.'

WILTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed originally by the family of Grey, subsequently by that of Egerton, and now by a junior branch of earl Grosvenor's family. The titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Titles. Grosvenor, earl of Wilton, co. Hereford; viscount Grey de Wilton.

Arms. *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, between three pheons' heads *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, three arrows, one in pale and two in saltire *or*, headed and feathered *sable*, bound together with a ribband *gules*.

Supporters. On the dexter a wyvern *or*; on the sinister a lion *argent*, ducally crowned *or*.

Motto. "Virtuti non armis fido."

WILTSHIRE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1533 on Thomas Bullen, the father of Anna Bullen, or Bulleyn, the wife of Henry VIII, which became extinct three years after.

WILTSHIRE, *Earl of*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Winchester.

WILTSHIRE (*Geog.*) an inland county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, S. by Hampshire and Dorsetshire, W. by Somersetshire, and N. by Gloucestershire, being about 53 miles long and 34 broad. It is divided into North and South Wiltshire.

Principal Towns. Salisbury, the capital and a city, Devizes, Trowbridge, Warminster, Chippenham, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourn.

History. Wiltshire was inhabited by the Belgæ previous to the invasion of the Romans, and retains many vestiges of its different inhabitants. Three Roman stations are mentioned as being situated in this county, besides three Roman roads; but the most interesting monuments of antiquity are Stonehenge, and that at Avebury, which are considered as Druidical temples; the Wansdyke, an immense earth-work, and the numerous barrows or tumuli, which are generally supposed to have been appropriated to sepulchral purposes.

WINCHELSEA, *Heneage, second Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the nobles concerned in the restoration of Charles II, whom he had also faithfully served and steadfastly assisted during his exile. He was sent shortly after as Ambassador Extraordinary into Turkey, to Sultan Mahomet Chan IV, and after having filled various offices under Charles II and James II. he died in 1688.

WINCHELSEA, *sixth Earl of, and second Earl of Nottingham*, was one of the Privy Council in the reigns of Charles II

and James II, in whose cause he took an active but prudent part, and after the revolution he was constituted one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries; but resigned this post in 1693. On the accession of queen Anne he was sworn of her Privy Council, and again constituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State; but resigned it again in 1704. When king George succeeded to the crown, he was one of the Lords Justices for the administration of affairs until his arrival, and in 1714 was declared Lord President of the Council; but retired from all public affairs in 1715, and died in 1729. His lordship wrote an answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to him on the subject of the Holy Trinity, which called forth the thanks of the University of Oxford.

WINCHELSEA, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Finch [vide *Finch*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Finch, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, viscount Maidstone, baron Finch, of Daventry, and a baronet.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a chevron between three gryphons passant *sable*, for Finch; second and third three lions rampant *or*, for Fitzherbert.

Crest. On a wreath a flying horse *argent*, winged, maned, and ducally gorged *or*.

Supporters. On the right a flying horse as the crest, on the left a gryphon *sable*, ducally collared *or*.

Motto. "Adversis major par secundis."

WINCHELSEA (*Geog.*) a town of Sussex, in England, 8 m. N. E. Hastings, 67 S. W. London.

History of Winchelsea.

Winchelsea, in its original state, was a place of great antiquity and consideration; but it has been exposed to various disasters. During the turbulent reign of Henry III its sailors became notorious for their piracies, in consequence of which the town was attacked by Edward III, and the principal persons put to death who were concerned in these piracies. It afterwards suffered a still greater calamity in the 14th century from the rising of the sea, which compelled the inhabitants to change the site of their town; but in less than 20 years it was twice pillaged, first by the French and afterwards by the Spaniards. In 1358 the French once more attacked the town, and partly destroyed it; but were foiled in another attempt, which, after having burnt Rye, they made upon it in 1377. These calamities were succeeded by one still more ruinous than any, namely, the retiring of the sea, which caused the harbour to be choked, and the neighbourhood to be a dreary marsh; whence this town, which was once populous and flourishing, is now reduced to only 126 houses.

WINCHESTER, *William, first Marquis of* (*Hist.*) a statesman, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was made Treasurer of the King's Household by Henry VIII in 1539, and Lord High Treasurer of England in 1549, which office he continued to hold in the reign of Mary and Elizabeth, and died in 1571. It was in a great measure by his counsel that the duke of Northumberland's design of setting the lady Jane Grey on the throne was prevented.

WINCHESTER, *John, fifth Marquis of*, was one of those noblemen who stood firm to their sovereign in the time of the rebellion. He made a garrison for his majesty of his fine seat at Basing, which endured a siege from 1643 to 1645; during which time, having with him several brave officers, he made many valiant and dexterous sallies, and killed great numbers of the enemy; but being resolved to maintain it to the last, his house was taken by storm, with himself in it, and about 200 persons. He testified his loyalty by writing on every window with a diamond 'Aimez Loyaulté,' which provoked the enemy so much that they burnt the house to the ground.

WINCHESTER, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Paulet, or Powlett [vide *Paulet*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Powlett, marquis of Winchester, earl of Wiltshire, baron St. John, of Basing, co. Wilts, and premier marquis of England.

Arms. *Sable*, three swords in pile, their points towards the base *argent*, the pomels and hilts *or*.

Crest. On a wreath, a falcon rising *or*, gorged with a ducal coronet *gules*.

Supporters. Two hinds purpure, semee of estoils *argent*, gorged with a ducal coronet *or*.

Motto. "Aymez Loyaulté."

WINCHESTER (*Geog.*) an ancient city of Hampshire, in England, situated on the Itchen, 21 m. N. W. Chichester, and 62 W. by N. London. Lon. 1° 12′ W. lat. 51° 4′ N.

History of Winchester.

Winchester, which is supposed to be the *Venta Belgarum* of Ptolemy and Antoninus, and afterwards called in Latin *Vintonia*, or *Venta*, was probably the site of a Roman encampment. It became afterwards the capital of the West Saxon kingdom; and in the reign of Egbert, and his Saxon successors, the metropolis of the kingdom; but in the reign of William the Conqueror it began to be rivalled by London, which ultimately acquired the preeminence. It was appointed by Edward III one of the fixed markets or staples for wool; but its commercial prosperity was checked by many adverse circumstances, particularly by a destructive plague, which desolated the neighbourhood. During the rebellion the city and castle were alternately occupied by the contending parties, and on their surrender to Cromwell after the battle of Naseby, the fortifications of the city, the castle, as also the bishop's castle, and several other public buildings, were destroyed by him. In 1665 this city was again visited by the plague, which desolated the rest of the kingdom. The cathedral of Winchester, which is one of the most interesting buildings in England, was first built by the Saxon kings Kinegils and Kenewalch; but the original structure being destroyed, was rebuilt by Ethelwold; after which it was enlarged and improved by bishop Walkelin in 1093, and was materially decorated by William of Wykeham in 1394; by whom was also founded the College, between the years 1387 and 1393, on the site of an ancient grammar-school, known to have existed there before 1136.

Ecclesiastical History of Winchester.

This city is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Canterbury, and has been the seat of several councils, namely, in 855 and 975, at which S. Dunstan is said to have presided, in 1021, 1076, 1129, and 1142, at which last Henry of Winchester presided.

WINDET, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1680, wrote, among other things, 'De Vitâ Functorum Statu,' 4to.

WINDHAM, *William* (*Hist.*) a statesman, descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, was born in Golden Square, London, in 1750, and after being educated at Eton, and University College, Oxford, he commenced his career of politics after the manner of his friend Mr. Burke, in the ranks of opposition, but the enormities of the French Revolution, and the democratic spirit which raged in England, opened his eyes to the folly of such courses, when he steadily attached himself to the interests of the state, and was appointed Secretary of War, which post he held from 1794 until 1801, when he and Mr. Pitt, with lord Spencer, and lord Grenville, resigned their posts to make way for viscount

Sidmouth's administration. He was afterwards reinstated in his office, on the return of Mr. Pitt to the ministry, but at the death of the latter, he withdrew from public concerns, and died in 1810, to the great regret of all who knew him, either in a public or private capacity. His Speeches in Parliament have been published, with his Life prefixed, in 3 vols. 8vo.

WINDSOR, *William de* (*Hist.*) a statesman and soldier, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the service of Edward III, particularly as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he acted with vigour against the rebels. He married Dame Alice Perrers, who was in such favour with Edward III.

WINDSOR, *Andrews, first Lord*, attended Henry VIII in his expedition into France, where he was knighted for his signal valour at the siege of Terouenne, and the battle which ensued. He afterwards attended the princess Mary, the king's sister, on her marriage with Louis XII of France, and died in 1543.

WINDSOR, *Thomas, sixth Lord*, was rear-admiral in the fleet sent out in 1623, to bring prince Charles from Spain; one of the mourners at the funeral of king James, and one of king Charles' loyal subjects, who preserved his fidelity in the midst of rebellion, but died in 1642.

WINDSOR, *Thomas, Lord, Earl of Plymouth*, vide *Plymouth*.

WINDSOR (*Her.*) a family which derive their descent from Othoere, Other, or Otho, a nobleman of Norwegian extraction, who was living in England in the time of Edward the Confessor. Walter Fitz-Other, his son, was castellan of Windsor; and William, his eldest son, bore the name of Windsor, as also that of Fitz-Walter. Sir Andrew de Windsor, his lineal descendant, was summoned among the peers of the realm in 1529, as baron Windsor, of Bradenham, co. Bucks; and Thomas Windsor Hickman, esq. nephew to Thomas, sixth lord Windsor, who was restored to the title of lord Windsor, at the Restoration, was advanced in 1682 to the dignity of earl of Plymouth. [Vide *Plymouth*]

WINDSOR, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Plymouth.

WINDSOR (*Geog.*) a town of Berkshire, in England, situated on the Thames, 17 m. E. by N. Reading, and 22 W. London. This town is chiefly celebrated for its castle, which was built by William the Conqueror, and enlarged and beautified by Edward III, Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, and his successors, having been the residence of most of our kings, from the time of its erection to the present period.

WINGATE, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born in Yorkshire in 1593, and died in 1656, after having sided with the rebels, and been employed in driving clergymen from their livings. He left, among his works, 'The Use of the Proportional Rules in Arithmetic and Geometry,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1624, and London, 1626, 1645, and 1658; 'Of Natural and Artificial Arithmetic,' &c. 8vo. London, 1630; 'Tables of Logarithms,' &c.; 'Ludus Mathematicus,' &c.; also some books of law, as 'The Body of the Common Law of England,' 8vo. 1655; 'Maxims of Reason, or the Reason of the Common Law of England,' fol. 1658; 'Statuta Pacis,' &c. besides an edition of Britton.

WINGFIELD (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Powerscourt, which title was first conferred in 1618 on sir Richard Wingfield, for his eminent services in Ireland. The title became extinct in 1634, but was conferred in 1665 on his male heir Foliot Wingfield, who dying in 1717, without male issue, it became again extinct. His grandson, Richard Wingfield, was elevated in 1743 to the family honours, by the titles of baron Wingfield, of Wingfield, and viscount Powerscourt.

WINKELMAN, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born about 1718 at Stendall, in Brandenburg, and was assassinated in 1768, by one Arcangeli, an Italian cook, who got into his confidence, and wished to plunder him, but being taken, was broken on the wheel. He wrote, 1. 'Abhandlung von der Fähigkeit der Empfindung des Schönen in der Kunst,' 4to. Dresden, 1763. 2. 'Nachrichten von den Neuesten Herculanischen Entdeckungen,' 4to. Dresden, 1764. 3. 'Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums,' 2 vols. 4to. 1764, translated into French under the title of 'Histoire de l'Art de l'Antiquité,' &c. 3 tom. 4to. Leipzig, 1781, &c. 4. 'Monumenti Antichi inediti,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1767, besides other works, which have been published collectively in German, in 5 vols. 8vo. Dresden, 1807.

WINN (*Her.*) a family of Yorkshire, which enjoy a baronetcy, conferred in 1660 on sir George Winn. His descendant, George Allanson Winn, baron of the court of Exchequer in Scotland, was created in 1797 lord Headly, baron Allanson and Winn, of Aghadoe, co. Kerry. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Ermine*, on a fesse *vert*, three eagles displayed *or*.

Crest. A demi-eagle displayed as in the arms.

WINNINGTON (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity in the county of Chester, where they were lords of the manor of Winnington in the reign of Edward I. Sir Edward Winnington, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1755. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, an orle between eight martlets *sable*; second and third *sable*, a saltire engrailed *or*.

Crest. A Saracen's head full-faced, couped at the shoulders *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *sable*.

WINSLOW, *James Benignus* (*Biog.*) an anatomist, was born in 1669, at Odensee, in Denmark, and died in 1760, leaving 'Exposition Anatomique,' which has been translated into almost all European languages; the English translation by Douglas, was published in 2 vols. 4to. 1734.

WINSTANLEY, *William* (*Biog.*) a biographer of mean extraction in the reigns of Charles I, II, and James II, whose 'Lives of the Poets;' 'Select Lives of England's Worthies;' 'Historical Rarities;' and 'The Loyal Martyrology,' are not devoid of information.

WINTER, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, is first mentioned in history for his bold exploit against the French on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, when, as commodore, he commanded an expedition which entirely expelled the enemy from that quarter in 1549. He was afterwards employed to bring over the ambassadors sent by Charles V to negotiate the marriage between queen Mary and king Philip; in 1560, he was entrusted by Elizabeth with a fleet destined against Scotland, which was followed by a more important service, which he performed in the memorable engagement with the Armada, wherein he signalised his skill.

WINTERTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Turnour, [vide *Turnour*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Turnour, earl Winterton, viscount Turnour, and baron Winterton, of Gort, co. Galway.

Arms. *Ermines*, on a cross pierced *argent*, four fers de moulins *sable*.

Crest. On a wreath, *argent* and *sable*, a lion passant gardant, holding in his paw a fer de moulin *sable*.

Supporters. Two lions *argent*, powdered with fer de moulins *sable*.

Motto. "Esse quam videri."

WINWOOD, *Sir Ralph* (*Hist.*) a statesman, was born about 1565 at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, and after being educated at Oxford, he attended sir Henry Neville, ambassador to France, as his secretary, where he acted as resident in the absence of sir Henry. In 1607 he was appointed Ambassador to the States of Holland, conjointly with sir Richard

Spencer, and again he was sent thither on a mission in 1609. In 1614 he was made Secretary of State, which office he held until his death in 1617. In 1725 were published 'Memoirs,' &c. drawn from his papers.

WIRTEMBERG (*Geog.*) a state in the south-west of Germany, which in 1806 was raised from a duchy to the rank of a kingdom. It was the scene of frequent engagements between the contending powers during the late revolutionary war, particularly in 1796, 1799, and 1800. On the submission of the duke to the French, and joining the Confederation of the Rhine, he received the royal title, which was afterwards confirmed to him by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

WISE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born at Oxford in 1695, educated at Trinity College, and died in 1767, leaving 'Nummorum Antiquorum Scriniis Bodleianis reconditorum Catalogus,' fol. Oxon. 1750, besides some few smaller pieces.

WISEMAN (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1628 on sir William Wiseman; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a chevron *ermine*, between three cronels *argent*.

Crest. A castle triple-towered *or*; port open *argent*; out of it a demi-Moor issuant armed *proper*; in his right hand a dart *argent*, plumed and barbed *or*; in his left, a Roman target of the last.

WISHART, *George* (*Ecc.*) an active partizan in the cause of the reformation in Scotland, descended from an ancient family of Pitarrow, in the Mearns, provoked the resentment of the Romish church by the virulence of his opposition, for which he was called to an account by cardinal Beaton, and being condemned to be burnt as an heretic, suffered the sentence of the law in 1546.

WISHART, *George*, or *Wischeart*, a Scotch prelate, and native of East Lothian, was born in 1609, driven from his living of North Leith by the rebels in 1638, and after suffering much for his loyalty, he was raised to the see of Edinburgh in 1662, and died in 1671, leaving an account of the war under the conduct of the marquis of Montrose, under the title of 'J. G. de Rebus Auspiciis Serenissimi et Potentissimi Caroli,' &c. of which there have been several English translations.

WISSING, *William* (*Biog.*) a portrait painter, was born in 1656 at Amsterdam, and died in 1687, after having successfully imitated the manner of sir Peter Lely, and obtained considerable reputation in England.

WITHER, *George* (*Biog.*) an active partizan in the rebellion, and a profuse poetaster, was born in 1588, and died in 1667, leaving innumerable pieces, some of which, as his 'Shepherds Hunting,' his 'Fidelia,' 'Hymns and Songs of the Church,' have been revived by the searchers after old poetry.

WITHERING, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist, was born in 1741, at Willington, in Shropshire, and died in 1799, leaving among his principal works, his 'Botanical Arrangement,' the third edition of which was published in 4 vols. 8vo. 1796.

WITHERSPOON, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, and a descendant from the reformer Knox, was born in 1722 at Yester, near Edinburgh, and died in 1794, leaving among his works, 'Ecclesiastical Characteristics,' a satire against the moderate party in the Scotch kirk.

WITSIUS (*Biog.*) or *Wits Herman*, a divine and scholar of North Holland, was born in 1636 at Enckhuisen, and died in 1708, leaving among his works 'Ægyptiaca,' &c. 4to. Amst. 1683, and 1696; and 'The Economy of the Covenants between God and Man,' frequently printed in English, in 3 vols. 8vo.

WITT (*Hist.*) vide *De Witt*.

WODEHOUSE, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a valiant soldier, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was early engaged in the service of Henry V, and attended the king's person at the battle of Agincourt, where he won great renown by his extraordinary valour, and obtained the honourable augmentation to his arms now borne by his family. He died in the confidence and favour of his sovereign in 1430.

WODEHOUSE (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity in Norfolk, of which mention is made as early as Henry I, and since that period many have received the honour of knighthood for their valour, particularly sir John Wodehouse above-mentioned. Sir John Wodehouse, the sixth baronet of this family, was advanced to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Wodehouse, of Kimberley, in Norfolk. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Sable*, a chevron *or*, gutté de sang, between three cinquefoils *ermine*.

Crest. A dexter hand issuing out of clouds *proper*, holding a club with this motto about it, "Frappe fort," and under the arms "Agincourt."

Supporters. Two wild men *proper*, wreathed about the head and waist with oak-leaves *vert*, each with a club over his shoulder of the last.

Motto. "Agincourt."

WODHULL, *Michael* (*Biog.*) the first translator into English verse of all the tragedies and fragments of Euripides, was born in 1740 at Thetford, educated at Oxford, and died in 1816. His Euripides was first published in 4 vols. 8vo. and since reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo.; besides which, he wrote some other poems.

WODROW, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a Scotch historian, who died in 1734, published 'A History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, during the twenty-eight Years preceding the Revolution,' 2 vols. fol.

WOIDE, *Charles Godfrey* (*Biog.*) a Dutch divine, who died in 1790, published an edition of Scholtz's 'Grammatica Ægyptiaca,' 2 vols. 4to. 1750; La Croze's 'Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum;' and the New Testament from the Alexandrine MS.

WOLCOT, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician and a poet, well known by the assumed name of Peter Pindar, was born at Dodbrook, in Devonshire, in 1768, and died in 1819, leaving a number of poems, which served to amuse the public in his day. [Vide Plate XXX]

WOLFE, *Major General James* (*Hist.*) a brave English officer, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1726, and entering early into the military service, he gave such signal proofs of his skill and valour, that he was appointed to command the expedition against Quebec, and terminated his glorious career in the moment of victory, whilst fighting against the French in 1759. [Vide Plate XIV.]

WOLFE (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Kilwarden, which title was conferred in 1800 on Arthur Wolfe, who had been previously created baron Kilwarden, of Kilteel, co. Kildare, and baron Kilwarden, of Newlands, co. Dublin. [Vide *Kilwarden*]

WOLFE, *John* (*Biog.*) a compiler, was born in 1537, at Bergzabern, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, and died in 1600, leaving 'Clavis Historiarum,' and 'Lectionum Memorabilium et Reconditarum Centuriæ XVI,' 2 vols. fol. 1600, and another edition in 1671, which is less valued.

WOLFE, or *Wolfius, Christian*, a mathematician, and baron of the Roman empire, was born in 1679, and died in 1754, leaving among his numerous works 'Elementa Matheseos Universæ,' the best edition of which, is that in 5 vols. 4to. Genev. 1732.

WOLFE, *John Christopher*, a scholar of Germany, who studied under Fabricius, and died in 1739, published 'Historia Lexicorum Hebraicorum,' 8vo. Wittemb. 1705; 'Anecdota Græca,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Curæ Philologicæ,' &c. 5 vols. 4to.

Hamb. 1725, and Basil. 1741, which last is reckoned the best edition.

WOLFFE (*Her.*) a family of Silesian extraction, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1766 on sir Jacob Wolffe.

WOLLASTON, *William* (*Biog.*) a writer, descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, was born in 1659 at Coton Clanford, and died in 1724, leaving 'The Religion of Nature delineated.'

WOLSELEY (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity, long seated in the county of Stafford. The first mentioned in the pedigree is Siwardus, lord of Wisele, from whom the fifth in descent was Robert, lord of Wolseley, who lived in 1281. Ralph, another descendant, was one of the barons of the Exchequer in the time of Edward IV; and sir Robert Wolseley was created a baronet in 1628, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Argent,* a talbot passant *gules.*

Crest. Out of a ducal crown *or,* a talbot's head erased *proper.*

WOLSEY, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) a celebrated statesman and cardinal, of obscure origin, was born at Ipswich in 1471, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became bursar in 1498, was made rector of Lymington in 1500, and after a variety of preferments, which his talents and address procured for him from various quarters, he acquired a footing at court, and from being made Almoner to the King, and Privy Councillor, he was in 1514 successively consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, chosen Chancellor of Cambridge, promoted to the Archbishopric of York, and created Cardinal of St. Cecilia. These and other preferments were followed by a still more rapid reverse, arising from the altered affections of the king towards him, who, being displeased with his tardiness in promoting the affair of the divorce, stripped him of all his possessions, and caused him to be arrested on a charge of high treason, from the consequences of which he was relieved by a timely death, which carried him off at Leicester as he was on his way to the Tower in 1530, in the 59th year of his age. The memory of cardinal Wolsey, notwithstanding all his faults, will ever be held in reverence for his munificent foundation of Christ Church College, Oxford, which was begun about 1524. He also founded a school at Ipswich, which was intended as a nursery for the College. This is said for a short time to have rivalled Eton and Winchester, but fell to decay after his ruin. [Vide Plate VII]

WOMBWELL (*Her.*) a family of whom mention is made as early as Stephen, when Robert de Wombwell was living, from whom descended sir George Wombwell, created a baronet in 1778. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

Arms. *Gules,* a bend between six unicorns' heads couped *argent.*

Crest. An unicorn's head couped *argent,* armed and crined *or.*

Motto. "In well beware."

WOMOCK, *Laurence* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and native of Norfolk, was born in 1612, and after being educated at Cambridge, he succeeded his father in his rectory at Lopham, in that county, from which he was driven during the rebellion, when he suffered imprisonment for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was raised after various preferments to the see of St. David's in 1683, and died in 1685, leaving several works on the controversies of the day.

WOOD (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy a baronetcy. Sir Francis Wood, of Barnsby, was created in 1783; and sir Mark Wood, of Gatton, co. Surrey, was created in 1808. This latter derives his descent, in common with several other branches in Scotland, from Willielmus de Bosco, living in the reign of Alexander II; all of whom, in allusion to their name, bear trees or boughs in their armorial bearings.

Wood, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a well-known antiquary, was born in 1632 at Oxford, educated at Merton College, and died in 1695, leaving 'Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis,' 2 vols. fol. 1674; and 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' fol. 1691 and 1721.

Wood, *Robert* a polite scholar, and Under Secretary of State, who died in 1771, in the 55th year of his age, is still remembered as the author of an 'Essay on the original Genius of Homer.'

WOODDESON, *Richard* (*Biog.*) Vinerian professor at Oxford, was born in 1745 at Kingston-upon-Thames, educated at St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, elected professor in 1776, and died in 1822, leaving among his works 'Elements of Jurisprudence,' &c. 1789; 'A systematic View of the Laws of England,' &c. 1792; 'A brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature,' &c.

WOODFORD (*Her.*) a family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1791 on sir Ralph James Woodford; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* three leopards' heads reversed *gules,* swallowing as many fleurs-de-lis *argent.*

Crest. A naked savage wreathed about the head and waist; in his dexter hand a club, in the sinister a palm branch, all *proper.*

Motto. "Libertate quietem."

WOODHEAD, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a writer, of the Romish church, was born in 1608 at Meltham, in Abbersbury, co. Yorkshire, and died in 1678, after having distinguished himself as one of the ablest controversialists of his time. Among his original writings his 'Guide in Controversies' is the most important.

WOODWARD, *John* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, descended from a good family of Gloucestershire, was born in Derbyshire in 1665, and died in 1728, leaving 'An Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth,' &c. 8vo. 1695; 'Method of Fossils,' 1728; besides 'Fossils of all Kinds digested into Method,' &c.; and 'A Catalogue of Fossils,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

WOOLLETT, *William* (*Biog.*) one of the most eminent of modern engravers, was born in 1735 at Maidstone, in Kent, and died in 1785, after having attained to the highest rank in his profession.

WOOLSTON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a sceptical writer, was born in 1669 at Northampton, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1732, leaving several works, in which he attempted to explain away the whole of the Bible, by treating it as an allegory.

WOOLTON, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1535 at Wigan, in Lancashire, educated at Oxford, and after being an exile for his religious opinions during the reign of Mary, he returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, was raised to the see of Exeter in 1579, and died in the 59th year of his age, leaving 'Anatomie of the Whole Man;' 'Christian Manual,' &c.

WORCESTER, *Sir Thomas, Earl of* (*Hist.*) second son of Henry, third lord Percy, of Alnwick, brother to the first earl of Northumberland, and nephew to the celebrated Hotspur, was a distinguished warrior and statesman in his time. He was made Admiral of the Fleet more than once in the reign of Richard II, in which capacity he performed many great exploits at sea, and was afterwards taken into the favour and confidence of Henry IV; but, joining with his brother and nephew in their attempts against this prince, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, and beheaded there in 1403. The fine castle which he built at Wresill, in Yorkshire, is now possessed by the earl of Egremont.

Worcester, *John, Earl of,* of the family of Tiptoft, mentioned under *Heraldry,* was born at Everton, in Cambridge, was made Lord Deputy of Ireland by Henry VI, and was

afterwards in the service of Edward IV; but absconding on the short restoration of the former prince he was taken and beheaded in 1470. He was a patron of learning, and also himself an author, having translated 'Cicero de Amicitiâ;' Cæsar's 'Commentaries touching British Affairs,' &c.

Worcester, *Charles, first Earl of*, of the family of Somerset, natural son of Henry, duke of Somerset, being a person of great natural abilities, was constituted in 1485 one of the Privy Council to Henry VII; sent twice Ambassador to the emperor Maximilian, and continued high in the favour and confidence of this prince and his successor until his death, which happened in 1526.

Worcester, *Edward, the sixth Earl, and first Marquis of*, attached himself to the interests of Charles I during the rebellion, and being high in the confidence of his royal master, was entrusted with important commissions. This nobleman, who died in 1667, was of a mechanical turn, and published a work, entitled 'A Century of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions as at present I can call to Mind,' &c. first printed in 1663, and reprinted in 1746.

Worcester, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred in 1397 on Thomas Percy above-mentioned, and became extinct at his death; it was revived successively in the person of Richard Beauchamp and John Tiptoft; but became extinct at their deaths. It was afterwards revived again in the Somerset family as above-mentioned, with the additional title of marquis of Worcester. [Vide *Beaufort*]

Worcester, *Marquis of*, the title borne by the eldest son of the duke of Beaufort.

Worcester, *William* (*Biog.*) vide *Botoner*.

Worcester (*Geog.*) the capital of the under-mentioned county, called in Latin *Wigornia*, which is seated on the Severn, 36 m. N. N. E. Bristol, and 111 W. N. W. London, was the scene of a battle between the rebels under Cromwell, and the loyalists under Charles II, in which the latter were defeated in 1651.

WORCESTERSHIRE (*Geog.*) an inland county of England.

Boundaries and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E. by Warwickshire, S. by Gloucestershire, and W. by Herefordshire, being 30 miles long and 20 broad.

Principal Towns. Worcester, the capital and a city, Evesham, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Stourbridge, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Severn, Avon, and Tend, &c.

History. Worcestershire was inhabited by the Cornavii at the time of the Roman invasion, and still retains many vestiges of its ancient conquerors.

WORLIDGE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English artist, was born in 1700, and died in 1766, leaving among other things a book of gems from the antique.

WORMIUS, *Olaus* (*Biog.*) a physician and antiquary, was born at Aarhusen in 1588, and died in 1654, leaving 'Fasti Danici,' 1626; 'Danica Literatura antiquissima,' 4to. Hafn. 1636; 'Regum Daniæ Series duplex,' fol. Hafn. 1642; 'Monumentorum Danicorum Libri VI,' fol.; 'Lexicon Runicum,' &c.; besides other works on subjects connected with his profession.

WORSLEY, *Sir Richard, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a statesman and writer of the Isle of Wight, succeeded his father in 1768, as governor of his native island, and died in 1805, leaving 'History of the Isle of Wight,' 4to. 1781. A catalogue of his collection of antiquities was published under the title of 'Museum Worsleianum.'

WOTTON, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a statesman and ecclesiastic, descended from an ancient family, was born about 1497, and after being educated at Oxford, and obtaining several preferments in the church, he was employed on different embassies during the reigns of Edward VI and queen Mary, for whom he acted as Privy Councillor; as also for queen Elizabeth, by whom he was employed as a negotiator of a peace between England and France. He died in 1566.

Wotton, *Sir Henry*, a statesman, and grand nephew of the preceding, was born in 1568 at Boughton Hall, in Kent, and died in 1639, after having been employed on several embassies to Venice, to the United States of Holland, and other courts. Among his works as an author, the most important are 'Elements of Architecture,' 4to. London, 1624, translated into Latin, and published at the end of Vitruvius; 'The State of Christendom,' &c. fol. Lond. 1657; besides several smaller pieces, which were all collected and published in a volume, entitled 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.'

Wotton, *William* (*Biog.*) a divine, was born in 1666 at Wrentham, in Suffolk, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1726, leaving 'Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning,' &c.

WOUVERMANS, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a Dutch artist, was born in 1620 at Haerlem, and died in 1688, leaving many works, which had the character of being highly finished and well coloured. He was in some respects compared with the Caraccis.

WRAXALL (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity, so named from Wraxall, a village near the city of Bristol. Sir John de Wraxall, knt. was high sheriff for the counties of Dorset and Somerset in 1333 and 1335; and sir Nathaniel William Wraxall, who was created a baronet in 1813, was descended from a junior branch of this family; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Lozengy *erminois* and *azure*, on a chevron *gules*, three etoiles *or*.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours a buck's head caboshed and erased *gules*, charged on the breast with two lozenges in fess and between the attires an estoile *or*.

WREN, *Matthew* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, descended from an ancient family which came originally from Denmark, was born in 1585 in London, educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he was chosen master in 1625, and after various other preferments he was promoted to the see of Hereford in 1634, translated to that of Norwich the following year, and to that of Ely in 1638, which he did not enjoy for more than two years, when he was committed to the Tower by the rebel faction, on account of his zeal in supporting the observances of the church; and, after having continued a prisoner for eighteen years, during which he nobly refused the offers of liberty made to him at the expense of his duty, he was released in 1659, at the approach of the Restoration, returned to his palace of Ely in 1660, and died in 1667. In 1661 he introduced to the convocation the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving which is still in use on May 29. In 1663 he built a new chapel at Pembroke Hall, and settled an estate upon the college for the perpetual support of the building. He wrote 'Increpatio Bar Jesu, sive Polemicæ adsertiones locorum aliquot Sacræ Scripturæ,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1660; 'The abandoning of the Scots' Covenant,' 4to. 1661; 'Epistolæ Variæ ad Viros doctissimos,' particularly to Gerard Vossius.

Wren, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) eldest son of the preceding, who died in 1672, secretary to James, duke of York, wrote 'Considerations on Mr. Harrington's Oceana;' 'Monarchy asserted,' &c.; 'On the Origin and Progress of the Revolutions in England,' printed in Vol. I of Mr. Gutch's 'Collectanea Curiosa,' &c.

Wren, *Sir Christopher*, a mathematician and architect, nephew to the bishop above-mentioned, was born at Knoyle in 1632, educated at Oxford, and died in 1723, leaving the Theatre at Oxford, and St. Paul's Cathedral, besides numerous churches in London, as monuments of his skill. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

Wren, *Christopher*, son of the preceding, who died in 1747,

at the age of 72, was the author of 'Numismatum Antiquorum Sylloge,' &c. 4to. 1708.

WREY (*Her.*) a family supposed to be derived from Robert le Wrey, who lived in the time of king Stephen. Sir William Wrey, who was created a baronet in 1628, was of this family; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* a fesse between three pole-axes *argent,* helved *gules,* for Wrey, quartered with two Bourchier, three Plantagenet, and four Bohun.

Crest. A man's head in profile couped below the shoulders, &c.

Motto. "Le bon temps viendra."

WRIGHT (*Her.*) the name of a family of South Carolina, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1772 on sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, in North America; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Sable,* a chevron engrailed between three fleurs-de-lis *or,* on a chief *or,* three spears' heads *azure.*

Crest. Out of a mural coronet, a dragon's head.

WRIGHT, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, who died in 1615, was the author of 'The Correction of certain Errors in Navigation,' &c.

WRIGHT, *Abraham,* an English divine, was born in 1611 in London, educated at Oxford, and after suffering many privations on account of his loyalty, he died rector of Okeham in 1690, leaving 'Deliciæ Poetarum,' &c. His son, James Wright, who died about 1715, was the author of 'Historia Histrionica,' 8vo. London, 1699; 'History and Antiquities of the Counties of Rutland,' &c. besides some Poems.

WRIGHT, *Joseph,* a painter, was born at Derby in 1734, and died in 1797, leaving many works, which are held in the highest estimation, and are much in request; among these, his 'Dead Soldier' is reckoned a master-piece.

WROTTESLEY (*Her.*) a family which derive their name from their place of residence, which they are supposed to have possessed ever since, if not before, the Conquest. Sir Hugh de Wrottesley was seated here temp. Henry III, and his descendant sir Walter, a zealous loyalist, was created a baronet in 1642. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. *Or,* three piles *sable,* and a canton *ermine.*

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, a boar's head *ermine,* sometimes *azure,* crined and tusked *or.*

Supporters. As granted to sir Hugh, knight of the Garter, two unicorns.

WURMSER, *Dagobert Sigismund, Count* (*Hist.*) a field-marshal, and a native of Alsace, who, after having commenced his military career in the French armies, entered the service of Austria, where he rose by his valour and conduct to the highest rank, and notwithstanding the reverses which he experienced in his warfare with the French under Bonaparte, he enjoyed the favour and confidence of his sovereign until his death in 1797.

WYAT, *Sir Henry* (*Hist.*) a statesman, was imprisoned in the reign of Richard III, and released on the accession of Henry VII, in whose favour and service he remained until the death of that king, when he was sworn of the Privy Council of Henry VIII, commanded the van-guard of the army at the battle of the Spurs, and died in 1532.

WYAT, *Sir Thomas,* son of the preceding, a statesman and poet, was born about 1503, and died in 1541, after having twice escaped the effects of the king's displeasure. His Poems were first published by Tottel, along with Surrey's.

WYAT, *Sir Thomas,* son of the preceding, was engaged in an insurrection at the commencement of Mary's reign, for which he suffered death.

WYATT, *James* (*Biog.*) an architect, was born at Burton, co. Stafford, in 1743, and was killed in 1813, in consequence of the overturning of Mr. Codrington's carriage, near Marlborough, in which he was coming with that gentleman to London.

WYCHERLEY, *William* (*Biog.*) an English comic poet, was born about 1640 in Shropshire, studied at Oxford, and the Middle Temple, and died in 1715, after having been married first to the countess of Drogheda, who fell in love with him, and afterwards to a young gentlewoman with a good fortune, just 11 days before his death. His four dramatic pieces, of 'Love in a Wood,' &c.; 'The Gentleman Dancing Master;' 'Plain Dealer;' and 'Country Wife,' were collected and printed together in 8vo. 1712; besides which, he published a volume of Poems in folio, 1704; and in 1728 appeared his 'Posthumous Works in Prose and Verse.' In Pope's Correspondence are some of Wycherley's Letters.

WYCOMBE, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Lansdowne.

WYDEVILLE (*Hist.*) or *Woodville,* earl of Rivers, vide *Rivers.*

WYKEHAM, *William of* (*Hist.*) the illustrious founder of New College, Oxford, was born in 1324 at Wykeham, in Hampshire, educated at Winchester School, and being recommended to the notice of Edward III, was appointed in 1356 clerk of the king's works at the Castle of Windsor. After various other preferments, ecclesiastical and civil, conferred by the favour of the king, he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1364; soon after Secretary to the King; Chief of the Privy Council, and Governor of the Grand Council. In 1366, he was promoted to the see of Winchester, after which he was constituted Chancellor of England, which last office he was deprived of through court intrigues, at the close of Edward's reign, but was reinstated in it on the accession of Richard. He, however, resigned the great seal in 1391, and died in 1404. In 1373 he began his preparatory school at Winchester, which was to be the nursery for his college; the foundation stone of which latter was laid in 1380, and completed in six years, as was also the school, from the time of its commencement. The design of this establishment, which surpasses all the rest in magnificence, is to provide a perpetual maintenance and instruction for 200 scholars, from the lowest class of grammatical learning, to the highest degrees in the several faculties. [Vide Plate XII]

WYLIE (*Her.*) a family which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1814 on sir James Wylie; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. *Azure,* a bend *argent,* between a fox *proper,* in chief and in base two mullets of the second, and in honourable augmentation on a chief *or,* the imperial eagle of Russia.

Crest. A Cossack mounted, and in the act of charging at full speed *proper.*

Supporters. Two Russian foot-soldiers in the attitude of attention.

Motto. "Labore et Scientiâ."

WYNANTS, *John* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter of Haerlem, in the seventeenth century, whose works were held in great esteem.

WYNDHAM, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a statesman, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was born about 1687, and after being educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, he was in 1710 appointed Secretary at War; and in 1713, Chancellor of the Exchequer; but on the accession of George I, he was removed from this office, and on the breaking out of the insurrection in 1715, he was imprisoned on the charge of favouring the claims of the Stuarts, but was afterwards released from his confinement, and died in 1740.

WYNDHAM (*Her.*) an ancient family descended from Ailwardus, a distinguished Saxon, who, soon after the Norman Conquest, became possessed of lands at Wymondham, now called Wyndham, co. Norfolk, and assumed his surname from that place. From sir John Wyndham, who was beheaded in 1503, as an adherent to the duke of York, descended sir William Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, &c.

and Thomas lord Wyndham, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Sir William Wyndham was created a baronet in 1661, his grandson, sir William, was the statesman above-mentioned; and sir Charles, the son of sir William, succeeded his uncle Algernon, seventh duke of Somerset, in the earldom of Egremont in 1756. [Vide *Egremont*]

Wyndham, *Henry Penruddock* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, and native of Wiltshire, was born in 1736, educated at Oxford, and died in 1819, leaving 'A Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales;' 'Wiltshire extracted from the Doomsday Book;' 'A Picture of the Isle of Wight,' &c.

WYNN, *Williams* (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity in Wales, which enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1688 on sir William Williams, a lawyer, and a popular man in his day. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*; for Wynn, second and third *argent*, two foxes counter saliant in saltire *gules*, the dexter surmounted of the sinister for Williams.

Crest. An eagle displayed *or*.

Wynn, the name of another family, which was raised to the peerage in the person of sir Thomas Wynn, who was created baron Newborough in 1776.

WYNNE, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and law-writer, who died in 1784, in the 50th year of his age, was the author of 'A Miscellany containing several Law Tracts,' 8vo. 1765; 'Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England,' &c. 1774 and 1785.

WYNTON, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) or *Winton*, an ancient Scottish Chronicler in the reign of king David, whose Chronicle was not published until 1795, when it was edited by Mr. David Macpherson, in 2 vols. 8vo.

WYRLEY (*Biog.*) or *Wirley*, *William*, a herald, and native of Leicestershire, who died in 1618, wrote 'The true Use of Armoury,' &c. 4to. 1592.

X.

XANTHUS (*Geog.*) another name for the Scamander.

XANTIPPE (*Biog.*) the wife of Socrates, is famous for her scolding and quarrelsome temper, which she is said to have vented on the philosopher to the exercise of his patience. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 3; *Aul. Gell.* l. 1; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 7; *Diog. in Socrat.*

XANTIPPUS (*Hist.*) a Lacedæmonian general, who, assisting the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, defeated the Romans, and took the celebrated general Regulus prisoner. Being ill requited for his services he withdrew to Corinth. *Cic. Offic.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 18; *Appian. de Pun. Bell.*

XAVIER, *St. Francis* (*Ecc.*) styled *the Apostle of the Indies*, was born in 1506 at the castle of Xavier, became one of the first disciples of Ignatius Loyola, was sent in 1541 as a missionary to Goa, where he founded a church that flourished many years, and being led, by his zeal for the propagation of Christianity, to set out on a mission to China, he died when in sight of the coast in 1552. His Life, which was written by Bouhours, has been translated into English by Dryden. Xavier's Letters, with some smaller works ascribed to him, were published at Paris, in 8vo. 1631.

XENOCRATES (*Biog.*) an ancient philosopher of Calchedonia, was educated in the school of Plato, whom he succeeded after Speusippus, A. C. 339, and died A. C. 314, in the 82d year of his age. He wrote many treatises, which are all lost. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5; *Val. Max.* l. 2; *Lucian. de Macr. &c.*

XENOPHANES (*Biog.*) a Greek philosopher of Colophon, who flourished in the sixth century, before the Christian æra, and died at the age of 100. *Cic. Quæst.* l. 4; *Lactant. Div. Inst.* l. 3.

XENOPHON (*Hist.*) Ξενοφῶν, son of Gryllus, an Athenian, celebrated as a general, historian, and philosopher, was born A. C. 450. His philosophy he learnt in the school of Socrates, whose sayings he commemorates in his writings; his military talents he displayed first in the battle near Delium, between the Bœotians and Athenians, when his master Socrates is said to have borne him on his shoulders out of the fight; and afterwards still more eminently as one of the Greek commanders in the service of the younger Cyrus, at the battle of Cunaxa, where the latter being slain, the Greeks, to the number of 10,000, were compelled to make the retreat which Xenophon has rendered memorable by his happy description. He died at Corinth in the first year of the 105th Olympiad, A. C. 360, leaving a number of works, of which a fine collection has been handed down to us. These have been printed many times collectively, as by Junta, Gr. fol. 1516; by Henry Stephens, Gr. and Lat. fol. 1581; but the most esteemed editions are those of Leunclavius, fol. Francof. 1596; of Wells, 5 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1703; and of Ernesti, 4 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1763. *Cic. in Orat.* 19; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 3; *Senec. ad Marc.* l. 12.

Xenophon (*Biog.*) a physician to the emperor Claudius, and a native of the island of Cos, who is said to be descended from the Asclepiades, poisoned his master at the instigation of Agrippina.

Xenophon, surnamed *Ephesius*, from the place of his birth, a writer in the beginning of the fourth century, is known by his Greek romance, in five books, 'De Amoribus Anthiæ et Abrocomæ,' 8vo. and 4to. by Cocceius, Lond. 1726.

XERXES (*Hist.*) Ξέρξης, the name of two Persian kings.

Xerxes I, second son of Darius, succeeded his father in preference to Artabazanes, his elder brother, because, as is said, the latter was born while the king was only a private man. This Xerxes, who is celebrated by his unfortunate expedition into Greece, was murdered in his bed by one Artabanus, the captain of his guards, after a reign of 21 years, A. C. 464. *Herod.* l. 1, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Isocrat. in Panath.*; *Diodor.* l. 11; *Strab.* l. 9; *Propert.* l. 2; *Juv. Sat.* 10; *Senec. de Const. Sap.*

Xerxes II, succeeded his father Artaxerxes Longimanus, A. C. 425, and was assassinated by his brother Sogdianus, in the first year of his reign.

XIMENES, *Francis* (*Hist.*) a statesman and patron of literature, was born at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile, in 1437, and being educated for the church, he was nominated by queen Isabella to the archbishopric of Toledo in 1495, created a cardinal by pope Julius II in 1507, when he was at the

same time entrusted with the administration of public affairs by Ferdinand, and died in 1517, after having governed Spain 22 years, in the reigns of Ferdinand, Isabella, Jane, Philip, and Charles of Austria, during which time he established a celebrated university at Alcala, and procured the publication of the Polyglott Bible, which was printed in 6 vols. fol. Alcal. 1517. [Vide Plate VII]

XUTHUS (*Myth.*) Ξοῦθος, a son of Helen, and grandson of Deucalion, who, being banished from Thessaly by his brothers, went to Athens, where he married Creusa, the daughter of king Erechtheus, by whom he had Achæus and Ion. *Euripid. in Ion.; Apollod.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 7.

XYLANDER, *William* (*Biog.*) a German scholar, was born at Augsburg in 1532, and died in 1576, leaving Latin translations of Dion Cassius, Marcus Antoninus, Plutarch, and Strabo.

XYPHILON, *John* (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople, and a native of Trebisond, was raised to that see in 1064, and died in 1075. Some have ascribed to him the abridgment of Dion Cassius, which is sometimes printed with that author, but this is more generally supposed to have been the work of his nephew.

Y.

YALDEN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a poet, was in born 1671 at Exeter, educated at Oxford and died in 1736, leaving some poetical pieces, which have procured him a place in Johnson's collection of the 'British Poets.'

YARBOROUGH, *Lord* (*Her.*) of Yarborough, in Lincolnshire; the title borne by the family of Anderson Pelham [vide *Pelham*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. First and fourth, the same as the earl of Chichester, for Pelham; second and third, *argent*, between three cross crosslets *sable*, for Anderson.

Crests for Pelham and Anderson, the latter, a talbot.

Supporters. On the dexter, a horse regardant semé of bows bent; on the sinister, a talbot regardant semé of cross crosslets.

Motto. "Vincit amor patriæ."

YARMOUTH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Hertford.

YEA (*Her.*) a family which have for many generations possessed considerable estates in Somersetshire, and enjoys a baronetcy, conferred in 1759 on sir William Yea; their arms, &c. are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first *vert*, a ram passant *argent*; second *gules*, two rams passant in pale *ermine*; third *gules*, two bends wavy *or*, a chief vaire; fourth as the first.

Crest. A talbot passant *argent*.

Motto. "Esto semper fidelis."

YELVERTON, *Sir Henry* (*Hist.*) a judge, of the second family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who is said to have been born in 1566 at Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, studied at Oxford for some time, and afterwards fitted himself for the bar at Grey's Inn. In 1613 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and Attorney-General in 1616, but was afterwards deprived of his office, and fined 15,000 marks in the Star-Chamber on a charge of illegal proceedings. He was, however, finally restored to the king's favour, and made successively one of the justices of the King's Bench and of the Common Pleas, which last post he held until his death in 1630. His 'Reports of Special Cases in the King's Bench' were originally published in French by sir W. Wylde, 1661 and 1674, and an English translation was published in 1735.

YELVERTON (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Avonmore, which title was conferred in 1800 on Barry Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, who had been previously created a baron in 1795 by the title of lord Yelverton, baron of Avonmore.

YELVERTON, the present family name of baron Grey de Ruthyn, which title passed from the family of the Greys, of Ruthyn, to that of the Yelvertons in consequence of the marriage of Susanna, baroness Grey de Ruthyn with sir Henry Yelverton, of Easton Mauduit, co. Northampton, bart. His second son Henry, who succeeded his brother as lord Grey, was created in 1690 viscount Longueville. His son Talbot, the second viscount, was created in 1717 earl of Sussex. At the death of the third earl in 1799 without male issue, the earldom and viscounty became extinct; but the barony of Ruthyn descended to his grandson, Henry Edward Gould, who assumed the name and arms of Yelverton only.

YORK, *Edmund, Duke of* (*Hist.*) fifth son of Edward III, was born in 1341, and left guardian of the realm during the absence of his nephew, Richard II, whose cause he first supported against Henry, duke of Lancaster, but afterwards joined the party of the latter.

YORK, *Edward*, eldest son of the preceding, was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

YORK, *Richard, Duke of*, a younger brother of the preceding, was beheaded in 1415 for conspiring against Henry IV.

YORK, *Richard II, Duke of*, son of Richard I, put himself at the head of the Yorkists against Henry VI, and procured himself to be nominated Protector by the Parliament; but, after obtaining a victory at St. Albans in 1455, he was killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460.

YORK, *Edward, Duke of*, son of the preceding, was more fortunate than his father in his attempts to obtain the crown, to which he succeeded at the death of Henry VI by the title of Edward IV.

YORK, *Edward* and *Richard, Dukes of*, sons of the preceding. [Vide *Edward*]

YORK, *Richard III, Duke of*, son of Richard II, and uncle to the two young princes above-mentioned, succeeded, by the murder of the latter, to the throne, by the title of Richard III.

YORK, *James, Duke of*, vide *James II*.

YORK, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a royal title which has been memorable in history for the name which it once gave to the faction in England that was distinguished by the badge of the White Rose. This title has since been conferred on other members of the royal family of England; namely, on James, second son of Charles I, who succeeded to the English throne by the title of James II; on prince Ernest Augustus, brother to king George I in 1716, which became extinct at his death in 1728; on prince Edward

Augustus in 1760, which became extinct in 1767; lastly, on prince Frederic, second son of his late majesty George III, who was created duke of York and Albany, in Great Britain, and earl of Ulster, in Ireland.

YORK (*Geog.*) a city and capital of Yorkshire, situated on the rivers Ouse and Foss, 198 miles N. by W. London.

History of York.

York, which was called by the Romans *Eboracum*, was the residence of several Roman emperors, particularly Adrian, Severus, and Constantius Chlorus, which two last died there. It was also a military station for the sixth legion styled *Victrix*, and a colony, as may be learnt from Antoninus, and the inscription COL. EBORACUM LEG. VI. VICTRIX. It is at present most distinguished by its cathedral.

Ecclesiastical History of York.

The see of York became at an early period metropolitan, and for some time contested the primacy with Canterbury. A council was held there in 1194, and another in 1203.

YORKE, *Philip, Earl of Hardwicke* (*Hist.*) vide *Hardwicke.*

YORKE (*Her.*) the name of a respectable family, which acquired distinguished honour in the person of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who was created a peer in 1733 by the title of lord Hardwicke; and in 1754 was advanced to the dignities of viscount Royston and earl of Hardwicke. [Vide *Hardwicke*] His second son Charles was on the point of being created baron Morden, when he died; and his third son, sir Joseph, was created a peer by the title of baron Dover in 1788, which became extinct at his death.

YORKSHIRE (*Geog.*) the largest county in England.

Boundaries, Division, and Extent. It is bounded on the N. by Westmoreland and Durham, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Lincolnshire, &c. and W. by Lancashire. It is divided into three Ridings, North, East, and West, and extends from N. to S. 90 miles, and from E. to W. 115.

Principal Towns. York, the capital, Leeds, Halifax, Hull, Beverley, &c.

Principal Rivers. The Ouse, Derwent, Hull, Humber, &c.

History. This county, called in Latin *Eboracensis Comitatus*, was inhabited by the Brigantes at the Roman invasion, and during the Saxon Heptarchy formed a part of the kingdom of Northumberland.

YOUNG, *Matthew* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Clonmel and Kilmacduach, in Ireland, was born in 1750 of a good family in the county of Roscommon, and died in 1800, a short time after his elevation, leaving 'The Phænomena of Sounds, and Musical Strings,' 8vo. 1784; 'The Force of Testimony,' 4to.; 'The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios;' 'The Number of Primitive Colours,' &c.

YOUNG (*Her.*) the name of three families enjoying a baronetcy. Sir William Young, of Delaford, co. Bucks, was created in 1769; sir Samuel Young, of Formosa-place, co. Bucks, in 1813; and sir William Young, of Baillieborough-castle, co. Cavan, was created in 1821. The arms, &c. of the first family are as follow:

Arms. *Or*, three piles *sable*, on chief of the first three annulets of the second.

Crest. A cubit arm erect *proper*, grasping an arrow of the last.

Motto. "Press through."

The arms, &c. of the second are as follow:

Arms. Per fess *sable* and *argent*, in chief two lions rampant gardant in base, an anchor erect, with cable countercharged.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, a demi-unicorn couped *ermine*, maned, armed, and hoofed *or*, gorged with a naval crown *azure*, supporting an anchor erect *sable*.

The arms, &c. of the third family are as follow:

Arms. *Argent*, on a chief *sable*, three annulets *or*, issuant from the chief three piles of the second, each charged with a trefoil of the third.

Crest. A demi-lion *gules*, charged on the shoulder with a trefoil *or*, and holding in the dexter paw, a sword erect *proper*, pommel and hilt *or*.

Motto. "Robori prudentia præstat."

YOUNG, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1681 at Upham, near Winchester, educated at Winchester School, and All Souls, Oxford, and died in 1765, leaving many works, both in verse and prose; the former of which, particularly his 'Night Thoughts,' place him in the first rank of British poets. He published four volumes of his writings, which he entitled 'The Works of the Author of Night Thoughts.' [Vide Plate XXIX]

YOUNG, *Arthur*, an English divine, and native of Norfolk, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1759, leaving 'An Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion from the Beginning of the World.'

YOUNG, *Arthur*, son of the preceding, and an agriculturist, was born in 1741, and died in 1820, leaving numerous theoretical works on the subject of agriculture, among others, an Account of his Agricultural Excursions in different Parts of England, and on the Continent.

YRIARTE, *Juan de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish writer, was born in the island of Teneriffe in 1702, and died in 1771, leaving a number of works, of which a selection was published in 2 vols. 4to. 1774.

Z.

ZABARELLA, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) or *De Zabarellis*, a cardinal, was born at Padua in 1339, created a cardinal, and raised to the see of Florence by John XXIII in 1411, and died in 1417, leaving several treatises, among others, 'De Schismate,' which favoured the Protestants so much as to call forth a censure from his own church.

ZABARELLA, *Bartholomew*, nephew of the preceding, and successively bishop of Spalatro and archbishop of Florence, died in 1442, whilst he was on his mission into Spain and France from Eugenius IV.

ZABARELLA, *James*, son of the preceding, who was frequently sent on public business to Venice, and died in 1589, was the author of 'Commentaria in Libros Physicorum Aristotelis,' &c.; 'De Naturalis Scientiæ Constitutione;' 'De Medio Demonstrationis; 'De Rebus Naturalibus Libri XXX,' &c.

ZABDAS (*Hist.*) one of the generals of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, who procured admittance for his royal mistress, and her army, into Antioch by a stratagem.

ZACCARIA, *Francis Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian Jesuit, was

born in 1714 at Venice, and died in 1795, leaving published works to the amount of 106, original as well as others.

ZACCHEUS (*Bibl.*) Ζακχαῖος, chief of the Publicans, who entertained our Saviour. *Luke* xix.; *Clem. Alexand. Strom.* l. 4.

ZACCHUR (*Bibl.*) זכור, the name of two Levites, and some other persons. *Numb.* xiii.; 1 *Chron.* iv. xxiv. xxv.

ZACHARIAH (*Bibl.*) זכריה, a king of Israel, succeeded his father Jeroboam II, A. M. 3220, A. C. 784, and was killed by Shallum, son of Jabesh, after a wicked reign of six months. 2 *Kings* xiv. xv.

ZACHARIAH, the eleventh of the minor prophets, son of Barachiah, and grandson of Iddo. He returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel, and began to prophesy in the second year of Darius, son of Hystaspes, A. M. 3484, A. C. 520. *Ezra.* v. He has been confounded with Zechariah, son of Barachiah, cotemporary with Isaiah. *Isai.* viii.; *S. Hieron. in Is.*

ZACHARIAH, son of Jehoiada, high-priest of the Jews, who was slain by order of Joash, A. M. 3164, A. C. 840. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. St. Jerome and others have supposed that this is the Zachariah spoken of by our Saviour (*Matth.* xxiii. 34, 35), although he is there called the son of Barachiah.

ZACHARIAH, a priest, of the family of Abia, father of John the Baptist, and husband of Elizabeth. *Luke* i. &c. He has also been taken for the Zachariah spoken of by our Saviour. The Greeks honour Zachariah, Sept. 5, as a priest, prophet, and martyr. *Tertullian Scorpiac.* c. 8; *Origen. in Matt.*; *Basil. Hom.* l. 1, &c.

ZACHARIAH (*Hist.*) a son of Baruch, who strenuously supported the independence of his country. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 4.

ZACHARIAH (*Ecc.*) a pope, and a Greek by birth, was elected after Gregory III in 741, and died in 752, when he was succeeded by Stephen II.

ZACCHIAS, *Paul* (*Biog.*) an Italian and physician, was born in 1584 at Rome, and died in 1659, leaving 'Quæstiones Medico-Legales;' 'La Vita Quadrigesimale,' 8vo. &c.

ZADOCK (*Bibl.*) צדוק, son of Ahitub, high-priest of the Jews, of the race of Eleazar, who displayed his fidelity to David and Solomon. *Sam.* xxii.; 2 *Sam.* viii. xix.; 1 *Kings* i. &c.

ZALEUCUS (*Hist.*) a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, and one of the disciples of Pythagoras, A. C. 550. [Vide Plate VII] *Cic. de Leg.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 12; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 6; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2.

ZAMOSKI, *John* (*Hist.*) a Pole of noble extraction, distinguished himself as a military commander, and recovered a great part of the Polish dominions from the czar of Moscovy. He was offered the crown of Poland, which he is said to have refused, and died in 1605, leaving several works, as an author, on Roman antiquities.

ZAMUCHELLI, *John Jerome* (*Biog.*) a physician and naturalist, was born at Modena in 1662, and died in 1729, leaving 'Catalogus Plantarum Terrestrium, Marinarum,' &c.; 'Promtuarium Remediorum,' &c.

ZANCHIUS, *Basil* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic, was born in 1501 at Bergamo, and died in 1560 in prison on a charge of heresy. His Latin poems were printed at Rome in 1540, and reprinted at Bergamo in 1747; besides which he wrote 'Dictionarium Poeticum,' &c.

ZANOTTI, *Francis Maria* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1692, and died in 1777, leaving some poems in Latin and Italian.

ZANZALUS, *Jacob* (*Ecc.*) an heretical bishop of Edessa, otherwise called *Baradæus*, who maintained, in common with the Eutychians, that there is but one nature in Christ; whence this sect afterwards took the name of Jacobites. He died in 588.

ZARAPHATH (*Bibl.*) vide *Sarepta*.

ZEBEDEE (*Bibl.*) זבדי, father of the Apostles James and John, the evangelist. *Matth.* iv.

ZEBUL (*Bibl.*) זבל, governor of the city of Shechem for Abimelech, son of Gideon. *Judg.* ix. 28.

ZEBULUN (*Bibl.*) זבלוני, or *Zabulon*, the sixth son of Jacob and Leah. *Gen.* xxx. xlvi. xlix.

ZEBULUN, a city of Asher. *Josh.* xix.

ZECHARIAH (*Bibl.*) vide *Zachariah*.

ZEDEKIAH (*Bibl.*) צדקיהו, the last king of Judah before the captivity of Babylon, whither he was carried in chains by order of Nebuchadnezzar, after having had his eyes put out.

ZEDEKIAH, son of Chenaanah, a false prophet of Samaria, who flattered Ahab and opposed Micaiah. 1 *Kings* xxii.

ZEDEKIAH, son of Maaseiah, another false prophet, who always opposed Jeremiah. *Jerem.* xxix.

ZEILER, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a German geographer, was born in 1589 in Stiria, and died in 1661, leaving 'Geographische, Historische, und Genealogische Beschreibung der zehn Deutschen Reichskreise,' &c. 8vo. Nuremberg, 1694; 'Reisebeschreibung durch Deutschland,' &c. and many other works, which principally composed the topography of Merian, in 31 vols. fol.

ZENAS (*Bibl.*) Ζηνᾶς, a disciple of St. Paul, and a doctor of the law. *Tit.* iii.

ZENO, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) surnamed *Isauricus*, a native of Isauria, of ignoble extraction, married Ariadne, the daughter of Leo the Elder, by whom he had Leo the Younger, at whose death he was declared emperor in 474, and died after a reign of 17 years and upwards. *Evag. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3; *Marcellinus, Cassiodorus, Cedrenus, &c.*



ZENO (*Numis.*) medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, IMP. ZENO PERP. AUG.—IMP. ZENO FELIX PERP.—D. N. ZENO PERP. F. AUG.

ZENO (*Biog.*) the founder of the Stoic sect, was born at Citium, in the island of Cyprus, and died by his own hands in the 98th year of his age, A. C. 264. [Vide Plate XXI]

ZENO, *Apostolo*, a poet, critic, and antiquary, descended from an illustrious Venetian family, long settled in the island of Candia, was born in 1669, and died in 1750, leaving, among his critical works, 'Bibl. dell' Eloquenza Italiana di Fontanini,' published in 1753. His 'Dissertationi Vossiane,' &c. were published in 3 vols. 8vo.; his dramatic works were collected and published in 10 vols. 8vo. 1744, by count Gozzi, and his Letters, in 2 vols. 4to. in 1752.

ZENOBIA (*Hist.*) the wife of Rhadamistus, king of Iberia, who attempted to kill her at her own request, and, after having stabbed her, threw her into the river Araxes, from which she was saved by a shepherd, who, carrying her to Tiridates, she was acknowledged by him as queen. *Tacit. Ann.* l. 12.

ZENOBIA, *Septimia*, a celebrated princess of Palmyra, who married Odenatus, a partner with Gallienus in the empire. On the death of her husband she reigned in the east as regent of her infant children until she was defeated and taken prisoner by Aurelian, A. D. 273. This princess was distinguished for her patronage of learning and learned men, among whom was Longinus. *Aur. Vict.*



ZENOBIA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the queen of Palmyra, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, CEΠT. ZHNOBIA CEB.—CEΠTIM. ZHNOBIA, &c.

ZEPHANIAH (*Bibl.*) צפניה, one of the minor prophets, son of Cushi, and grandson of Gedaliah, prophesied in the reign of Josiah.

ZERAH (*Bibl.*) a king of Ethiopia, or of Cush, in Arabia

Petræa, on the Red Sea, and bordering on Egypt. *2 Chron.* xiv. 9, &c.

ZERUBBABEL (*Bibl.*) זרבבל, son of Salathiel, of the royal race of David, to whom Cyrus committed the care of the sacred vessels on his return to Jerusalem. 1 *Chron.* iii. 17; *Ezra* i.; *St. Matth.* i. &c.

ZETHES (*Myth.*) or *Zetes*, Ζήτης, a son of Boreas, king of Thrace and Orithya, who, with his brother Calais, accompanied the Argonauts to Colchis. They were both killed, according to some accounts, and changed into the winds called Prodomi by the Greeks, which blow eight or ten days before the dogstar appears. *Orph. Argon.* v. 220; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Apollon.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 14; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8, &c.

ZEUXIS (*Biog.*) a celebrated painter, and native of Heraclea, the town of Sicily, as is supposed, flourished about 468 years before the Christian æra. He was the disciple of Apollodorus, and cotemporary with Parrhasius, with whom he contested for the superiority, but acknowledged himself beaten when he was deceived by a curtain drawn by his rival which he took to be real. He is said to have painted grapes so naturally as to deceive the birds. *Cic. de Inv.* l. 2; *Quintil.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 35.

ZIBA (*Bibl.*) ציבא, a servant of Saul, who brought Mephibosheth to king David. 2 *Sam.* ix. xvi.

ZICHRI (*Bibl.*) זכרי, a stout man of Ephraim, who killed Maaseiah, son of king Ahaz. 2 *Chron.* xxxviii.

ZIETHEN, *John Joachim Van* (*Hist.*) a distinguished officer in the Prussian army, rose by his superior merits to the rank of a general, and displayed during the seven years' war his talents to the admiration of the king and the whole army, particularly at the siege of Prague, the battle of Leignitz, and the storming of Torgau. He died in 1786, at the age of 87.

ZIKLAG (*Bibl.*) צקלג, a city that Achish, king of Gath, gave to David when he took shelter among the Philistines. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 6 Joshua had allotted it to the tribe of Simeon. *Josh.* xix.

ZIMMERMANN, *John George* (*Biog.*) a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1728 at Bruga, a town of Bern, and died in 1795, leaving, among other works, his 'Essay on Solitude,' which has acquired a considerable degree of popularity throughout Europe.

ZIMRI (*Bibl.*) זמרי, son of Salu, prince of the tribe of Simeon, who was slain with Cozbi, the Midianitish woman, in the tent by Phinehas, son of Eleazar, the high priest. *Numb.* xxv.

Zimri, a general of Elah, king of Israel, when he rebelled against his master, who afterwards killed the usurper, and put all his family to death, but, being besieged in Tirzah by the army of Israel, who had set up Omri in his stead, he burnt himself in his palace, after reigning only seven days. 1 *Kings* xvi.

ZINCKE, *Christian Frederick* (*Biog.*) an enamel painter, was born at Dresden about 1684, and died in 1767, after having acquired a high reputation in his art.

ZINGHA (*Hist.*) a queen of Angola, who was dispossessed of her throne by the Portuguese, when she retired into the interior of Africa, and died in 1664, at the age of 82.

ZINZENDORF, *Nicholas Louis, Count de* (*Biog.*) founder or restorer of the sect of Moravians, descended from an ancient and noble family of Austria, was born in 1700, and, on his coming of age, purchased the village of Bertholsdorf, near Zittaw, in Upper Lusatia, which he formed into a religious settlement, consisting of the remains of the Moravians, who, from the name of their new settlement, were called *Hernhutters*. He continued to govern this settlement, and, to the utmost of his power, contribute to the spread of their fanatical principles until his death, which took place in 1760.

ZION (*Geog.*) or *Sion*, ציון, a mountain near Jerusalem, on which the temple of the Lord was built by Solomon. *Psalm* xlv. 2.

ZIPPORAH (*Bibl.*) צפורה, daughter of Jethro, and wife of Moses, by whom she was mother of Eliezer and Gershom. *Exod.* ii. iv. &c.

ZISKA (*Hist.*) or *Zisca, John*, a native of Bohemia, and a leader of the Hussites, waged a successful war against the emperor Sigismund, who privately offered him advantageous terms, which he was on the point of accepting, when he died of the plague in 1424. The tale which is told of his having ordered his skin to be tanned, and to be used as a drum to animate his soldiers, is looked upon to be fictitious.

ZIZIM (*Hist.*) or *Zem*, son of Mahomet II, and brother of Bajazet, disputed the throne with the latter, but, being defeated, he fled to Charles VIII of France, by whom he was delivered into the hands of the pope, and died at Rome in 1497, as is said, by poison.

ZOAR (*Bibl.*) צוער, one of the cities destined to be consumed by fire, but spared at the intercession of Lot, who was permitted to take refuge there. It was called *Bela* until he dwelt there and gave it the name of Zoar, which signifies small. *Gen.* xiv. 1; xix. 22, &c. Zoar, called *Zoara* by Ptolemy, is described as a town of the Pentapolis, on the southern extremity of the Dead Sea. *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 17.

ZOE (*Hist.*) fourth wife of the emperor Leo VI, and mother of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during whose minority she governed with great wisdom; nevertheless she was afterwards banished through the intrigues of the courtiers, and died in exile.

Zoe, daughter of Constantine XI, was born in 798, and, being married to Argyrus, he ascended the throne of her father, but she murdered him to make way for Michael, a goldsmith, whom she took for her second husband, and raised to the empire. Although confined in a monastery during his lifetime, yet at his death she married Constantine Monomachus in the 64th year of her age, and died 8 years after, in 1050.

ZOILUS (*Biog.*) a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, A. C. 259, who obtained the appellation of *Homeromastix*, or the chastiser of Homer, on account of his criticisms on that poet, which is said to have brought him into disgrace with Ptolemy Philadelphus, by whom he was put to a cruel death according to some accounts. *Dionys. Hal. in Ep. ad Cn. Pomp.*; *Vitruv. in Præf.*; *Ovid. de Rem. Am.* v. 266; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 11.

ZOLLIKOFER, *George Joachim* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born in 1730 at St. Gall, and died in 1788, leaving eight volumes of 'Sermons,' which are in high estimation in Germany, and have been made known to the English reader by a translation from the pen of the late Rev. William Tooke.

ZONARAS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Greek historian in the twelfth century, who held some posts at the court of Constantinople, was the author of 'Annals' to the death of Alexius Comnenus 1118, the best edition of which is that of the Louvre, 2 vols. fol. 1686, and 1687, which form part of the Byzantine History. Zonaras also wrote some 'Commentaries,' published at Paris in folio, 1618, and some 'Tracts.'

ZOPYRUS (*Hist.*) Ζώπυρος, a Persian nobleman, son of Megabyzus, who, from attachment to Darius Hystaspes, cut off his ears and nose at the siege of Babylon, and fled to the enemy, pretending that he had met with this treatment from his master, whereby he gained their confidence so entirely, that he opened the gates to Darius without any difficulty. *Herod.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 1; *Plut. in Apoph.*

ZOROASTER (*Biog.*) a philosopher, who was the author of the Chaldean astrology, but whose history is involved in great obscurity; whence the name has been applied by different writers to Abraham, Noah, Moses, as also Osiris, Mithras, and others. The writings ascribed to this Zoroaster are generally admitted to be spurious. But Zoroaster,

or *Zardusht*, a Persian philosopher, who revived the worship of fire in Persia, was the author of many works, among which was one called the 'Zend,' which is said to be still extant among his followers. Fragments of a work entitled the 'Oracles' of Zoroaster are still extant, a small collection of which was published by Pletho at Paris in 1538, and 1589, Amst. 1689.

ZOSIMUS (*Biog.*) an officer in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, who wrote the history of the Roman emperors in Greek, from the age of Augustus to the fifth century, of which the first five books, and the beginning of the sixth is extant. The best editions of Zosimus are that of Cellarius, 8vo. Jen. 1728, and that of Reitemeier, Gr. et Lat. with Heyne's notes, 8vo. Lips. 1784.

ZOUCH (*Hist.*) or *Zouche*, *Richard*, a civilian and judge of the High Court of Admiralty in the reign of Charles I and after the restoration, was born at Ansley, in Wiltshire, about 1590, and died in 1660, leaving 'Elementa Jurisprudentiæ,' 8vo. Oxon. 1629; 4to. 1636; and reprinted both at Leyden and Amsterdam; 'Descriptio Juris et Judicii Feudalis secundum Consuetudines Mediolani et Normanniæ pro Introductione ad Jurisprudentiam Anglicanam,' 8vo. Oxon. 1634, 1636; also 'Secundum consuetudines Feudales,' &c.; 'Descriptiones Juris et Judicii Sacri,' &c.; 'Quæstionum Juris Civilis centuria,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1682, &c.

ZOUCH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1737 at Sandal, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1816, leaving among his works 'An Inquiry into the Prophetic Character of the Romans as described in Daniel viii.' 8vo. 1792; 'An Attempt to Illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament,' &c.

ZUCCARELLI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born at Florence about 1710, and died about 1788, leaving several specimens of his skill, which were much esteemed.

ZUCCHERO, *Taddeo* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, was born in 1529 at St. Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, and died in 1566, leaving several works at Rome, Tivoli, Florence, and Venice.

ZUCCHERO, *Fredericho*, brother of the preceding, and also an artist, who died at Ancona in 1616, excelled in sculpture and architecture, as well as painting. He was patronised in England, where he happily succeeded in taking the likeness of queen Elizabeth.

ZUINGER, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) or *Zwinger*, a physician of Basil, who died in 1588, at the age of 54, was the author of 'Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ.' His son James, grandson Theodore, great grandson John, and great great grandson Theodore, were all writers. The latter, who died in 1724, was the author of 'Theatrum Botanicum,' fol. Basil. 1690, &c.

ZUINGLIUS, *Ulricus* (*Ecc.*) the principal promoter of the reformation in Switzerland, was born at Wildchausen, in the county of Tockenburg, in 1487, and, after having successfully broached his new doctrines, without opposition from the magistrates of his own district, he was killed in 1531 in the civil war which he had occasioned between the five Catholic cantons and those of Zurich and Berne. [Vide Plate XIX]

THE END.

C. Baldwin, Printer,
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APPENDIX.

CONTINUING THE WORK DOWN TO 1833.

A.

Abbott, *Charles, Lord Tenterden*: See *Tenterden*.

Aberavon, Co. Glamorganshire: created, by Stat. 27, Hen. VIII., a borough in conjunction with Cowbridge, Kenfig, Llanbrissant, Lougher, Neath, and Swansea, is entitled by the Reform Act, in conjunction with Swansea, Lougher, Kenfig, and Neath, to send one member to Parliament. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Aberdeen, *New* (*Geog.*) a royal burgh, the capital of the shire and chief city of the north of Scotland; received the name of New Town when rebuilt by David Bruce, after being burnt down by the English. It continues to send one member to Parliament; but the elective franchise, which was formerly confined to the tenantry of the crown, has been extended by the provisions of the Scotch Reform Act in the same manner as in England. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Abernethy, *John* (*Biog.*) an eminent surgeon, was born in Scotland, about the year 1763-4, and died April 20, 1831. In manners Abernethy was singular, but he had a benevolent heart, and his scientific acquirements were of the highest order. For many years he was surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Among his works are, Surgical and Physiological Essays; Surgical Observations; Physiological Lectures; and various articles in Rees's Cyclopædia.

Abington, *Frances* (*Biog.*) a distinguished comic actress, was born in London in 1731. Her maiden name was Barton. She made her first appearance in 1751, at the Haymarket Theatre, and after performing with great success at Bath and Drury Lane, she went to Dublin, where she met with equal applause. On her return to London she was engaged by Garrick, at Drury Lane, and sustained the principal characters in the comedies of Shakespear, Ben Johnson, Congreve, Cibber, &c. In 1782 she accepted an engagement at Covent Garden, where she continued uninterruptedly, except for a short interval, until her final retirement from the stage in 1799. She died in March, 1815.

Achard, *Francis Charles* (*Biog.*) a chemist of Prussia, was born in 1754, and died in 1821, leaving, among other writings, Lectures on Experimental Philosophy; Instructions for making Sugar, Molasses, and Vinous Spirit from Beet Root.

Ackermann, *Conrad* (*Biog.*) the first comic actor of his time on the German stage, was born in the early part of the 18th century, became manager of the Hamburg theatre in 1765, and died at Hamburg in 1778, in indigent circumstances.

Acuna, *Don Antonio Osorio d'* (*Hist.*) bishop of Zamora, an eminent Spanish Patriot, one of the leaders of "the holy league," distinguished himself by his valour, and was beheaded in 1521.

Adams, *Samuel*, (*Hist.*) one of the founders of the thirteen states of America, was subsequently governor of Massachusetts, and died in 1826.

AFRICA. (*Geog.*) The interior of this country is still very imperfectly known, notwithstanding the repeated enterprises which have been undertaken by different persons. In 1781 an association was formed for the purpose of encouraging discoveries in this country, under whose auspices Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas set out upon the proposed expedition; but the former was arrested in his progress by death, after having reached Grand Cairo, and the latter was prevented, by the wars of the natives, from going far towards Fezzan. Hornemann, a German adventurer, afterwards succeeded in visiting Fezzan, in company with a party of traders from Egypt; and Mr. Browne, in 1793, went with traders from Egypt to the south-west, and reached Dor Four, the capital of a kingdom heretofore unknown. Mungo Park, in 1796, gratified public curiosity with a description of some unknown places. Having passed through the territory of Wouli, he reached Bondon, and traversed the territories of Kayaage, Kasson, and Kaarta, until he reached the river Niger, which he found flowing to the eastwards. He afterwards proceeded to Sego, the capital of Bambarra, and from thence to Silla, where he was compelled, by the tropical rains and other impediments, to terminate his labours. A second journey was undertaken by Mr. Park in 1805, at the request of the British ministry, but it is apprehended that he has perished in the attempt. Subsequent expeditions were undertaken by Captains Tuckey and Campbell, and Major Peddie, but all these gentlemen died on the way without effecting anything. To Major Denham and Captain Clapperton we are indebted for much accurate information. They passed from Tripoli through Fezzan, to the Tibboo territory, visited the empire of Bournou, and the kingdom of Houssa in the territory of Soudan, and penetrated as far as Musfeia, which is situated about nine degrees to the northward of the equator. M. Caillé is said to have visited Tombuctoo, of which all accounts have hitherto been vague and unsatisfactory, and the brothers Richard and John Lander are said to have ascertained the course of the Niger.

Aikin, *John*, (*Biog.*) was born in 1747, at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, adopted the medical profession, and died in 1822. He edited the Athenæum, and part of the Monthly Magazine, contributed to the General Biographical Dictionary, and wrote Miscellanies: a Life of Huet; a Medical Dictionary; and other works.

Ailsa (*Her.*) Baron Ailsa was advanced to the dignity of Marquess, in September, 1831.

Airlie, Alyth and Lintrathen, *Earl of* (*Her.*) titles belonging to the family of Ogilvie. This family, which has given rise to the Earls of Findlater and Seafield, the Barons Banff, and other eminent North British houses, traces

its origin to Dubican, the son of Indechtraig Maormor, a Thane of Angus, who died in 939. The honours of the peerage, which had been forfeited by lord Ogilvie supporting the cause of the Stuarts in 1745, were restored in 1826 to David, the present earl.—Arms. *Ar.* a lion passant guardant, *gu.*, crowned with an imperial crown, and collared with an open one.—Supp. Two bulls *sable*, unguled and horned *vert*, with a garland of flowers about their necks.—Crest. A lady, from the waist upwards, holding a portcullis.—Motto. A fin.

Allertrandy, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a polish historian and bishop in partibus Zenopolis, died in 1808 at Warsaw, leaving a History of the Reigns of Henry de Valois and Stephen Bettori, kings of Poland.

Aldborough (*Geog.*) a corporate town of Yorkshire, under the government of a bailiff chosen by the lord of the manor, has sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Philip and Mary to the present. The right of election was in all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, which consist of 64. This is one of the boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.* It is a place of great antiquity, being the *Isurum Brigantium* of the Romans, and abounds in Roman coins, from Augustus to Constantine.

Aldeburgh, or Aldborough, (*Geog.*) a sea-port and corporate town of Suffolk, under the government of two bailiffs, ten superior and twelve inferior burgesses, which, from the 15th of Elizabeth to the present time, has sent two members to Parliament, who were elected by forty electors. This is one of the boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act. App. Tech. Dict.*

Aldrude (*Hist.*) a native of Italy, and Countess of Bertinoro in the 12th century, distinguished herself by her eloquence and courage, particularly in compelling the Imperialists to raise the siege of Ancona.

Alexander I. (*Hist.*) Emperor of Russia, King of Poland, and eldest son of Paul I., by his second wife, Sophia Dorothea, Princess of Wirtemberg Stutgard; was born Dec. 22, 1777, and educated under the direction of his grandmother, Catherine II., who engaged M. Laharpe for his tutor. In 1793 he married Elizabeth Alexievna, Princess of Baden; succeeded his father in 1801, and commenced his reign by making peace with England, which had for some time been interrupted by the northern confederacy, formed under French influence against this country. In 1805 he entered into a coalition with England, Austria, and Sweden, to resist the encroachments of Bonaparte, but the ill success of himself and his allies, at the battle of Austerlitz, in 1806, and, subsequently, his own ill success in 1807, at the battles of Pultush, Eylau, and Friedland, compelled him to enter into the treaty of Tilsit, by which he acknowledged the confederation of the Rhine, and engaged by secret articles to shut his ports against Great Britain. In 1808 a second interview took place between Bonaparte and the Emperor, and in 1809 Alexander entered Sweden, and made himself master of Swedish Finland. In 1812 hostilities were renewed between France and Russia, when Bonaparte marched with between three and four hundred thousand men towards this country, and, after defeating the Russians in several obstinately contested engagements, took possession of Moscow; but not until it was set on fire by the Russians themselves. This and other adverse circumstances compelled Bonaparte to retreat, and enabled Alexander to form such a powerful coalition against France, as terminated, in 1814, in the conquest of Paris, the downfal of Bonaparte, and the re-establishment of the Bourbons. After the conclusion of peace Alexander visited England on his way back to Russia; was in 1815 crowned King of Poland, and died suddenly in November, 1825, at Taganrock, on the sea of Azof. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his younger brother Nicholas, in whose favour the Grand Duke Constantine, the second brother, resigned his pretensions.

Algiers (*Hist.*) The dey of Algiers having offered various insults to France, and refused to make reparation, a formidable armament was dispatched to Algiers in 1830, which succeeded in compelling the dey to surrender, and conquering the country. The whole of the Algerine territory is now under the sway of France.

Ali Tepeleni (*Hist.*) more generally known as Ali Pacha, an Albanian, was born in 1744. After many vicissitudes, he obtained absolute power in Albania, which he held for many years. In 1822 he was overcome and put to death by the general of the Porte.

Allen, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, the descendant of a loyal family of Lowestoffe, was a captain in the fleet which, under the command of Prince Rupert, preserved their allegiance to their exiled sovereign. At the restoration he was progressively raised to the chief command of the squadron stationed in the Mediterranean. In 1664, meeting with the Dutch Smyrna fleet, he totally defeated them, sinking several of their ships, and taking four of the richest of them. This was followed by a series of gallant services which he performed until the year 1670, when he was recalled from the station off Algiers. He afterwards held the post of Comptroller of the Navy, and was living after the year 1678.

Alompra (*Hist.*) a Birman of humble birth, who delivered his country from the Peguan yoke. He took up arms in 1753, and before his death, which took place in 1769, he dethroned the king of Pegu, vanquished the Siamese, and founded the Birman empire.

Alxinger, *John Baptist d'* (*Biog.*) a German poet, was born at Vienna in 1735, and died in 1797. He wrote Doolin of Mentz; Bliomberis; and other poems.

Ameilhon, *Hubert Pascal* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1730, and died in 1811. He wrote the History of the Commerce of the Egyptians; a Continuation of Le Beau's Lower Empire; and other works.

Amelunghi, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) surnamed the Hunchback of Pisa, is believed to have been the inventor of burlesque poetry. Among his works is the War of the Giants, published in 1666.

AMERICA, South (*Geog.*) consists now of independent republics which have been formed after many sanguinary conflicts and revolutions commenced after the subjugation of Spain by Bonaparte in 1808. Buenos Ayres first succeeded in establishing its independence in 1810, Chili in 1818, Mexico in 1821, and about the same time the provinces of New Grenada and Venezuela formed themselves into an independent state by the name of Colombia. In 1822 Peru declared itself independent. In 1824 Guatemala separated from Mexico, and formed a federal state, consisting of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa-Rica. Brazil separated itself from Portugal in 1808.

AMERICA, British and Russian. (*Geog.*) In consequence of certain proceedings on the part of Russia, which affected the British territory in North America, a Treaty was concluded between the two courts in 1825, by which the Russian possessions in America were confined to the north-western corner of the continent. The boundary line takes in Prince of Wales's island, and extends, along the 141st

degree of longitude, to the Arctic Ocean, including ten leagues in width of coast, from latitude 56° to the point of intersection of longitude 141°.

AMERSHAM, (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Buckinghamshire; sent one member to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., and, after an intermission of nearly 400 years, the inhabitants paying scot and lot recovered the elective franchise on petition, but it has since been entirely taken from them by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act*, *Tech. Dict.*

AMESBURY, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was granted in May 1832, to Charles Dundas, Esq. who for many years represented the county of Berks.

AMHERST, *William* (*Her.*) Baron Amherst, nephew of the first Lord Amherst, was raised to the rank of an Earl in December, 1826, by the titles of Earl of Arracan, in the East Indies, and Vicount Holmesdale, of Holmesdale in the county of Kent.

ANDREOSSI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an engineer and mathematician, who was born at Paris in 1633, and died in 1688, assisted Riquet in constructing the canal of Languedoc, of which he published a map.

ANDREOSSI, *Count Anthony Francis* (*Hist.*) a French officer, diplomatist, and writer, was born in 1761, at Castelnaudary, and died in 1827. He was employed by Bonaparte as a general and an ambassador. He wrote a History of the Canal of Languedoc; The Campaign of the Gallo Batavian army; Constantinople and the Bosphorus, &c.

ANDREWS, *Miles Peter* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, wrote nine comedies, and many prologues and epilogues, and died in 1816.

ANDRIEU, *Bertrand* (*Biog.*) a celebrated medal engraver, was born in 1761, at Bordeaux, and died in 1822. He is looked upon as the restorer of his art in France, and produced most of the modern medals in the royal cabinet and library.

ANGRIVARII, ANGARII, *or* ANGRIVARIANS (*Geog.*) a German people, who dwelt on the Visurgis, or Weser, in the territory which now forms the south-west of the kingdom of Hanover.

ANSON, *Sir Wm.* (*Her.*) a lieutenant-general, was raised to the rank of baronet in September, 1831. Sir W. Anson is of the Lichfield family, the present earl being his nephew. For the arms, see *Anson* in the Dictionary.

ANSPACH, *Elisabeth, Margravine of* (*Biog.*) daughter of the Earl of Berkeley, who was born in 1750, was first married to Lord Craven, and, in 1791, to the Margrave of Anspach, and died in 1827. She wrote her own Memoirs; her Travels; and some dramatic pieces and poems.

ANTARCTIC OCEAN. (*Geog.*) Recent voyagers have succeeded in penetrating to a higher southern latitude than Captain Cook was able to reach. In 1819 Captain Smith discovered in latitude 62°. an archipelago, to which he gave the name of New Shetland; and, in 1821 and 1823, Captain Weddel discovered, in latitude 61°, the New Orkneys. Captain Weddel penetrated as far as latitude 74°. Still farther south than New Shetland, Captain Bellinghausen fell in with land to which he gave the name of Trinity Land.

APPIANI, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an eminent painter, was born in the Milanese in 1754, and died in 1818. He trod in the steps of Corregio, and excelled also in fresco. Bonaparte made him his painter.

APPLEBY (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Westmoreland, supposed by some to occupy the site of the Roman station Anabella; has been the county town since the time of Edward the Confessor, and formerly suffered much from the incursions of the Scots. It has sent members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I. to the present, the elective franchise being in the burgage tenants to the number of 100. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act*, *Tech. Dict.*

APRES DE MANNEVILLETTE, *John Baptist Nicholas Denis d'* (*Biog.*) a celebrated hydrographer, was born in 1707, at Havre, and died in 1780. His great work is the Oriental Neptune.

ARCTIC REGIONS. (*Geog.*) In the course of the last ten years various voyages of discovery have been made to the Northern Polar regions, the result of which has been to throw considerable light upon Arctic geography. In 1820, Captain Parry succeeded in penetrating through Lancaster Sound into the Icy Ocean, reaching the 113th degree of east longitude, and the 74th degree of latitude, and discovering an extensive archipelago. In three subsequent voyages he enlarged his discoveries, and advanced as far as the 82nd degree. By the journeys of Captain Franklin, in 1819 and 1825, the geography of a considerable part of the north coast of America was finally settled. Some additions have also been made to our knowledge of the north-east coast, by Captain Kotzebue.

ARNOLFO DI LAPO (*Biog.*) an Italian architect, who was born in 1232, and died in 1300, fortified Florence, and erected many splendid edifices in that city, among which is the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore.

ARRABO (*Geog.*) a river of Pannonia; now called the *Raab.*

ARROWSMITH, *Aaron* (*Biog.*) a celebrated constructor of maps and charts, born in London, died, aged 74, in 1823. Among his maps are the Alpine countries, India, the four quarters of the Globe, &c. &c.

ARTIGAS, *Don John* (*Hist.*) was born in 1760, at Monte Video; contributed greatly to establish the republic of Buenos Ayres; was, however, driven from it by his countrymen; and died in 1826.

ARUNDEL (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Sussex, of which, as also of its celebrated castle, mention is made in the will of Alfred the Great, by whom it was bequeathed to his nephew. It was subsequently held by different members of the blood-royal, until it came into the possession of the Fitzalans, earls of Arundel, and passed from them by marriage to the Howards, dukes of Norfolk. In the reign of Henry VI., on its being restored to the Fitzalan family, an Act of Parliament was passed to annex to the possession of the castle and honour, the dignity of earl, without further creation. This town has sent two members to parliament, from the reign of Edward I. to the present; but is now entitled, by the Reform Act, to send one only. The elective franchise, which is now also enlarged, was originally confined to the inhabitants paying scot and lot. See *Reform Act*, *Tech. Dict.*

ASHANTEE (*Geog.*) one of the most powerful kingdoms on the Gold Coast, in Africa. It is nearly 1900 square leagues in extent, and contains a population of a million. Many of the neighbouring states are its tributaries. Its capital is Coomassie. The country is exceedingly fertile, and the inhabitants are brave.

ASHBURTON (*Geog.*) a market town and a borough in Devonshire, by prescription, sent two members to Parliament, in the twenty-sixth of Edward I., and once subsequently; but, having neglected to exercise their privilege, they did not regain it until 1640. It is now entitled, by the Reform Act, to send one member only. The right of election, until 1707, was in the inhabitants paying scot and lot; but it was then restrained to certain burgage tenants, and is now once more enlarged. See *Reform Act. Tech. Dict.*

Atha (*Hist.*) a famous impostor of the eighth century, was a native of Merou, and originally a soldier in the army of Abu Moslem. He became the leader of an armed sect, but at length destroyed himself, to avoid falling into the hands of the caliph. He is the Mokanna of Moore's Poem of the Veiled Prophet.

Atrebatæ (*Geog.*) a British people, who occupied Berkshire and part of Oxfordshire.

Atropatia (*Geog.*) the north-west of Media: it is now the province of *Aderbijan*.

Aubert, *John Louis* (*Biog.*) a French poet, who particularly excelled in the apologue, was born in 1731, at Paris, and died in 1816. He is considered as a happy imitator of La Fontaine.

Audebert, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a native of France, who was born at Rochefort in 1759, and died in 1800, was eminent as a naturalist and engraver of natural history. He published a History of Monkeys; a History of Humming Birds, &c.

Auger, *Athanasius* (*Biog.*) was born at Paris, in 1734, and died in 1792. He translated Demosthenes, and other Greek orators; and wrote a History of the Constitution of the Romans.

Auger, *Louis Simon* (*Biog.*) was born at Paris in 1772, and put an end to his existence in 1829. He was one of the principal editors of the Universal Biography; edited many important works; and wrote Eulogies on Boileau and Corneille.

Augereau, *Peter Francis Charles* (*Hist.*) duke of Castiglione, was born at Paris, in 1757, and rose from the ranks to the dignity of marshal and duke. He acquired high reputation in Italy, in 1796, under Bonaparte, and took a distinguished part in the campaigns of 1805, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1812, and 1813. He died in 1816.

Aureliani (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Lugdunensis. They inhabited a part of the present department of the *Loiret*.

Auser, **Auseris**, and **Auser** (*Geog.*) an Italian river; now the *Serchio*.

Australia, or **Australis Terra** (*Geog.*) the largest territory on the globe not forming a continent, extends from 109° to 153° E. lon., and from 11° to 39° S. lat. It is divided longitudinally by the meridian line of 135° lon. in New Holland and New South Wales; but, in its most extensive sense, it comprehends Bass's Strait, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, and a number of islands of less dimensions; but this whole circuit has been otherwise designated Australasia. In this territory are the British colonies of New Holland, New South Wales, Port Cockburn, Swan River, Port Western, Van Diemen's Land, and others of minor importance. The first discoveries made in this part of the world, are ascribed to the Dutch, who, in 1616, made an almost entire circuit of the island. Captain Cook first discovered the bay, to which he gave the name of Botany Bay. See *New Holland*, &c.

Australasia (*Geog.*) see *Australia*.

Auvergne, **Theophilus Malo de la Tour d'** (*Biog.*) a French republican, distinguished both for bravery and learning, was born in 1743, at Carhaix, in Britanny, and was killed at the battle of Neuberg, in 1800. He bore the title of the First Grenadier of France. He produced various philosophical works; among which are a Franco-Celtic Dictionary; and a Glossary of forty-five languages.

Azuni, *Dominic Albert* (*Biog.*) an eminent civilian, who was born in Sardinia, in 1760, and died in 1827, wrote a History of Sardinia; a Dictionary of Mercantile Jurisprudence; and Principles of Maritime Law.

B

Bacellar, *Anthony Barbosa* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese writer, was born at Lisbon in 1610, and died in 1663, leaving the War of Brazil; The Campaign of 1659 in Portugal; Poems, &c. &c.

Baffin, *William* (*Biog.*) a British navigator, born in 1584, was killed at the siege of Ormuz in 1622. He first explored the vast bay which bears his name.

Baillie, *William* (*Biog.*) born about 1736, died early in the 19th century. He quitted the cavalry, of which he was a captain, to dedicate himself to engraving. His works are much esteemed.

Baillie, Dr. *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an eminent physician, the nephew and pupil of Dr. William Hunter, was born at Glasgow, in 1761, and died in 1824. He published The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body.

Baillie. (*Her.*) The name of a Scotch family, of Linlithgowshire. William Baillie, Esq., was one of the Lords of Session, and assumed the honorary title of Lord Polkemmet. His son, William, was created a baronet in September, 1823.

Balcarres. (*Her.*) The Earl of Balcarres was created a Baron of the United kingdom, in June, 1826.

Baltia (*Geog.*) a supposed island in the Sinus Codanus, which gave its modern name to that sea. It is believed to be Sweden and Norway.

Barbauld, *Anna Letitia* (*Biog.*) sister of Dr. Aikin, was born at Kibworth, in 1743, and died in 1825. She wrote Poems; Miscellanies; Early Lessons and Hymns; Eighteen Hundred and Eleven, a poem; various Biographical and Critical Essays; &c. &c.

Barbier, *Anthony Alexander* (*Biog.*) a French Bibliographer, was born in 1765, at Coulommiers, and died in 1825, after having been librarian to Bonaparte and Louis XVIII. One of his chief works is an excellent Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works.

Barclay de Tolly (*Hist.*) a Russian field-marshal, fought in the campaigns of 1806 and 1807, succeeded Kutusow in 1812, led the Russian troops at Leipsic in 1813, and in France in 1814, and died in 1818.

Barlow, *Joel* (*Biog.*) an American poet, was born in Connecticut, in 1756, and died in 1812, at Wilna, in Poland, after having acted as ambassador in France. His principal work is The Columbiad, a poem.

Barras, Count *Paul John Francis* (*Hist.*) a French revolutionist, was born in 1755, at Fox, in the department of the Var, and died in 1829. After having served in India, he was successively a member of the Convention, and one of the five Directors of the republic. From the last of these situations he was expelled by Bonaparte in 1799.

Barrington (*Her.*) an Irish family, descended from the same ancestor as the Barringtons of Barrington-hall, in Essex. Joseph, the present baronet, was raised to the baronetage in September, 1831. Arms. *Ar.* three chevronels *gules*, a label of three points *vert*; a canton of the same, charged with a trefoil, *or.*—Crest. Out of a crown vallery, *or*, a hermit's bust with a cowl vested paly, *ar. and gules.*—Motto, Ung durant ma vie.

Bartolozzi, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an engraver, was born in 1728 at Florence, and died at Lisbon in 1815.

Baudeloque, *John Lewis* (*Biog.*) a French surgeon and accoucheur of high reputation, was born in Picardy in 1746, and died in 1810. His Principles of Midwifery and Art of Midwifery are much esteemed.

Bausset, Cardinal *Louis Francis de* (*Biog.*) a French prelate and writer, bishop of Alais before the revolution, was

born in 1748 at Pondicherry, and died in 1824. He wrote the History of Fenelon, 4 vols.; and the Life of Bossuet, 4 vols.

BEAUHARNOIS, Prince *Eugene (Hist.)* the son of Josephine, by her first husband, Viscount de Beauharnois, was born in 1780, acted as Bonaparte's aid-de-camp in Italy and Egypt, was created a prince by him in 1804, acted as viceroy of Italy from 1805 till 1814, and distinguished himself in many battles, particularly at those of Raab, Wagram, and Borodino. He married the daughter of the Bavarian monarch, and retiring into the dominions of that sovereign in 1814, he was made by him duke of Leuchtenberg, and died in 1824.

BEAUMARIS (*Geog.*) a borough and county town of Anglesea, was called Bonover until the erection of a castle here by Edward I., who enclosed the town with walls, erected it into a coporation, and endowed it with landed estates. The English garrison was withdrawn in the reign of Henry VIII., and not restored until 1642. Its governor, Thomas afterwards Lord Bulkeley, and his son Richard, held out gallantly in 1646 for King Charles. It first returned a member to Parliament in the 7th of Edward VI., and now shares with Amlwich, Holyhead, and Llangelni, in sending one member. The elective franchise was vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and capital burgesses, but is now extended by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

BECHER-WRIXON. (*Her.*) The present baronet, Sir William, was raised to the baronetage in September, 1831. His family settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and traces its origin back to Sir Eustace Debridgecourt, who came from Hainault, with Queen Philippa, in 1328. ARMS. Vairé, *arg. and gules*, on a canton, *or*, a stag's head couped *gules*.—CREST. Out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a demi-lion *erm.* gorged with a collar vair *az and ar.*—MOTTO. Bis vivit qui bene.

BECKMAN, *John Anthony* (*Biog.*) was born at Hoya in Hanover, in 173?, and died professor at Gottingen in 1811. Of his numerous works the best known is a History of Discoveries and Inventions.

BEDWIN (*Geog.*) a borough and market town of Wiltshire, and a place of great antiquity, which in the time of the Saxons was a city, retains many of its privileges. Being deemed a borough by prescription, it has sent members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I. to the present time, but is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. The right of election was in the freeholders and the holders of burgage tenure.

BELGIUM (*Geog.*) a country originally consisting of seventeen provinces, and forming a part of Belgic Gaul, extended from the French frontier to the river Ems, and from its low situation acquired the name of the Netherlands. These provinces were for some time governed by independent princes, but became united in the tenth century, under one of the grandsons of Charlemagne. In 1433, they passed to the house of Burgundy, and in 1477 to that of Austria, by the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with Mary, daughter of the last Duke of Burgundy. In the next century, the people, headed by the Counts Hoorn and Egmont, and the Prince of Oranger, evolted against Philip II., son of the Emperor Charles V.; and after a sanguinary conflict, the Prince of Orange succeeded in forming the famous league of Utrecht in 1579, by which the seven provinces, Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Groningen, were erected into a republic, known by the name of the Republic of the United Provinces, or the Dutch Netherlands. The remaining ten provinces, namely, Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, Artois, and Cambresis, returned under the dominion of Spain, until the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy in 1714, when it was stipulated that the Spanish Netherlands, otherwise called absolutely the Netherlands or Low Countries, should return to the German branch of the house of Austria, with the exception of some parts ceded to the French and Dutch. The Dutch had parts of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders; the French had Artois and Cambresis, with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxemburg; after which Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, the people again revolted against the emperor, Joseph II., and formed themselves into a republic; but Leopold II., the successor of Joseph, regained his authority. In 1792, the French overrun the Austrian Netherlands, and in 1795, annexed it, under the name of Belgium, to the French republic. On the downfall of Bonaparte, in 1815, the whole of the country originally known by the name of the Netherlands, were again united under William I., the former stadtholder, now king of Holland, and governed by the constitution already established in Holland. In 1830, Belgium, or the Belgian provinces, properly so called, raised the standard of revolt against King William; and the next year the Belgian congress consented to submit themselves to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg as their king. The disputes between Holland and Belgium are, however, not yet terminated, notwithstanding the endeavours of the other powers to bring them to a conclusion. France and England are at this moment in a state of warfare with Holland, whom they wish to compel to accede to the decision of the Conference of London.

BELHAVEN AND STENTON. (*Her.*) Baron Belhaven, of Scotland, was created Baron Hamilton of the United Kingdom, in September, 1831.

BELL, *John* (*Biog.*) a surgeon, died in 1820, leaving among his works, Anatomy of the Human Body; Principles of Surgery; Observations on Italy; &c. &c.

BELL, *Andrew Richard*, (*Biog.*) a native of Scotland, died in 1832, at an advanced age. In early life he was a chaplain in the East Indies, from which country he introduced into England the system of education which is called the Madras System. He wrote several works on this subject.

BELOE, *William* (*Biog.*) a divine and critic, was born at Norwich in 1756, and died in 1817. He edited, in conjunction with Mr. Nares, the first series of the British Critic; translated Herodotus, Coluthus, Alciphron, and Aulus Gellius; compiled Anecdotes of Literature; and wrote Miscellanies; The Sexagenarian; and other works.

BELSHAM, *William* (*Biog.*) an historical and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1752, and died in 1827. Among his works are a History of Great Britain from the Revolution to 1802; and Essays.

BELZONI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a traveller, was born at Padua, and died in 1823, on the coast of Guinea, while intending to penetrate to Timbuctoo. From 1815 to 1819 he was employed in exploring the Egyptian antiquities, and, in the course of his search, he discovered many valuable remains. He wrote a Narrative of his Operations.

BENGER, *Elizabeth Ogilvy* (*Biog.*) was born in 1778 at Wells, in Somerset, and died in 1827. She wrote Lives of Anne Boleyn, Mary Queen of Scots, Henry IV., Elizabeth of Bohemia, Mrs. Hamilton, Tobin, and Klopstock; two novels; poems; and a drama.

BERESFORD. (*Her.*) Baron Beresford was raised to the dignity of Viscount of the United Kingdom, in March, 1823.

Berkshire (*Geog.*) a county, which has the honour of having given birth to Alfred the Great, by whom it was called Berocscire; is also famous for its royal residence, Windsor Castle. On the arrival of the Romans, it was inhabited by the Attrebatre, Bibraces, and Segontiaci. The two Roman roads, one of which is Watling Street, pass through it; a Roman camp is to be seen at Wantage, and a Roman fort at Lawrence. It formerly sent two members, but by the Reform Act is entitled to send three members.

Berners. (*Her.*) This barony, originally held by the Bourchier family, passed into that of Knyvet in the middle of the 15th century. It was, however, long dormant, but was confirmed to Catherine Knyvet in 1717. At her death it fell into abeyance, in 1743. The abeyance has recently been terminated in favour of Robert Wilson, Esq., of Dedlington. .Arms. *Ar.* a cross engrailed, *gu.* between four water bougets *sa.*

Berry, *Rear Admiral Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) a distinguished naval officer, was born in 1768, and died in 1832. He signalized himself in the battles of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile, the defence of the Leander, the capture of the Guillaume Tell, the battle of Trafalgar, and the battle off St. Domingo in 1806.

Berthier, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) a French marshal, who was born at Versailles in 1753, and served in America, was at the head of Bonaparte's staff in Italy and Egypt, possessed his entire confidence, was made Prince of Neufchatel and Vice-constable of the empire by him, and put an end to his own existence in 1815.

Beuckels, *William* (*Biog.*) a native of Dutch Flanders, who died in 1449, discovered, to the great benefit of his country, the art of curing and barreling herrings.

Bewick, *John* and *Thomas* (*Biog.*) natives of the north of England, were the revivers of wood engraving. John died in 1795; Thomas in 1828. The first work which made them known was a History of Quadrupeds, with wood-cuts. It was succeeded by a History of British Birds.

Bexley, *Baron* (*Her.*) a title in 1813 conferred on Nicholas Vansittart, Esq., who filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1812 to 1823, when he was raised to the peerage. The Vansittarts are a family of Dutch or German origin, which settled in England about a century and a half ago, the members of which have been generally engaged in commercial pursuits. Nicholas was the son of Henry Vansittart, governor of Bengal, who perished in 1770, on board the Aurora frigate on its way to India. Arms. *Erm.* an eagle, displayed, *sa.* upon a chief *gu.* a ducal crown *or,* between two crosses, pattée, *ar.* Crest. Upon two crosses, pattée, *ar.* a demi-eagle, couped, wings elevated, *sa.*—Supp. Dexter, a horse, guardant, *ar.* ducally gorged *or,* therefrom pendent an escocheon *sa.* charged with an ostrich feather, in pale of the first, with an escrol over the bottom of the quill; Sinister, an eagle, reguardant, *sa.* wings elevated, gorged as the dexter, and therefrom pendent a portcullis, or.—Motto. Grata quies.

Birch, Sir *Joseph* (*Her.*) of a Lancashire family, was created a baronet in September, 1831. Arms. *Az.* three fleurs de lis, *ar.* on a chief of the last, three mullets *sa.* —Crest. On a wreath of the colour, in amount vert, a hare sable, collared *ar.*—Motto. Libertas.

Birman Empire. (*Geog.*) This empire, principally composed of the former kingdoms of Ava and Pegu, and founded by the celebrated Alompra, is about 520 leagues in length, and 180 in width. After the war in 1824, between the East India Company and the Birmese, which terminated in 1826, the latter were compelled to cede the provinces of Arracan, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim.

Birmingham (*Geog.*) a great manufacturing and market town in Warwickshire, has been erected by the Reform Act into a borough, for the purpose of sending two members to Parliament; and by the Boundary Act comprises the parishes of Birmingham and Edgbarton, and the townships of Bordesley, Duddeston and Nechels, and Dentend.

Bishop's Castle (*Geog.*) a borough and market town of Shropshire, takes its name from a palace, formerly the residence of the bishops of Hertford, which has been long since demolished. It was incorporated in the reign of Elizabeth, and has sent members to Parliament since the 27th year of her reign until the present period, but it is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. The right of election was vested in the resident burgesses, to the number of 60 persons.

Blackburn (*Geog.*) a great manufacturing and market town in Lancashire, has been erected by the Reform Act into a borough for the purpose of sending two members to Parliament. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

Blanchard, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French aëronaut, distinguished himself by the boldness of his experiments, particularly by his passage in a balloon from Dover to Calais, in 1785, in company with Dr. Jeffries, an English physician, who published a Narrative of Two Aerial Voyages of Dr. Jeffries with M. Blanchard. He died at the beginning of the present century; and Madame Blanchard, his wife, who had frequently accompanied him, continued the practice of aerostation, and perished in consequence of an accident at Tivoli, near Paris, in July, 1819.

Bland, *Elizabeth* (*Biog.*) an Hebraist in the 17th and 18th centuries, who acquired such a mastery of the Hebrew, under the instruction of Van Helmont, that a phylactery of her composition in that language is preserved as a curiosity by the Royal Society.

Blechingley (*Geog.*) a borough and formerly a market town in Surrey, has sent members to Parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. to the present time, but is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.* The right of election was vested in the resident burgage holders.

Blessington, *Earl of* (*Her.*) This title became extinct in May, 1829, on the death of Charles John Gardiner, the first earl.

Blomfield, Sir *Thomas* (*Hist.*) a general of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* (see *Dict.*) was born in 1744, and died in 1822; after having distinguished himself, not only by his gallantry in active service, but also by his ingenuity in improving the ordnance system.

Bloomfield, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a modern poet, and a native genius of the humble condition of a shoemaker, was born at Honington in Suffolk, 1766, and died in 1823, leaving "The Farmer's Boy," a poem on the seasons after the manner of Thomson. This his first essay was attended with extraordinary success, and encouraged him to offer other pieces to the public; as Ballads; The Ploughman's Stories; The Broken Crutch; Wild Flowers; The Banks of the Wye; &c. His last production was a village drama in three acts, entitled Haslewood Hall.

Bloomfield, *Baron* (*Her.*) a title conferred in May, 1825, on Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who descends from an ancient family of Ireland, and maternally from that of Jocelyn.— Arms. *Ar.* three lozenges, in fesse *gu.* between as many cinquefoils *az;* on a canton of the last, three ostrich feathers of the field, issuing through the rim of a royal coronet, *or.*—Crest. Out of a mural crown *or,* charged with two cinquefoils in fesse, *az.* a bull's head *ppr.*—Supp.

On either side a horse, reguardant, *ar.* their tails flowing between their hind legs, each gorged with a chaplet of oak *ppr.*; the Dexter charged, on the shoulder, with an escocheon, *gu.* thereon a plume of feathers, as on the canton in the field; and the Sinister with an escocheon, *or*, charged with a grenada *sa*, fired, *ppr.*—MOTTO. Fortes fortuna juvat.

BLUCHER, *Gebaral Labrecht Von* (*Hist.*) an eminent Prussian marshal, was born in 1742 at Rostock, and entered the Prussian service during the seven years' war, after having served in that of Sweden. Disgusted with the conduct of Frederic the Great, Blucher retired from the army, and did not re-enter it till 1786. He first distinguished himself in the campaign of 1806. In the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, though several times defeated, he attained high reputation for his activity and perseverance. The king of Prussia created him Prince of Wahlstadt. He died in 1819.

BOLIVAR, *Simon* (*Hist.*) was born in Caracas, July 24, 1783, and received an excellent education. When the standard of independence was raised, in 1810, he obtained a colonel's commission, and he was on the staff of Miranda when that officer was compelled to capitulate to the Spanish general. Bolivar continued the contest with varied success till 1815, when the overwhelming force of the enemy compelled him to retire to Kingston in Jamaica. In April, 1816, he resumed the struggle, and after having maintained it for six years, and gained many victories, he brought it to a triumphant close by the expulsion of the Spaniards, and the establishment of the republic of Colombia. Peru next acquired its independence through his efforts, and he himself was honoured with the name of Liberator; but falling under the suspicion of aiming at supreme power, he withdrew in disgust from public life, and died in December, 1830, protesting against the ingratitude and calumnies of his countrymen.

BOLIVIA (*Geog.*) a name given to the territory formerly called Upper Peru, in honour of Bolivar, by whom it was formed into a republic in 1825. It is bounded by the Ocean, Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, and the states of the Rio de la Plata; and is divided into the departments of Le Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Charcas, or Chuqisaca, Chochabamba, and Santa Cruz. Its population is 1,400,000.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS (*Geog.*) a great manufacturing and market town of Lancashire, is, by the Reform Act, erected into a borough, to send two members to Parliament; and, by the Boundary Act, comprises Great and Little Bolton and Haulgh, except a detached part of Little Bolton. The boroughreeves of Great and Little Bolton are to be the returning officers.

BONAPARTE, or BUONAPARTE NAPOLEAN, (*Hist.*) was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, August 15, 1769, being the second son of Carlo Bonaparte, by Letitia Ramolini. (See the next article.) His father, who was bred to the law, but fought under Paoli, is said to have been descended from an Italian family that distinguished itself in the contests between the Guelphs and Gibelines. Dying at the age of 39, Bonaparte was sent by Count de Marbeauf, governor of Corsica, to the military school of Brienne, whence he was removed, in 1784, to that of Paris. In 1790, he was made a captain, and commanded in the artillery at the siege of Toulon, in 1793. The next year, he went as commander-in-chief to Italy; and, after driving the Austrians from that country, erected it into a republic. In 1798, he set sail for Egypt, and returned to Paris the next year, without effecting his object. He then overthrew the Directory, and was appointed first consul. In 1800, he crossed the Alps with incredible celerity, and, defeating the Austrians at the battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden, recovered the whole of Italy. In 1801, he concluded a peace with England, which was broken the next year. In 1804, he assumed the title of Emperor, and was crowned King of Italy in 1805. This was followed by the defeat of the Russians and Austrians, at the battle of Austerlitz, in the month of December; and the next year, by the total rout of the Prussians at Jena. In 1808, he attacked Spain, and dethroned King Ferdinand; and, in 1809, he gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Wigram, in July, which led to his divorce from Josephine, and marriage with the archduchess Louisa, daughter of the emperor, by whom he had a son, since deceased. In 1812, he invaded Russia, and penetrated as far as Moscow; but being afterwards compelled to retreat, his army perished from hunger, cold, and the sword of the enemy; and he himself returned, December 18, alone by night, to Paris. In the two succeeding years, he sustained the contest against the combined forces of the allies, until the surrender of Paris, in March, 1814, when he consented to retire to the island of Elba, on a pension of two millions of livres. The next year, he made another effort to regain his power, but, being defeated at the battle of Waterloo, he surrendered himself, July 15, 1815, to the English, by whom he was sent prisoner to the island of St. Helena, in August of the same year, where he died, May 5, 1821, of a cancer in the breast. (See the next article.)

BONAPARTE, *Letitia*, (*Biog.*) mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, one of the most beautiful women in Corsica, was left a widow in the prime of her life, in 1785, after having shared with her husband, Carlo Bonaparte, in the dangers of war and civil discord, and borne him thirteen children, of which five sons and three daughters survived him, namely, 1. Joseph, the eldest, who was placed by his brother on the throne of Spain, and now resides in this country under the name of Count Survillier. 2. Napoleon, spoken of in the preceding article. 3. Lucien, now Prince of Canino. 4. Louis, once King of Holland, now Count de St. Leu, and resident in Italy; and 5. Jerome, once King of Westphalia, now Duke of Montfort, in Wurtemberg, having married a sister of the King of Wurtemberg. The daughters were 1. Maria Anne, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, who died at Trent, in 1820. 2. Pauline, Princess of Borghese, who died in 1825. 3. Caroline, wife of Murat, King of Naples, and afterwards of Marshal Macdonald, now living in Austria as Countess of Lipano. Madame Bonaparte died lately at Rome, at the age of 82. Her half-brother, Cardinal Fesch, created cardinal at the instance of Bonaparte, in 1803, is still living.

BONNYCASTLE, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Whitchurch in Bucks, became professor of mathematics at the Woolwich Royal Military Academy, and died in 1821. He wrote, among other works, Treatises on Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and Astronomy.

BOON, *Daniel* (*Hist.*) an American officer, was the first person who settled in Kentucky, in 1769. As population advanced, he retired into the woods, where he died in 1823, at the age of eighty and upwards.

BONOMI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an architect and native of Italy, who settled early in England, became an associate of the Royal Academy, and died at the age of sixty-nine, in 1823.

BOROUGHBRIDGE (*Geog.*) a market-town, and borough, in Yorkshire, began to send members to parliament in 1557. The elective franchise, of which it has been deprived by the Reform Act, (see *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) was in the burgage holders to the number of between seventy and eighty.

Bossiney (*Geog.*) a borough of Cornwall, first sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward VI. The elective franchise, of which it has been deprived by the Reform Act, (see *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) was in the mayor and burgesses, to the number of eight or nine persons. Here are the ruins of a castle, said to have been the birth-place of the celebrated King Arthur, and the seat of the British dukes of Cornwall.

Boswell, *Sir James* (*Her.*) The title of baronet was conferred in 1821, on Alexander, son of the well-known friend of Dr. Johnson, who fell in a duel, in the following year, and was succeeded by his son, the present baronet. The family is supposed to have established itself in Scotland in the reign of David I. Arms. *Ar.* on a fesse *sa.* three cinquefoils of the field, on a canto *az.*, a lymphad within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, *or.*—Crest. a falcon *ppr.* hooded, *gu.* belled, *or.*—Supp. On either side a greyhound, *ar.* with liver-coloured spots, gorged with a plain collar *sa.*, charged with three cinquefoils, as in the arms, line reflexed over the back, *gu.*

Botzaris, *Mark* (*Hist.*) one of the heroes of modern Greece, was born in 1780, in Albania. When his countrymen threw off the Turkish yoke, he was appointed stratarch of western Greece, and greatly distinguished himself. He fell in a night attack upon the enemy's camp in August, 1823, after having performed prodigies of valour.

Bougainville, *Louis Anthony de* (*Biog.*) was born at Paris, in 1792; distinguished himself in Canada, as aid-de-camp to Montcalm; made a voyage round the world in 1768, 1769; and died in 1811. Besides a Narrative of his Voyage, he published a Treatise on the Integral Calculus.

Bourgoing, *John Francis, Baron de* (*Biog.*) was born at Nevers, in France, in 1748; was employed as ambassador at various courts; and died envoy at Dresden, in 1811. His chief works are the Picture of Modern Spain; and Memoirs of Pius VI.

Bowditch, *Thomas Edward* (*Biog.*) was born at Bristol, in 1793; became a writer in the service of the African Company; was employed on a mission to Ashantee, in 1816; and died in the river Gambia, in 1824, while proceeding to explore interior Africa. He wrote an account of his mission to Ashantee.

Brackley (*Geog.*) a market town, and borough in Northamptonshire, is supposed to have been a flourishing place, in the time of the Saxons, until it was destroyed by the Danes. After the conquest, it became one of the greatest staples for wool in the kingdom, was incorporated by Henry III., but had not a mayor before the reign of Edward II., and did not send members to parliament before that of Edward VI. The elective franchise, which has now been taken away by the Reform Act, was confined to the corporation, whether resident or otherwise.

Bradford (*Geog.*) a large manufacturing town in Yorkshire, formerly part of the Saxon parish of Dewsbury, is now a borough, and entitled to send two members to Parliament, by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

Braidwood, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a native of Edinburgh, who died in 1806, was the first person who, in this country, undertook, upon an extensive scale, the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

Bramah, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a celebrated mechanist and engineer, was born, in 1749, at Stainsborough, in Yorkshire, and died in 1815. Among his numerous inventions one of the most valuable is the hydraulic press.

Bramber, (*Geog.*) a town in Sussex, and a borough by prescription, is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. (See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*) The right of election was in persons inhabiting houses on ancient foundations, and paying scot and lot, to the number of about twenty.

Blancas-Laurugais, *The Duke of* (*Biog.*) a French nobleman, possessed of great talents and scientific knowledge, was born in 1735, and died in 1824. He shared in discovering the composition of the diamond, improved the manufacture of porcelain, and wrote tragedies and other works.

Brazil (*Geog.*) a vast territory of South America, lying between the equator and the 34th degree of south latitude, and 35th and 56th degrees west longitude. It is divided into the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, Santa Catharina, San Pedro, or Rio Grande do Sul, Matto Grosso, Goyaz, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo, Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Parahiba, Grande, Ceara, Piauhy, Maranao, and Para, or Gram Para. The capital is Rio de Janeiro. It was discovered by a Spaniard, named Pingou, in the year 1500; and by a Portuguese, named Cabrul, in the same year, which latter took possession of the country: and some years after, a regular colony was formed by John III. In 1808, when the French threatened Portugal, Brazil became the residence of the royal family; and in 1815, was erected by John VI. into a kingdom. On the return of this king into Portugal, in 1821, the Brazilians, the following year, placed Don Pedro on the throne, with the title of Emperor. But a fresh revolution breaking out in 1831, Don Pedro resigned his power, and, leaving Brazil, is now contending for the throne of Portugal, in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria, against his brother, Don Miguel, by whom it was usurped in 1825.

Breadalbane (*Her.*) The titles of Marquess of Breadalbane, and Earl of Ormelie, of the United Kingdom, were conferred upon the Earl of Breadalbane, in September, 1831.

Breguet, *Abraham Louis* (*Biog.*) one of the most celebrated of modern watch and chronometer makers, introduced many important improvements in watches and time-pieces. He was born in Switzerland, in 1747, and died in 1823 at Paris, where he settled in his youth.

Bridgewater. (*Her.*) The earldom became dormant on the death of Francis Egerton, 1829; but it is now claimed by a collateral descendant.

Bristol (*Her.*) The Earl of Bristol was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Bristol and Earl Jermyn, in June, 1826.

Broadhead, *Sir Theodore Henry Lavington* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who descends from an ancient and respectable Yorkshire family, was created a baronet in September, 1831.—Arms. *Ermine*, two eagles displayed in chief *gu.* and in base a lion rampant *proper*, collared and chained, *or.*—Crest. A demi-lion rampant, *proper*, collared and chained, *or*, supporting a shield *ermine* charged with an eagle displayed *gu.*

Brighton (*Geog.*) or Brighthelmston, a distinguished bathing place in Sussex, so long the favourite residence of his late Majesty, George IV.; is now erected into a borough by the Reform Act, (see *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) for the purpose of sending two members to Parliament.

Brooke, *Sir Henry* (*Biog.*) This family has long been settled in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland. Sir Basil Brooke, an ancestor, was one of the undertakers for the settlement of Ulster. Sir Henry was created a baronet in January, 1822. Arms. *Or*, a cross eng., per pale, *sa.* and *gu*, a crescent for difference.—Crest. A brock or badger, passant, *ppr.*

Brougham and Vaux, *Baron* (*Her.*) The family of Brougham is of great antiquity, as it claims Saxon de-

scent, and derives its name from Burgham, afterwards Brougham, in Westmoreland. Walter de Burgham was lord of the manor of Burgham as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor. The title of Baron was conferred in November, 1830, on Henry Brougham, on his entering the ministry as Lord Chancellor. Lord Brougham is heir general and representative of a branch of the ancient and illustrious house of Vaux. ARMS. Quarterly, 1st. *gu*, a chevron between three luces, *ar.* for BROUGHAM; 2d. *or*, a fesse checky *or* and *gu*, between three garbs *gu.* banded *or*, in chief, a label of three points, *az.* for VAUX of CATTERLEN; 3rd. *ar.* a bend checky, *or* and *gu.* for VAUX of TRYERMAYNE; 4th. *gu.* a cross fleury, *or*, for DELAMORE.—CREST. A hand and arm in armour, holding a lucy, *ar.* On the elbow, a rose, *gu.*—SUPP. Dexter a lion *vert.* armed and langued, *gu.* Collared with the Vaux collar, checky, *or* and *gu*; Sinister, a white hart, antlers and hoofs, *or*, in his mouth a rose *gu.* barbed and seeded *vert.*—MOTTO. Pro rege, lege, grege.

BROWN, Dr. *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a metaphysician, moral philosopher, and poet, was born in 1777, at Kirkmabreck, in Scotland; succeeded Dr. Stewart, as professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh; and died April 2, 1820. Among his works are, an Answer to Zoonomia; Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind; Physiology of the Mind; Poems; and the Paradise of Coquettes.

BROWN, *Lancelot* (*Biog.*) a celebrated landscape gardener, was born at Kirharle, in 1715, acquired a large fortune, and died in 1702. He was called Capability Brown, from his frequently saying, "This spot has great capabilities."

BROWN, *Charles Brocden* (*Biog.*) a novelist, was born in America in 1771, and died in 1810. Among his novels are Carwin, Wieland, Ormond, and Aorthur Mervyn.

BROWNE, *William George* (*Biog.*) a traveller, who penetrated into the interior of Africa, and first made known the kingdoms of Darfur and Bornou; was murdered in Persia, in 1814. He published Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Assyria.

BRUNE, *William Mary Ann* (*Hist.*) a French marshal, was born in 1763, at Brive la Gaillarde; distinguished himself in 1799, in Holland, against the Duke of York; was successively ambassador at Constantinople, and governor of the Hanseatic Cities; and was killed in 1815, at Avignon.

BRUNSWICK, *Ferdinand, duke of* (*Hist.*) was born in 1721, and died in 1792; after having distinguished himself at the head of the British and Hanoverian forces in Germany, during the seven years' war, and obtained several victories, particularly at Crevelt and Minden.

BRUNSWICK LUNENBERG, *Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of* (*Hist.*) nephew of Ferdinand, was born in 1735, acquired great reputation in the seven years' war; restored the Stadtholder in 1787; was foiled in the invasion of France, in 1792; and was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstadt, in 1806.

BRUNTON, *Mary* (*Biog.*) the daughter of Colonel Balfour, was born in 1776, in Berra, one of the Orkneys, and died in 1818. She wrote the novels of Discipline, Self-Control, and Emmeline; and some minor pieces.

BRYDONE, *Patrick* (*Biog.*) was born in Scotland, in 1771, and died, comptroller of the stamp office, in 1819. He wrote Travels in Sicily and Malta, and various papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

BUCHANAN, Dr. *Claudius* (*Biog.*) was born in 1766, at Combuslang, near Glasgow; was the first vice provost and classical professor of the college at Fort William, in Calcutta; and died in 1815. He wrote Christian Researches in Asia; and various other works.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (*Geog.*) an inland county, which at the invasion of the Romans was inhabited by the Catticuchlani, is supposed to have been so called from the number of deer which abounded in its forests. It formerly sent but two members to Parliament, but by the Reform Act (see *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) is entitled to send three.

BUONAPARTE (*Hist.*) See *Bonaparte.*

BURGNATELLI, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a chemist celebrated for his discoveries relative to the gastric juice and to combustion, was born at Paris in 1761, and died in 1818. He wrote Elements of Chemistry.

BURCH, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a celebrated gem engraver, was born about 1740; was elected librarian of the Royal Academy by the death of Wilson; and died in 1814.

BURCKHARDT, *John Louis* (*Biog.*) a traveller, was born in 1784, at Lausanne; and was engaged by the African Association to explore Africa. After having visited Nubia, Egypt, and part of Arabia, he died at Cairo, while preparing to depart for Timbuctoo. His Travels have since been published.

BURLINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) This earldom was revived, in September, 1831, in favour of George Augustus Henry, uncle of the present Duke of Devonshire, who had represented the county of Derby for many years in Parliament. He also obtained the title of Baron Cavendish. ARMS. *Sa.* three harts' heads caboshed, *ar.* attired *or.* on an escutcheon of pretence, *sa.* a lion passant gardant *or* between three helmets *ar.*—CREST. On a wreath, a snake noué, *ppr.*—SUPP. Dexter, a stag proper, attired and unguled, *or.* Sinister, a dragon with wings expanded, *ermine*, ducally gorged and chained *or.*—MOTTO. Cavendo tutus.

BURNEY (*Biog.*) the name of a family which has distinguished itself in different branches of literature;

BURNEY, *Dr. Charles*, the father of this family, a doctor of music, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1726, at Shrewsbury; studied music under Arne; and died in 1814, organist of Chelsea Hospital. He is the author of a General History of Music; Travels in France and Spain; and in Germany and the Netherlands; a Life of Metastasio; and other works. His life has since been written by his daughter, Madame D'Arblay, authoress of Cecilia, Evelina, and Camilla.

BURNEY, *Dr. Charles*, second son of the preceding, and a scholar of high reputation, was born in 1757, at Lynn; educated at the Charterhouse and at the Universities of Cambridge and Aberdeen; entered into holy orders about the year 1793; soon after which he obtained his doctor's degree by mandate of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and died in 1817, after having kept a distinguished academy at Greenwich for several years. His valuable collection of books was bought by Parliament for the British Museum. Among his works are an Appendix to Scapula, from the MSS. of Dr. Askew; and edition of the Choral Odes of Æschylus; the Greek Lexicon of Philemon; and criticisms in the Monthly Review.

BURNEY, *Rear Admiral James*, elder brother of the preceding, was born in 1749, and died in 1820. He is the author of a History of Voyages of Discovery; and an account of the Russian Eastern Voyages.

BURY (*Geog.*) a market and manufacturing town in Lancashire, of some antiquity, is erected by the Reform Act (see *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) into a borough for the purpose of sending one member to Parliament.

Byron, *George Gordon Lord* (*Biog.*) a poet of the first rank, was born at Dover, Jan. 22, 1788. He was the grandson of the admiral mentioned under History, (see *Dict.*) and succeeded his great uncle William Lord Byron while at school in 1798. He was then removed from Aberdeen, where his mother was residing, to Harrow School, and at the age of sixteen or seventeen was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge. At nineteen he quitted the University, and began his poetical career in 1807, by his Hours of Idleness, by George Gordon Lord Byron, a Minor, which was followed by a bitter satire on the Edinburgh Reviewers, entitled, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, in consequence of the manner in which they handled his juvenile production. The next year he set out on his travels in company with John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., and afterwards raised his reputation as a poet by his Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; his subsequent works, the Giaour, the Bride of Abydos, the Corsair, Lara, the Siege of Corinth, followed one another in quick succession, and contributed to establish his poetical character. In 1812 he made his maiden speech in Parliament, and on a future occasion he addressed the house in support of the Catholic claims, and a third time on presenting a petition from Major Cartwright. On Jan. 2, 1815, he married Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, bart., and on the 10th of December following, her ladyship presented him with a daughter, Ada Augusta, soon after which she paid a visit to her father, and on her refusing to return to her husband, a formal separation ensued. His lordship then left England, and taking the plains of Waterloo, the banks of the Rhine, and Switzerland, in his way, he for some time resided, first at Venice, then successively at Pisa and Genoa, About this time appeared the third canto of his Childe Harold, The Prisoner of Chillon, A Dream, and other Poems; in 1817, Manfred, a Tragedy, and The Lament of Tasso; in 1818, the fourth and last canto of Childe Harold, Mazeppa, a Romantic Tale, and Beppo, a playful *jeu d'esprit*; in 1819, the commencement of Don Juan; in 1820, Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice; in 1821, Letter to Mr. W. Lisle Bowles, in defence of the poetical character of Pope; the drama of Sardanapalus, esteemed the best of his tragic productions; The Two Foscari, a tragedy; and Cain, a mystery. In 1822, he published, in conjunction with Mr. Leigh Hunt and Mr. Percy Bysshe Shelly, the periodical publication called The Liberal, four numbers only of which appeared; besides which he wrote in the same year the conclusion of Don Juan; Werner, a tragedy; and The Deformed Transformed, a fragment. In August, 1823, he sailed for Greece, and died at Missolonghi, April 19, 1824, while strenuously engaged in support of the Greeks. His last words are reported to have been, "My wife,—my child,—my sister,—you know all, you must say all." The body was brought to England, and interred at Huckwell, near his own seat of Newstead Abbey. At his decease the barony devolved on his cousin, Capt. George Anson of the Royal Navy.

C

Calcott, *John Wall*, Mus. D. (*Biog.*) was born at Kensington in 1766; obtained celebrity as a composer, and died in a disordered state of intellect in 1826. He was one of the founders of the Glee Club. He wrote a Musical Grammar. His catches, glees, and canons, form 2 vols.

Calderon de la Barca, *Don Pedro* (*Biog.*) a Spanish dramatist, was born in 1600; began to write at the age of fourteen; served during several campaigns in Italy and Flanders, and died in 1687, a canon of Toledo. His printed works form ten 4to. volumes, and he is said to have written 1500 pieces.

Callington (*Geog.*) a market town and a borough in Cornwall, which has sent two members to Parliament since the 27th of Elizabeth; is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. (See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*) The right of election was in the owners of burgage tenures paying scot and lot to the amount of about seventy.

Camalodunum (*Geog.*) the first Roman colony in Britain, supposed to be *Cornwall.*

Cambaceres, *John James Regis* (*Hist.*) a native of France, born in 1753, at Montpellier, was brought up to the law; appointed second consul by Bonaparte, and afterwards archchancellor, Duke of Parma, and a Prince. He was chosen to organize the judicial system, and died in 1824.

Cambalu (*Geog.*) a Dumnonian town; now *Camelford*, in Cornwall.

Camelford (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Cornwall, received its first charter from Richard, Duke of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, brother to Henry III., and first sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward VI. The elective franchise, which was in such of the burgesses as pay scot and lot to the number of about a dozen, is now taken away by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Campbell, *Sir Archibald* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who was created a baronet in September, 1831, is a major general in the army, and lieutenant governor of New Brunswick.

Campbell, *Sir Robert* (*Her.*) The family of this gentleman is Irish. His grandfather resided at Tuam, in the county of Galway. Sir Robert was created a baronet in September, 1831. Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th gyronny of eight, *or* and *sa.* 2d and 3d a galley *sa.* sails unfurled, oars in action.—Crest. A boar's head erased *ppr.*—Motto. Ne obliviscaris.

Campbell, *Sir Duncan* (*Her.*) The family of this gentleman descends from the branch of the house of Campbell, Earls and Marquesses of Breadalbane. The baronetage was conferred on him in September 1831. Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, *or* and *sa.* for Campbell. Second, *or*, a fesse chequy *ar* and *az.* Third, *ar.* a galley *sa.* sails unfurled, oars in action, for Lorn.—Crest. A man in full highland garb, holding in his Dexter hand a broad sword, and on his Sinister arm a shield *ppr.*—Supp. Dexter, an heraldic tiger; Sinister, a stag; all *ppr.*—Motto. Paratus sum.

Camperdown, *Earl of* (*Her.*) The dignity of earl was bestowed in September, 1831, on Viscount Duncan.

Campomanes, *Pedro Rodriguez* (*Hist.*) a Spanish statesman, was born in 1710, in the Asturias; became minister of state in 1788, was soon dismissed, and died early in the 19th century. He wrote many works on history, political economy, and other subjects.

Canning, *the Right Hon. George* (*Hist.*) a celebrated statesman, the son of an Irish barrister, was born April 11, 1770, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical acquirements. He first obtained a seat in Parliament in 1793. In 1796, he became under secretary of state, and resigned with Mr. Pitt, in 1801. On the return of Mr. Pitt to power, Mr. Canning was made treasurer of the navy. He was subsequently secretary of state for foreign affairs, president of the board of control, and died prime minister, August 8, 1827.

Canning, *Viscountess* (*Her.*) This title was conferred in January, 1828, on Joan Canning, the relict of the celebrated statesman George Canning, with remainder to her

heirs male by him. Her ladyship is the daughter of Major Gen. John Scott, of Balcomie, in the county of Fife. ARMS. *Ar.* on a bend *az.* a mullet, between two crescents *or*, in chief a crescent *gu.*, a bordure *engr.* of the last.

CANOPICUM OSTIUM (*Geog.*) one of the branches of the Nile, which is now almost dried up.

CANOVA, *Antonio* (*Biog.*) one of the greatest of modern sculptors, was born in 1757, at Passignano, in the Venetian states; was a pupil of Torretti; was created marquis of Ischia by the pope; and died October 22, 1822.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (*Geog.*) This British colony, situated at the southern extremity of Africa, extends from the 30th to the 35th degree of S. latitude, and from the 18th to nearly the 28th degree of E. longitude. It is divided into nine districts, and contains a population of 120,000 souls. Cape Town is the capital.

CAPELLA (*Geog.*) a promontory, named Cape *Jask*, on the coast of Gedrosia, near the Persian gulph.

CAPHAS (*Geog.*) the most distant chain of African mountains which was known to the ancients. It lies between Nigritia and Upper Guinea, and is now called *Kong*.

CAPHYÆ (*Geog.*) an Arcadian town, N. E. of Orchomenus, near which the Ætolians defeated Aratus.

CAPMANY, *Don Antonio* (*Biog.*) a Spanish writer, was born in 1754, and died in 1810. He wrote the Philosophy of Eloquence; History of Barcelona; and other works.

CAPSA (*Geog.*) now *Gisfa*, a town of Lybia, in the district of Byzacium, where Jugurtha kept his treasures.

CARACATES (*Geog.*) a people of Germania Prima. They inhabited a part of the territory of Mentz.

CARCASO, or CARCUSUM (*Geog.*) now *Carcassonne*, a city of Gallia Narbonnensis.

CARCINITIS SINUS (*Geog.*) was the gulph of *Pereliop*, in the Euxine.

CARDON, *Anthony* (*Biog*) an engraver, was born in 1772, at Brussels, and died in London in 1813. His works display great talent.

CARDONNE, *Denis Dominic* (*Biog.*) an eminent orientalist, was born in 1720, at Paris; resided for many years at Constantinople; and died in 1783, professor of Turkish and Persian at the Royal College, Paris. He wrote a History of Africa and Spain under the Arabs; and other works.

CARHAMPTON (*Her.*) This earldom and viscounty are extinct, in the person of John Luttrel Olmius, who died March 17, 1829.

CARMANICUS SINUS (*Geog.*) now the gulph of *Ormus*, in Persia.

CARNOT, *Lazarus Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a man of great talent, and a conspicuous character in the French Revolution, was born in 1753, in Burgundy; became a distinguished officer of engineers; sat in the legislative assembly and convention, and was a member of the committee of public safety; was chosen one of the five directors, but was proscribed and obliged to fly in 1797; returned when the consulate was established; opposed Napoleon being made emperor; bravely defended Antwerp in 1813 and 1814; was exiled as a regicide on the second restoration of the Bourbons; and died at Magdeburgh in 1823. Among his works are The Geometry of Position; and The Defence of Fortresses.

CARNWATH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) The family of Dalzell, to which this peerage belongs, was originally of Clydesdale, and afterwards settled in Dumfriesshire, and is traced back to the reign of Kenneth II. The first earl was created in 1639. The sixth earl having espoused the cause of the Stuarts in 1715 his dignities were forfeited. The title was, however, restored in 1826, to Robert Alexander Dalzell, who is descended from the second son of the attainted earl. ARMS. *Sa.* a naked man, with arms extended *ppr.*—CREST. A dagger, erect, *ppr.* pomel and hilt *or*—SUPP. Two chevaliers in complete armour, each bearing a target on his exterior arm.—MOTTO, I dare.

CARPETANI, or CARPSIANI (*Geog.*) a Spanish people, inhabiting a part of *New Castile*. Their capital was Toletum, now *Toledo*.

CARR, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) a native of Devonshire, died about 1822. He published Tours in France, the Baltic, Holland, Ireland, Scotland, and Spain; a volume of poems; and a farce.

CARRÆ; CHARRÆ, or HARAN (*Geog.*) a town of Mesopotamia, S. E. of Edessa, where Crassus was killed.

CARRINGTON, *N. T.* (*Biog.*) was born in the year 1777, at Plymouth; was for several years a schoolmaster; and died Sept. 2, 1830. He wrote Dartmoor; The Banks of Tamar; My Native Village; and other poems, of very considerable merit.

CARSTENS, *Asmus Jacob* (*Biog.*) a Danish painter, the son of a miller, was born at Schleswick in 1754; rose to eminence in spite of many obstacles; and died at Rome in 1798.

CARTEIA (*Geog.*) a city of Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar. It is supposed to have stood at *Rocavillo*.

CARTER, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and architect, was born in Piccadilly, in 1747; and died in 1817. He designed the Sessions' House at Clerkenwell. Among his works are, Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England; Ancient Architecture of England; and Views it England.

CARTWRIGHT, *Major John* (*Biog.*) one of the oldest champions of parliamentary reform, was born in 1740, in Nottinghamshire; served both in the army and navy in his youth; spent the rest of his life in attempts to obtain a reform of the representation; and died Sept. 23, 1824. He was one of the founders of the Society for Constitutional Information. He wrote the Ægis of Britain; and several other works.

CARTWRIGHT, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a younger brother of the Major, died in 1824. As a poet, he acquired reputation by his Armyne and Elvira, and other works. But he is still better known as a mechanician. Among his inventions are a weaving machine, and a method of making ropes and combing wool.

CARYSFORT, *John Joshua* PROBY, *Earl of* (*Biog.*) an elegant poet, an able diplomatist, and a benevolent man, was born in 1757; educated at Eton and Cambridge; was ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburgh; and died April 7, 1828. His Poems and Dramas form two volumes.

CASLON, *William* (*Biog.*) an eminent type-founder, originally an engraver of ornaments on gun barrels, was born in 1692, at Hales Owen, and died in 1766. To the talent of Caslon we are indebted for the present improved state of type founding in England.

CASPATYRUS (*Geog.*) a maritime city of the Gandari, in India.

CASPIÆ PORTÆ, or PYLÆ (*Geog.*) the Caspian pass; a defile in Mount Taurus, between Media and Hyrcania.

CASPIRÆI, or ABISSARI (*Geog.*) an Indian people, whose abode is supposed to have been the modern Cashmire.

CASSAS, *Louis Francis* (*Biog.*) a French architect and painter, was born, in 1756, at Azay le Feron; studied under Vien and the younger Lagreneé; and died in 1827. He wrote Picturesque Travels in Istria, &c.; and in Phenicia and Palestine.

CASTI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born, in 1751, at Montefiascone, in the Papal territory; and died

in February 1803. His principal works are, Gli Animali Parlante; and a Satire on the Court of St. Petersburgh.

CATALAUNI, (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, in Belgia Secunda, on the banks of the Marne. They inhabited the territory in the vicinity of *Chalons*. On the plains of Chalons, Attila was defeated by Aetius, A.D. 451.

CATHYEUCLANI, or CATAVELLAUNI (*Geog.*) a British people, who inhabited the present counties of *Bedford, Bucks*, and *Herts*.

CATTI, (*Geog.*) a powerful German people, who inhabited the country of Hesse. Mattium, now *Marpurg*, was their capital.

CAUCI, or CAULCI (*Geog.*) a German people, who inhabited the north of *Westphalia*.

CAUDI, or CAUDIUM (*Geog.*) a Samnite town, near which were the Caudine forks, a defile, now called the *Val di Gargano*, in which a Roman army was compelled to surrender to the Samnites.

CAVANILLES, *Anthony Joseph* (*Biog.*) a Spanish botanist, was born, in 1743, at Valencia, and died, in 1801, director of the royal Garden at Madrid. His great work is a Description of Native and Foreign Plants, 6 vols. folio.

CAWDOR, *Earl* (*Her.*) The titles of Earl of Cawdor and Viscount Emlyn were conferred on Baron Cawdor in September, 1827.

CAZOTTE, *James* (*Biog.*) a French author, was born in 1720, at Dijon, and was guillotined in 1793. He wrote Olivier, a poem in 12 cantos; and various tales and miscellaneous pieces.

CELTICI (*Geog.*) a Celtic people, in southern Lusitania. They inhabited *Alemtejo*. Pax Julia, now *Beja*, was their capital.

CELTOSCYTHÆ (*Geog.*) a nation of northern Scythians.

CENOMANI (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, in Lugdunensis Tertia, Another tribe settled in northern Italy.

CENTRITIS (*Geog.*) a river of Armenia Major; now *the Khabour*.

CERNE (*Geog.*) an island beyond the pillars of Hercules, on the coast of Africa. It is imagined to be *Arguin*.

CESSART, *Louis Alexander de* (*Biog.*) a civil engineer, was born, in 1719, at Paris; became eminent in his profession; and died, in 1806. Among his works are the bridge at Saumur, and the quay at Rouen, and he invented the cones intended to form the harbour at Cherbourg.

CESAROTTI, *Melchior* (*Biog.*) an eminent Italian author, was born at Padua, in 1730, and died there in 1808. Napoleon gave him a pension. His original and translated works, among the latter of which are versions of Homer, Demosthenes, Juvenal, and Ossian, amount to 42 volumes.

CETOBRIGA (*Geog.*) now *Setuval*, a town of Lusitania.

CEYLON (*Geog.*) a large island at the southern extremity of Hindostan, from which it is divided by the gulph of Manaar. It lies between the parallels of 5° 50′ and 9° 50′ N. latitude, and 79° 20′ and 81° 50′ E. longitude, comprises a surface of 20,770 square miles, and is supposed to contain about 800,000 inhabitants. The Dutch possessions on the coast were ceded to England by the treaty of Amiens, and the interior of the island was reduced to subjection in 1815. Colombo is the capital. Kandy was the capital of the vanquished sovereign of the central part of Ceylon.

CHALMERS, *George* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous Scotch writer, was born in 1744; was for many years chief clerk of the Board of Trade; and died in 1826. He wrote Caledonia; Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers; and a variety of other works.

CHAMAVES (*Geog.*) a people of Lower Germany, inhabiting a part of *Hanover*.

CHAMBERLAIN, *Sir Henry* (*Her.*) The title of baronet was granted in February 1828, to Henry Chamberlain, Esq., who had filled the situation of consul-general and charge-d'affaires at Brazil. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by his son, who is an officer in the royal artillery. ARMS. *Gu.* within an orle *ar.*, charged with eight mullets *az.*, an armillary sphere, *or.*—CREST. An eagle displayed *ppr.*, the Dexter claw resting on an armillary sphere, *or.*—MOTTO. Spes et fides.

CHAMFORT, *Sebastian Roche Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French poet and dramatist, was born in 1741, near Clermont in Auvergne; became a member of the French Academy, in 1781; and put an end to his existence in 1794, on his being arrested. His works form 4 vols. 8vo.

CHAMPOLLION, DE FIGEAC, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a French archæologist, was born at Figeac, in 1790, and died in March 1832. To M. Champollion in France, and to the late Dr. Young in England, the world is indebted for an elucidation of the long concealed mystery of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. M. Champollion published several works upon the subject.

CHAPPE, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a nephew of Chappe d'Auteroche, was born in 1763, at Brulon, in France, and drowned himself in 1805. The telegraph was brought to perfection in France by him.

CHATRAMITÆ, or ADRAMITÆ (*Geog.*) the people of *Hadramut*, in Arabia Felix.

CHAUDON, *Louis Mayeul* (*Biog.*) a French author, was born in 1737, at Valensoles, in Provence, and died in 1817. He wrote and compiled several works, the principle of which is the New Historical Dictionary. Since his death it has been greatly enlarged, and now forms 30 vols.

CHAULIEU, *William Amfrye de* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born in 1639, at Fontenai, and died in 1720. His poems are remarkable for ease and gaiety, and are still popular.

CHAYTOR, *Sir William* (*Her.*) This gentleman who was created a baronet in September, 1831, descends from a respectable family of the county of Durham, which is allied to that of Clervaux by marriage. ARMS. Party per bend dancette, *ar.* and *az.*; three cinquefoils, two in chief, and one in base, counterchanged.—CREST. A stag's head erased, lozengy *ar.* and *az.* the Dexter horn of the first; the Sinister as the second.—MOTTO. Fortune le veut.

CHELENOPHAGI, a CHELONOPHAGI (*Geog.*) a tribe of Ethiopians, who lived on tortoises.

CHEMIS, or PANAPOLIS (*Geog.*) a city of the Thebais, in Egypt, now *Akmin*, where the poet Nonnius was born.

CHEMNITZER, *Ivan Ivanovitch* (*Biog.*) a Russian fabulist, who is called the La Fontaine of Russia, was born in 1744, at Petersburgh; and died in 1784, consul-general at Smyrna.

CHENIER, *Mary Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French dramatist and poet, was born in 1754, at Constantinople, where his father was consul-general; was a member of the various legislative bodies between 1792 and 1802; and died in 1811. His collected works, with those of his brother, Mary Andrew, form nine volumes.

CHERSONESUS, or CHERONESUS (*Geog.*) now *old Kherson*, a city on the western coast of the Tauric Chersonesus.

CHIARINI (*Biog.*) a celebrated Hebraist, died in February 1822, at Warsaw, where he was professor of divinity, oriental languages, and Hebrew Antiquities. He translated a considerable part of the Talmud, and wrote a Theory of Judaism; and other works.

CHILI. (*Geog.*) The independence of this South American republic was finally established, in 1818, by the battle of

Maypo. The republic comprises the territory formerly known as the government of Chili, and is now divided into the departments of Santiago, Aconcagua, Coquimbo, Colchagua, Maule, Conception, Valdivia, and Chiloe, with a population of about 1,400,000 souls. Santiago is the capital. The president of the republic is chosen for four years; and there is a senate of nine members, and a national assembly, which is not to consist of less than fifty members, or more than two hundred.

CHRIST-CHURCH *(Geog.)* a market-town and borough in Hampshire, is a place of great antiquity, being, doubtless, of Roman origin. It is a borough by prescription, and has sent two members to parliament since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but is now entitled, by the Reform Act, to send one only. The right of election was formerly in the corporation only, but is now extended by the provisions of this act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

CHRISTIAN, *Edward (Biog.)* chief justice of the isle of Ely, and Downing professor of the laws of England, at Cambridge; was educated at St. John's College, of this university, where he graduated in 1779, and died March 29, 1823, at his apartments in Downing College, leaving, among his works, an edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, with copious notes; An Account of the Origin of the Two Houses of Parliament, with a Statement of the Privileges of the House of Commons, 8vo., 1810; A Treatise on the Bankrupt Laws, 2 vols. 8vo., 1812, &c. He was the first who asserted the then questioned claims of the two universities, and other public foundations, to eleven copies of every work printed in the British dominions, which was afterwards confirmed to them by the copyright act, much against the wishes of the publishers.

CHRISTOPHE, *Henry (Hist.)* king of Hayti, originally a black slave, was born in Grenada, 1767, made a brigadier-general by Toussaint, on the insurrection of the black slaves, crowned king of Hayti in 1811, and killed himself in 1820, to avoid falling into the hands of his subjects, who had revolted against him.

CHURTON, *Archdeacon Ralph (Biog.)* was born in 1754, at Bickley, in Cheshire, and died in 1831. He wrote the Bampton Lectures for 1785; the Lives of Bishop Smith, Dr. Nowell, and Archdeacon Townson; and various theological tracts.

CLANRICARDE, *Marquis of (Her.)* The Earl of Clanricarde was raised to the dignity of an Irish Marquis in 1825. In the following year he became a baron of the empire, as Baron Somerhill.

CLANWILLIAM, *Earl of (Her.)* was created a baron of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Clanwilliam, in January, 1828.

CLAPPERTON, *Hugh (Hist.)* a lieutenant in the navy, was born in 1788, at Annan, in Scotland; twice penetrated into central Africa, and died during the second expedition, April 13, 1827, after making important discoveries.

CLARKE, *Edward Daniel (Biog.)* a divine and traveller, grandson of the William Clarke last mentioned in the Dictionary, (see Vol. I.,) was born in 1767, educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; and after taking his degrees, set out on his travels in 1799, through Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and returned from Constantinople by the way of Germany, in 1802. On his return, he had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university; and on the founding of a professorship of mineralogy, in 1808, he was appointed the first professor. He presented to the library of the university his collection of nearly 100 manuscripts, among which was the celebrated MS. of Plato's works, together with a colossal statue of Ceres. He also caused the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great, now in the British Museum, to be surrendered by the French army, in Egypt, to the English, and died March 9, 1821. Besides his Travels, which appeared in 2 vols., 4to., 1810, and 1812, he wrote Dissertations on the Statue of Ceres, and the Tomb of Alexander, and A Methodical Distribution of the Mineral Kingdom, folio, 1807.

CLARKE, *Sir Charles Mansfield (Her.)* the son of a surgeon of London, and an eminent medical practitioner, was created a baronet in September, 1831. ARMS. *Ar.* on the bend *gu.* three swans of the first, between three beazants *sable.*—CREST. A mount *vert*, thereon a dove, wings elevated *or*, in the beak an ear of wheat, *ppr.* the dexter claw resting on an annulet, as in the arms.

CLEMENTI, *Muzio (Biog.)* a composer, was born in 1751, at Rome; settled in England in 1767; and died March 10, 1832. His musical works are numerous and valuable. His Opera II. is among the most celebrated of them.

CLEVELAND, *Marquis of (Her.)* This title was conferred upon the Earl of Darlington, in September, 1827.

CLONCURRY, *Baron (Her.)* This nobleman, whose Irish title descends from his father, was created a British peer, in September, 1831.

COBURG, *Frederic Josiah, Prince of* SAXE *(Hist.)* an Austrian general, was employed against the Turks in 1789; defeated Dumourier at Neerwinde, in 1793; was vanquished by the French in 1794; and died in 1815.

COCHRANE, *Sir Alexander Inglis (Hist.)* an admiral, was born in 1756, and died in 1832. He afterwards performed many gallant exploits, particularly in 1805, when, being commander-in-chief in the Leeward islands, he took and destroyed a French squadron of five sail of the line; and in 1807, when he captured the islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz.

COGAN, *Thomas (Biog.)* a physician and ethical writer, was born at Kibworth, in 1736; founded the Humane Society in conjunction with Dr. Hawes; and died in 1818. He wrote a Journey from Utrecht to Frankfort; a Philosophical Treatise on the Passions; and other works of merit.

COLLYER, *Joseph (Biog.)* an engraver, a pupil of Anthony and William Walker, was born in London, in 1745, and died there in 1827. He was Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

COLOMBIA *(Geog.)* a republic of South America, founded in 1821, chiefly by the exertions of Bolivar, is composed of the former viceroyalty of New Grenada, and the captain generalship of Caraccas or Venezuela. It is divided into twelve departments, which are subdivided into thirty-eight provinces, and three hundred and twenty-six districts. The departments are denominated Maturin, Orinoco, Venezuela, Sulia, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, the Isthmus, Cauca, the Equator, Assuay, and Guayaquil. The population is above three millions. Santa Fe de Bogota is the capital.

COLQUHOUN, *Patrick (Biog.)* was born at Dumbarton, in 1745; was engaged in commerce for several years; was appointed a police magistrate in 1792; and died in 1820. He wrote, among other works, Treatises on the Police of the Metropolis; on the Police of the Thames; and on the Population and Wealth of the British Empire.

COMBERMERE, *Viscount (Her.)* This gallant peer, who was created a baron in 1814, was raised to the dignity of a viscount, in December, 1826.

CONDE, *Louis Joseph de Bourbon (Hist.)* grandfather to the

Duke d'Enghien, distinguished himself on several occasions as a warrior; and, on the breaking out of the French revolution, raised a small army, with which he boldly withstood the republican forces, until the peace made between Austria and France, in 1796, when he entered the Russian service. After the campaign of 1800 he came to England, where he resided until the restoration in 1814. He accompanied the king to Paris in that year, and to Ghent the next year, and died in 1818, at the age of 82.

Congreve, *Sir William (Biog.)* a military officer, remarkable for his inventive genius. He died in 1828. He introduced the rocket into the artillery service, and produced many valuable inventions, among which are a hydropneumatic canal lock, a mode of manufacturing gunpowder, and improvements in time-pieces.

Cooke, *William (Biog.)* a miscellaneous writer and native of Cork, who died in 1824, at an advanced age; wrote The Art of Living in London; Elements of Dramatic Composition; besides the Lives of Macklin, Foote, &c. He was a member of the well-known Literary Club in Gerrard-street, and of that which was afterwards established in Essex-street, consisting of Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Reynolds, &c.

Cooke, *George Frederick (Biog.)* a celebrated actor, was born in 1756, in Westminster, and died in America in 1812. In some characters, among which were Sir Giles Overreach and Shylock, he was never surpassed; but his great talents were degraded by habitual intemperance.

Coombe, *William (Biog.)* a satirist and miscellaneous writer, died in 1823, at an advanced age. He wrote the Diaboliad; The Devil on Two Sticks in England; Dr. Syntax's Tours; and numerous other works.

Cooper, *Samuel (Biog.)* who has been called the Vandyke of miniature painting, was born in 1609 in London, and died in 1672. His brother *Alexander* was a portrait-painter.

Cooper, *John Gilbert (Biog.)* a poet and miscellaneous writer, the author of Poems, which have been admitted into the works of the British Poets; and also of a Life of Socrates; and Letters on Taste; was born in Nottinghamshire, and died in 1769.

Cooper, *Sir Astley Paston (Her.)* This gentleman, a distinguished surgeon, was created a baronet in 1821. He is the descendant of a family which has been long established in Norfolk, and has been allied to many of the oldest families in that county.—Arms. *Vert.* a chev. embattled *or*, between two pheons in chief, points downwards, and in base two human thigh bones in saltier, *ar.*—Crest. On a wreath, out of a mural crown *ar.* a spear erect *ppr.* tasselled *gu.* surmounted by two palm branches in saltier *vert.*—Motto. Nil magnum nisi bonum.

Corfe Castle *(Geog.)* a market town and borough by prescription, is a place of great antiquity, and owes its origin to the castle that existed prior to the year 980. It obtained a charter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it likewise first began to send members to Parliament, and is now one of the disfranchised boroughs. (See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dic.*) The right of election was in the owners of burgage tenures to the number of about fourteen resident, and thirty non-resident.

Cormontaigne, M. *(Biog.)* a French engineer, was born about the close of the 17th century and died a major-general in 1752. He raised the additional fortifications of Metz and Thionville, and is considered as no unworthy rival of Vauban. His works form three volumes.

Corvisart, *John Nicholas (Biog.)* a French physician, author of an Essay on Diseases of the Heart, was born in Champagne in 1755, and died in 1821.

Cosway, *Richard (Biog.)* an eminent painter, particularly in miniature, died in 1821, at the age of more than ninety. He was a worthy but eccentric man.

Cottin, *Sophia (Biog.)* a French novelist, whose maiden name was Restaud, was born in 1773, at Tonneins, and died in 1807. She wrote Claire d'Albe; Malvina; Elizabeth; and other well-known works; the remuneration for which she devoted to charitable purposes.

Coulomb, *Charles Augustin de (Biog.)* a lieutenant-colonel of engineers, was born at Angoulême in 1736, and died in 1806. He made many discoveries in the sciences of electricity and magnetism.

Courier, *Paul Louis (Biog.)* an excellent Greek scholar, and a witty political writer, was born in 1774, near Angoulême; served for some years in the artillery; and was assassinated in 1825. His political pamphlets rival the celebrated Provincial Letters of Pascal.

Courtenay. See Devon.

Cowley, *Baron (Her.)* This title was conferred, in January, 1828, on Sir Henry Wellesley, a younger brother of Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington, who had been for some years ambassador at Vienna. Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th *gu.* a cross *ar.* in each quarter five plates in saltier, for Wellesley; 2d and 3d, *or*, a lion rampant, *gu.* for Colley; over all a plate.—Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi-lion rampant *gu.* holding a forked pennon of the last, flowing to the sinister, one third, per pale, from the staff *ar.* charged with the cross of St. George.—Supp. Two lions *gu.* each ducally gorged, and chain reflexed over the back *or.*—Motto. Porro unum est necessarium.

Coxe, *William (Biog.)* an able historian, was born in London, in 1747; obtained considerable church preferment; and died in June, 1828. Among his works may be mentioned, Histories of the House of Austria, and of the kings of Spain; Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, and of the Duke of Marlborough; Travels in Switzerland, and in Poland and Russia.

Crabbe, *George (Biog.)* a poet, was born in 1754, at Aldborough, in Suffolk; educated at Cambridge; and died rector of Trowbridge, Feb. 3, 1832. His poems, which possess high merit, form eight volumes. His first publication, The Village, appeared in 1783, and seven and twenty years elapsed ere he again came before the public, with The Borough.

Cracow *(Hist.)* the former capital of Poland; fell to the share of Austria, on the partition of that unhappy country; after which it was taken by the Russians. In 1794 it fell into the hands of Koskiusco, who was shortly after expelled by the Prussians. In 1815 it was erected, by the Congress of Vienna, into a republic, under the protection of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, having a territory of about twenty square miles. The legislative power of this state is in an assembly of deputies, while the executive power is committed to a senate of twelve members, at the head of which is a president. The population is 114,000 souls.

Craig-Gibson, *Sir James (Her.)* This gentleman, who was created a baronet in September, 1831, is descended from a family in the county of Fife, and is a deputy lieutenant, and clerk to the signet, in Scotland. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *ermine* on a fesse *sa.* three crescents *ar.* for Craig; 2d and 3d *gu.* three bays barwise, wards downwards, *or*, for Gibson.—Crest. A chevalier on horseback in full career, grasping a broken lance, in bend, *ppr.*—Supp. Dexter, a chevalier armed as of the fifteenth century, holding in his exterior hand a spear, *ppr.*; Sinister, a horse rampant, *ppr.*—Motto. Vive Deo et vives.

Creticum Mare (*Geog.*) that part of the Mediterranean which is between Crete, Peloponnesus, and the Cyclades.

Criu-Metopon (*Geog.*) now, either *Karadjeboroun*, or *Ajadag*, the most southern promontory of the Tauric Chersonese.

Crocodilopolis (*Geog.*) near *Fayoum*, a city of Egypt, afterwards called Arsinoe, where the crocodile was worshipped.

Cronegk, *John Frederick* (*Biog.*) a writer, who is called the German Young, was born in 1731, at Anspach, and died in 1758: besides his poems, he wrote several tragedies and comedies.

Ctenos (*Geog.*) now *Aktiar*, a harbour of the Tauric Chersonesus.

Ctesiphon (*Geog.*) the capital of Parthia, on the Tigris, three miles from Seleucia. The ruins are called *El Modain*.

Cucusa (*Geog.*) a city in the south-east of Cappadocia, to which St. Chrysostom was banished.

Curran, *John Philpot* (*Biog.*) eminent at the bar and in the senate, was born in 1750, at Newcastle, near Cork, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. After having long contended with poverty, he obtained extensive practice in the courts, and a seat in the Irish House of Commons, and in both situations he was celebrated for eloquence and wit. In 1806, he was made master of the rolls in Ireland. He died Nov. 13, 1817.

Cussæi, or **Cossæi** (*Geog.*) a nation which inhabited the south side of the mountains between Susiana and Media. It was exceedingly brave.

Cuvier, *Baron George Leopold Christian* (*Biog.*) one of the greatest of modern naturalists, was born in 1769, at Montbeliard, in France, and died May 13, 1832. No one has contributed a hundredth part as much as Cuvier to enlarge our knowledge on the subjects of comparative anatomy, extinct animals, and the geological changes of the ancient world. His great work is his Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles.

Cynesii, or **Cynetæ** (*Geog.*) the most western inhabitants of Europe. Their residence was in *Algarve*.

Cynocephalæ (*Geog.*) hills in Thessaly, where the Romans defeated Philip, king of Macedon.

Cyropolis (*Geog.*) a city of Asia, founded by Cyrus, on the Jaxartès. It is supposed to be *Cogend*.

Cyrus (*Geog.*) a large Asiatic river, now the *Kur*, which rises in Iberia, and falls into the Caspian.

Czerni George (*or George the Black*) (*Hist.*) so called from his swarthiness, was born near Belgrade, of a humble family. Resolving to free his countrymen, the Servians, from the Turkish yoke, he raised the standard of revolt, made himself master of Belgrade in 1800, and was acknowledged Prince of Servia in 1806. He was, however, at length driven from the country, and in 1817, was taken prisoner, and put to death.

D

Daæ, Dahæ, or **Dai** (*Geog.*) a Scythian people, living in Hyrcania, now *Dahistan*.

Daix, or **Oarus** (*Geog.*) now the *Ural*, or *Jaik*, a river which falls into the Caspian sea.

Dallas, *Robert Charles* (*Biog.*) a novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Kingston, in Jamaica, and died in 1824. He wrote Perceval, Aubrey, and other novels; Not at Home, a comedy; and Recollections of Lord Byron.

Dalrymple, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch baronet, born in 1726, was for many years a Scotch baron of the Exchequer, and died in 1824. His chief work is, Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, 3 vols. 4to.

Damer, *Anne Seymour* (*Biog.*) only child of Field-marshal Conway, was born in 1748, and died May 28, 1808. A trivial circumstance led her to turn her attention to sculpture. She received instructions from Bacon and Ceracchi, and acquired considerable skill in that elegant art.

Damnii (*Geog.*) an ancient Scottish people, who occupied the country which is now *Clydesdale*, *Renfrew*, and *Lennox*.

Damnonii, or **Dumnonii** (*Geog.*) a British people of the west of England. They inhabited *Devon* and *Cornwall*.

Danaperis (*Geog.*) a name of the Borysthenes; now the *Dneiper*.

Danastus, or **Danastrus** (*Geog.*) names of the *Tyras* or *Dniester*.

Dandarica (*Geog.*) a country on the Euxine, to the north of Colchis. It now forms a part of *Abascia*.

Daonæ (*Geog.*) a people beyond the Ganges, on the river Daonas. The country is supposed to be *Ava*; the river the *Iriwaddy*.

Darlington. (*Her.*) See **Cleveland.**

Darnis, or **Dernis** (*Geog.*) a considerable city of Cyrenaica, in Africa, now *Derne*.

Daru, Count *Peter Anthony Bruno* (*Biog.*) an eminent historian, was born in 1767, at Montpellier; served as a military officer; was employed and much esteemed by Napoleon; and died Sept. 11, 1829. His principal works are Histories of Venice and of Britanny.

Daubenton, *Louis John Mary*, (*Biog.*) a naturalist and anatomist, was born at Montbar, in France, in 1716; was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon; and died in 1800. The anatomical part of Buffon's Natural History was contributed by Daubenton. He also wrote various works, and introduced Merino sheep into France.

Daubeny, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a divine and theologian, was born in 1744, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1827, archdeacon of Sarum. Among his principal works are, A Guide to the Church; and Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.

David, *James Louis* (*Biog.*) painter, was born in 1750, at Paris; was a pupil of Vien; became a member of the Convention, and a furious revolutionist; was banished from France in 1816; and died at Brussels, in December, 1825. His works are numerous and of great merit.

Davoust, *Louis Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a Field Marshal, duke of Auerstadt, and prince of Eckmuhl, was born at Annoux, in Burgundy, in 1770; distinguished himself in the French army, particularly in 1806, 1809, 1813, and 1814; and died in June 1823.

Davy, *Sir Humphry* (*Biog.*) the greatest of chemists, was born Dec. 17, 1778, at Penzance, in Cornwall; was successively superintendent of the British Pneumatic Institution, professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, and to the Board of Agriculture, and president of the Royal Society. The latter he resigned in 1827. He died at Geneva, May 30, 1829. Among his works are, Researches Chemical and Philosophical; Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; Papers in the Philosophical Transactions; Salmonia; and Consolations in Travel. His invention of the safety lamp would alone be sufficient to immortalize his memory.

Davy, *John* (*Biog.*) a Musical Composer, a pupil of Jackson, was born at Upper Helion in Devonshire, in 1765, and died in 1824.

Dawnay, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title became extinct in February 1832, by the decease of Viscount Downe.

Decumates Agri (*Geog.*) a part of Germany, along the Main and Necker, now *Hesse Darmstadt*, and a portion of *Baden* and *Wurtemberg*, a tenth of the value of the lands of which was paid to the Romans.

Delambre, *John Baptist Joseph* (*Biog.*) a celebrated French astronomer, was born in 1749, at Amiens; was a pupil of Lalande, whom he succeeded at the college of France; and died August 18, 1822. His great works are, a Complete Treatise on Astronomy; and a History of Astronomy.

Delille, *James* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Aigue Perse, in 1738; rose to eminence by his poetical talents; was a member of the French Academy; and died in 1813. His translation of the Georgics was the work which established his reputation. His numerous productions compose seventeen volumes.

Deluc, *John Andrew* (*Biog.*) a geologist, was born at Geneva, in 1726, and died in 1817, in England, where he was reader to the queen. Among his works are, Letters on the Origin, &c. of the Earth; Elements of Geology; and Geological Travels.

Denham, Lieut-Col. *Dixon* (*Biog.*) was born in London in 1786; made important discoveries in central Africa, in 1824, with Clapperton and Oudney; and died, governor of Sierra Leone, in 1828. He published a narrative of his Travels.

Denina, *Charles John Maria* (*Biog.*) was born in Piedmont, in 1731, and died in Paris, in 1813. His chief works are, A History of the Revolutions of Italy; History of Western Italy; The Revolution of Germany; and a History of Greece.

Denman, Dr. *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, in 1735, and died in 1815. He is the author of An Essay on Puerperal Fever; The Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery; and other works.

Denmark. (*Hist.*) By the treaty of Kiel, concluded in 1814, Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, and received in exchange Swedish Pomerania, and the island of Rugen. Pomerania and Rugen were, however, assigned to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna, and Denmark was compelled to receive as a compensation the insignificant duchy of Lauenburg. Denmark also ceded the island of Heligoland to Great Britain.

Denon, *Baron Dominic Vivant* (*Biog.*) a French antiquary and artist, was born in 1747, at Chalons sur Saone, and died April 25, 1825. His Travels in Egypt are well known. He directed the construction of the column in the place Vendôme.

Derzhavine, *Gabriel Romanovitsch* (*Biog.*) a Russian poet, of great celebrity, was born at Casan in 1743, and died in 1816.

Desaix de Voigoux, *Louis Charles Anthony* (*Hist.*) a French general, born in 1768, in Auvergne, distinguished himself on the Rhine and in Egypt, and was killed at the battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800.

De Saumarez, *Baron* (*Her.*) The family of Saumarez is of Norman extraction, and is of great antiquity in the island of Guernsey, where it was settled before the 13th century. The present and first Baron de Saumarez was born in 1757, was created a peer in September, 1831, and is admiral of the red, and lieut.-general of marines. He distinguished himself greatly upon various occasions during the wars with America and France. **Arms.** *Arg.* on a chevron *gu.* between three leopards' faces *sa.* as many castles, triple-towered, *or.*—**Crest.** On a wreath, a falcon affrontant, wings expanded, *proper.* **Supp.** Dexter, a unicorn *ar.* the tail cowarded, gorged with a naval crown, *az.* and charged on the shoulder with a castle, triple-towered, of the last. Sinister, a greyhound, *ar.* collared, *gu.* charged on the shoulder with an anchor, erect, *sa.* encircled with a wreath of laurels, *vert.*—**Motto.** In Deo spero.

Deseze, Count *Raymond* (*Hist.*) a French barrister, was born at Bourdeaux in 1750; distinguished himself as counsel for Louis xvi. on his trial; and died in 1828.

Dessalines, *John James*, (*Hist.*) originally a slave in St. Domingo, became second in command to Toussaint, was crowned emperor of Hayti in 1804, and was murdered in 1806.

De Tabley, *Baron* (*Her.*) The family of the Leicesters, or Leycesters, is of great antiquity in Cheshire, in which county it possessed lands in the time of king John. It attained the dignity of baronet in 1671; and in July 1826, Sir John Fleming Leicester was created baron of the United Kingdom. **Arms.** Quarterly; 1st and 4th *az.* a fesse between three fleurs de lis *or;* 2d and 3d *gu.* a chevron between three sinister gauntlets, all within a bordure, *arg.*—**Crest.** A swan's neck, couped, *ar.* guttée de sang. **Supp.** Dexter, a bay horse caparisoned, *ppr.* collared and chained, *or*, supporting a standard of the king's regiment of Cheshire yeomanry, viz. *gu.* fringed and charged with the letters K. R^y / G. Y^y in *or;* Sinister, a swan *ar.* guttée de sang, charged on the body with five fleurs de lis, in saltier, *arg.*—**Motto.** Pro rege et patria.

Deucaledonius Oceanus (*Geog.*) the sea on the north-west coast of Scotland.

Deva (*Geog.*) a city of the Cornavii; now *Chester.* It is also the name of two rivers in Scotland.

Devon, *Earl of* (*Her.*) The earldom of Devon was claimed by Viscount Courteney, of Powderham Castle, and an adjudication in his favour was given in March 1831.

Devonshire, *Georgiana Cavendish*, duchess of (*Biog.*) daughter of earl Spencer, was born in 1757, and died in 1806. She was beautiful, and her poems display talent.

Dianium (*Geog.*) a promontory and town of Hispania Tarraconensis. The promontory is now called *Cape St. Martin;* the town *Denia.*

Dibdin, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a composer and song writer, was born in 1748, at Southampton; was for some years on the stage; subsequently established an entertainment, in which he alone sang and played; and died in 1814. His naval songs, and many of his compositions, have great merit. He wrote a History of the Stage; and various other works.

Didot, *Francis Ambrose* (*Biog.*) one of the best of modern printers, was born in Paris in 1730, and died in 1804. He introduced numerous improvements into the typographic art.

Diebitsch, General Count (*Hist.*) This officer was born in 1785, in Upper Silesia, and was educated at the Cadet School at Berlin. In 1815, he entered into the Russian service, and acquired the esteem of the emperor Alexander. His conduct during the short rebellion of 1826 gained him the favour of the emperor Nicholas. In 1829, he was appointed to the command of the Russian army on the Danube, and he penetrated across the Balkan, advanced to Adrianople, and compelled the Turks to make peace. By this exploit he obtained the name of Sabalkansky, or passer of the Balkan. In 1831, he was placed at the head of the army designed to crush the liberty of Poland, but he was defeated by his heroic antagonists, and died in the June of that year, either of cholera or chagrin.

Diernstein (*Geog.*) a town of Lower Austria, in the castle of which Richard Cœur de Lion was confined by the duke of Austria. In 1805, the Russians were defeated here by the French.

Dindymus, or **Dindyma** (*Geog.*) a mountain of Galatia, in Asia Minor, where Cybele was worshiped.

Dinorben, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was granted, in September, 1831, to William Lewis Hughes, Esq. of Kinmel Park, Denbighshire. Arms. *Gu.* two lions passant, between three roses, per pale, *ar.*—Crest. Out of a crown vallery, a demi-lion rampant, *ar.* holding in his fore paws a pike head *ppr.*—Supp. Dexter, an ancient Briton, supporting in his dexter hand a pike; Sinister, a dragon, *vert,* charged on the shoulder with a rose *ar.*

Dippel, *John Conrad* (*Biog.*) a chemist, was born in 1672, at Frankenstein, in Hesse, and died in 1734. His works are in 3 vols. 4to. He discovered Prussian blue, and the animal oil which still bears his name.

Dodd, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) a civil engineer, a native of Northumberland, died in 1822, aged 62. He projected Vauxhall Bridge, the Gravesend Tunnel, and other public works; and wrote various tracts on subjects connected with his profession. His son George planned the Waterloo Bridge.

Dover, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred in June, 1831, on George James Welbore Agar Ellis, only son of Lord Mendip, Viscount Clifden. Lord Dover has published some historical works. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or,* on a cross *sa.* five crescents *ar.* for Ellis; 2d and 3d. *az.* a lion rampant *or,* for Agar.—Crest. A demi-lion rampant, *or.*—Supp. Two greyhounds *sa.* collared *or,* the Dexter charged on the body with three crescents in pale; and the Sinister with as many crosses, recercelée, disjoined, *ar.*—Motto. Non hæc sine numine.

Dow, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a native of Scotland, was a lieut.-col. in the East India Company's service, and died in 1779. He translated part of Ferishta's History, and of the Bahar Danush; and wrote the tragedies of Sethona and Zingis.

Downes, *Baron* (*Her.*) This Irish peerage was conferred in December, 1822, on William Downes, on his retirement from the Lord Chief Justiceship of the Irish Court of King's Bench, and, on his decease, in 1826, it descended to his cousin, Sir Ulysses Burgh. The family of Downes is of considerable antiquity in Suffolk. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or,* a cross *gu.* for Burgh; 2d and 3d. *ar.* three pales, wavy, *gu.* for Downes.—Crests. First, Burgh, a cat-a-mountain, sejant, *ppr.* collared and chain reflexed over the back, *or.* Second, Downes, a wolf's head, erased, *ppr.* charged on the neck with a mullet *or.*—Supp. Dexter, a lion, guardant, *ppr.* ducally gorged and chained, and charged on the shoulder with a portcullis, *or:* Sinister, a knight, in complete armour, his right hand supporting a spear, on his left arm a shield of the arms of Burgh.—Motto. A cruce salus.

Downton (*Geog.*) a market-town and borough in Wiltshire, is a town of great antiquity, having the remains of a castle, said to have been built before the conquest. It is a borough by prescription, and sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., the right of election being in the owners of burgage tenures, to the number of about one hundred. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

Doyle, *Sir Francis Hastings* (*Her.*) a nephew of Sir John Doyle, (See Vol. I.,) was created a baronet in February, 1828. Arms. *Ar.* three bucks' heads erased, *ppr.* within a border company, *or* and *az.*—Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, *or,* a buck's head, as in the arms.—Motto. Fortitudine vincit.

Drummond-Walker, *Sir Francis* (*Her.*) of a very ancient family in the county of Mid Lothian, allied to the houses of Lauderdale and Tweeddale, to whose father-in-law, Mr. Forbes Drummond, was granted the title of baronet, in December, 1827, which descended to him in 1829. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or,* three bars wavy within a bordure *gu.* for Drummond; 2d and 3d *az.* three bears' heads couped close, *ar.* muzzled *gu.* for Forbes.—Crest. A demi-pegasus, *ar.* winged *or.*—Supp. Two naked men wreathed about the loins, and over the exterior shoulder of each a club, all *appr.*—Motto. Hos gloria reddit honores.

Duckworth, *Sir John Thomas* (*Hist.*) an admiral, of the family mentioned under Heraldry, (see *Dict.*) was born in 1748, at Leatherhead; entered the naval service in 1759; and died in 1817. He bore a part on the 1st of June, 1794; defeated the French off St. Domingo, in Feb. 1806; and forced the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807.

Dudley, *Sir Henry Bate* (*Biog.*) a politician and dramatist, was born in 1745, at Fenny Compton, and died in 1824. He established the Morning Herald, and Morning Post Newspapers; and wrote The Woodman, The Flitch of Bacon, and other dramas.

Dudley. (*Her.*) Viscount Dudley and Ward, was raised to the dignity of Earl in September, 1827.

Dudley (*Geog.*) a market-town in Worcestershire, where there is a castle, said to have been founded by Dodo or Dudo, a distinguished Saxon chief, about the year 760, which has undergone several sieges during the civil wars between Stephen and the Empress Maude; and again during the rebellion in 1644 and 1646. This town was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament, and is now entitled by the Reform Act to send one member. (See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*)

Duffus, *Kenneth Lord* (*Hist.*) a naval officer, lineally descended from Nicholas, second son of Kenneth, sixth earl of Sutherland, began early to distinguish himself in his profession, particularly in an engagement which he maintained against eight French privateers, to which he did not surrender until he was covered with wounds. After his release from captivity, his services were lost to his country, in consequence of the part which he took in favour of the House of Stuart in 1715, when he withdrew, and entered the Russian service. (See next article.)

Duffus. (*Her.*) The Scotch barony of Duffus, which was held by the Dunbar family, was a branch of the house of Sutherland, forfeited, in 1715, by Kenneth, the third baron, having espoused the cause of the Stuarts. It was restored, in 1826, to James Dunbar, who was suceeded, in 1827, by Benjamin, the present baron.

Duguesclin, *Bertrand* (*Hist.*) constable of France, was born about 1314, at the castle of La Motte Brune, near Rennes, and died in 1380. He bore a conspicuous part in all the warlike actions of that period, and deserves to be numbered among the most illustrious heroes of France.

Dumouriez, *Charles Francis Duperier* (*Hist.*) a French general, born in 1739, at Cambray, made his first campaign at the age of 18, against the Duke of Brunswick, when he distinguished himself by his bravery, in refusing to surrender until he had received nineteen wounds. The duke, on that occasion, liberated him, and sent him back with a flattering letter to his commander, the Marshal de Broglie. In his twenty-second year he obtained a captaincy, and in 1767, he was named aide-marechal general of the army destined to invade Corsica, and after serving with reputation, he was employed on several diplomatic missions. In 1792 he was made a lieutenant-general and minister of foreign affairs; and in the same year he drove

the above-mentioned Duke of Brunswick out of France. The next year he overran Belgium, but falling under the suspicion of the revolutionary government, he withdrew from the army, and went first to Switzerland, then to Hamburgh, and subsequently to England, where he died, March 14, 1823, leaving, among his works, his own Memoirs, The Present State of Portugal, &c.

DUNBOYNE, *Baron of* (*Her.*) The Irish barony of Dunboyne, which was forfeited by the outlawry of James Butler, the fourth baron, was restored, in 1827, to James Butler, a descendant of the second baron. The Dunboyne family is a branch of the house of Ormond.

DUNCAN. (*Her.*) See *Camperdown.*

DUNDAS, General *David* (*Biog.*) was born at Edinburgh, in 1737; served at the Havannah, and in various parts of the Continent; was for a short time commander-in-chief; and died in 1820. He was an able tactician, and wrote The Principles of Military Movements.

DUNDONALD, *Archibald Cochrane, Earl of* (*Biog.*) was born in January 1748-9; was in the navy early in life; devoted the rest of his days to scientific pursuits; and died July 1st, 1831. He obtained several patents for inventions; and wrote a Treatise on the Connexion between Agriculture and Chemistry; The Principles of Chemistry applied to Agriculture; and other scientific works.

DUNMORE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) This nobleman was created a baron of the United Kingdom, in 1831, as Baron Dunmore.

DURHAM, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred, in Jan. 1828, upon John George Lambton, who had for many years represented in parliament the county of Durham. The family of Lambton has long sustained the highest rank among English commoners, and was settled in the county of Durham before the Conquest. ARMS. Quarterly, first, *sa.* a fesse between three lambs passant, *ar.* for LAMBTON; 2d. *ar.* a fesse *gu.* between three popinjays, *vert*, collared of the second for LUMLEY; 3d. *ar.* an inescutcheon, *sa.* within an orle of cinquefoils *gu.* for HEDWORTH; 4th, *ar.* three cinquefoils *gu.* for D'ARCY.—CREST. 1st, LAMBTON, a ram's head cabossed, *ar.* attired, *sa.*; 2d, HEDWORTH, a woman's head affrontée, couped at the breast, *ppr.* hair flowing, *or*, wreathed about the temples with a garland of cinquefoils, *gu.* pierced of the second; 3d. D'ARCY. Out of a ducal coronet, *or*, an antelope's head issuant, winged *ar.* attired and barbed of the first.—SUPP. Two lions, the Dexter *gu.* the Sinister, *az.* each ducally gorged and supporting a staff *or.* therefrom banners of the second, the Dexter banner charged with a cross, potance, and the Sinister with a lion passant, guardant, of the third.—MOTTO. Le jour viendra.

DUROC, *Michael*, duke of Friuli (*Hist.*) a French marshal, born in 1772, at Pont à Mousson, signalized his courage and talent in various parts of the globe; and was killed at the battle of Wurtchen, May 23, 1813. He was one of the generals most in the confidence of Bonaparte.

DUSSEK, *John Louis* (*Biog.*) a composer, and pupil of Bach, was born in 1762, at Czaslau, in Bohemia, and died in 1812. His compositions are numerous and much esteemed.

DWIGHT, *Timothy* (*Biog.*) an American divine and poet, was born in 1752, in Massachusetts, and died in 1817. He wrote a System of Theology; Travels in New York, and two poems, Greenfield Hill, and The Conquest of Canaan.

E

EARLOM, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an engraver, a pupil of Cipriani, was born in 1740, in London, and died in 1822. His engravings are much esteemed.

EAST, *Sir Edward Hyde* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who descends from an ancient Kentish family, and who filled the office of chief justice of the supreme court at Calcutta, was created a baronet in April, 1823. ARMS. *Sa.* on a chev. *or*, between three horses' heads erased *ar.*, two pilgrims' cross staves, of the 2d., long crosses chevronwise, *sa.* their heads towards the centre of the field.—CREST. On a wreath, a horse, *erm.* supporting with the Dexter fore leg a cross, as in the arms.—MOTTO. Æquo pede propera.

EAST GRINSTEAD (*Geog.*) a market town and borough, by prescription, in the county of Sussex; has sent two members to parliament from the reign of Edward II. to the present time, but is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. (See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) The right of election was in burgage holders, about fifty in number.

EAST LOOE (*Geog.*) See *Looe.*

EAST RETFORD (*Geog.*) a borough and market town in Nottinghamshire, is called, in the Domesday-book, Redeford, i. e. as is supposed, a ford over the river Idle. In 1279 Edward I. granted the manor to the burgesses at a fee-farm rent of 10*l.* per annum, permitting them to appoint a bailiff from among themselves. These privileges were subsequently confirmed by Edward III., Henry VI., and enlarged by James I. East Retford sent members to parliament in the 9th of Edward II., then intermitted until the 13th of Elizabeth, after which they regularly continued sending members until 1826. The borough was disfranchised on account of bribery and corruption being proved against the burgesses, and by the Reform Act East Retford is to include the hundreds of Bassetlaw, and all places locally situate within the outside boundary or limit of the hundred of Bassetlaw, or surrounded by such boundary, and by any part of the counties of Lincoln and York.

EDEN, *Sir Frederic Morton* (*Biog.*) was ambassador from 1792 to 1796, at Berlin, Madrid, and Vienna, and died in 1809. He established the Globe Insurance Company, and wrote various works, the principal of which is "The State of the Poor," 3 vols. 4to.

EDGEWORTH, *Richard Lovell* (*Biog.*) a writer and mechanist, was born in 1744, at Bath, and died in June, 1817, leaving Memoirs of himself and other works, besides several ingenious inventions.

EDRIDGE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an artist, born in 1768, at Paddington, was a pupil of Pether's, and excelled in various styles of art. He died in 1821.

EGINTON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born in 1737, and died in 1805. He was the reviver of the art of painting on glass, and produced several admirable works.

ELPHINSTONE-HORNE-DALRYMPLE, *Sir Robert* (*Her.*) a gentleman descended from a branch of the Dalrymples, Viscounts and Earls of Stair, was created a baronet in June 1828. ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th. *or*, on a saltier, *az.* between a mullet in chief and two water bougets in the flanks *sa.* nine lozenges of the field, for DALRYMPLE; 2d and 3d. *or*, three hunting horns, *gu.*, on an escutcheon of pretence over all *ar.* on a chev. *sa.* between three boars' heads *gu.* a mitre *or.* all within a bordure of the third.—CREST. Two stags' horns erect, per fesse, *or.* and *sa.*—MOTTO. Moneo et munio.

ENGEL, *John James* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born in 1741, at Parchau, and died in 1802. His works form 12 volumes. Among them are Lorenz Stark, a romance, two comedies, and Ideas on the Dramatic Art.

ENGLEFIELD, *Sir Henry Charles* (*Biog.*) a natural philosopher, was born in 1752, and died in 1822. He wrote A Description of the Isle of Wight; A Walk through Southampton; and many scientific papers.

Epee, *Charles Michael de l'* (*Biog.*) a celebrated instructor of the deaf and dumb, to which unfortunate class of beings he devoted his time and his fortune, was born in 1712, at Versailles, and died in 1789.

Ephesus (*Geog.*) the gulph of, is now called the gulph of *Scala Nova*.

Errol. *Earl of* (*Her.*) This peer was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, in 1831, as Baron Kilmarnock.

Erne. *Earl of* (*Her.*) This Irish title is possessed by the Creighton family, which descends from a branch of the Creightons, Viscounts Frendraughts of N.B. The creation of Baron dates in 1768; of Viscount in 1781; of Earl in 1789. The present holder of the title, Abraham, succeeded to it in 1828. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th. *ar.* a lion, rampant, *az.*; 2d and 3d. *ar.* on a chev. *sa.* between three sprigs of laurel *vert*, as many boars' heads *or.*—Crest. A dragon's head, couped, *vert*, emitting fire from the mouth and ears *ppr.*—Supp. Two lions, *az.* each crowned with an earl's coronet *ppr.*—Motto. God send grace.

Estotilandia (*Geog.*) Labrador.

Eulæus, or **Choaspes** (*Geog.*) a river of Persia, near Susa.

Eupatoria (*Geog.*) a town of Pontus, founded by Mithridates, at the confluence of the Lycus and Iris. It is believed to be *Tchenikeh*. Another, in the Tauric Chersonesus, is supposed to be *Koslof*.

Eustace, *John Chetwode* (*Biog.*) a traveller and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Lancashire; was educated at Stoneyhurst: became a catholic clergyman and tutor; and died in 1815. He wrote a Tour through Italy; a Letter from Paris; a Political Catechism; and other works.

F.

Fæsula (*Geog.*) now *Fiesoli*, a town of Etruria, in the vicinity of which the Goths were defeated A. D. 400.

Falconet, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, was born in 1716, at Paris, and died in 1791. He executed the statue of Peter the Great, at Petersburgh, and many other works of merit; and wrote various treatises on the arts, which form six volumes.

Faliero, *Marino* (*Hist.*) a Venetian, on whose history Lord Byron has written a tragedy, was created doge in 1354, and was decapitated in 1355, for having conspired to overthrow the government.

Falkland. (*Her.*) Viscount Falkland was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, in May 1832, by the title of Baron Hunsdon.

Fancourt, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born about 1678, in the west of England; and died in 1768. He was the first person who established a Circulating Library.

Farnborough. *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred in July, 1826, on the Right Hon. Charles Long, who had filled various offices in the administration. Samuel Long, Esq., one of his ancestors, accompanied Penn and Venables to Jamaica, and settled there. His son returned to England, and was member for Saxmundham, and, subsequently, Dunwich. Lord Farnborough is the grandson of the latter. Arms. *Sa.* a lion passant, *ar.* holding in the Dexter paw a cross crosslet, fitchée, *or*; on a chief of the second, three cross crosslets of the field.—Crest. Out of a five-leaved ducal coronet, *or*, a lion's head *ar.* guttée de sang.—Supp. Two lions regardant *ar.* guttée de sang, ducally gorged *or*, thereto pendant an escutcheon *sa.* charged with a cross crosslet *ar.*—Motto. Ingenuas suscipit artes.

Farnham. (*Her.*) The earldom became extinct in 1823, on the death of John James, 2d earl. The barony reverted to his kinsman, John Maxwell Barry.

Faujas de St. Fond, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a French geologist, was born at Montelimart, in 1750, and died in 1819. Among his works are, A Journey in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides; A Natural History of Dauphiné; and The Mineralogy of Volcanos.

Favart, *Charles Simon* (*Biog.*) a dramatist, was born in 1710, at Paris, and died in 1792. He wrote more than sixty comic dramas, many of which were deservedly popular: among these may be reckoned Ninette at Court, and Annette and Lubin.

Faventia (*Geog.*) now *Faenza*, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, near which Totila defeated the Romans, A. D. 542.

Feraud, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a French grammarian, was born in 1725, and died in 1827. He published a Grammatical Dictionary, and also a Critical Dictionary, of the French Language.

Ferguson, *Adam* (*Biog.*) an historian and moral philosopher, was born in 1724, at Logierait, in Perthshire; and died in 1810. He was successively an army chaplain, professor of natural philosophy, and professor of moral philosophy, at Edinburgh. He wrote a History of the Roman Republic; An Essay on Civil Society; Institutes of Moral Philosophy; and a Treatise on Moral and Political Science.

Ferishta, *Mahomet Casem* (*Biog*) an Indian historian, wrote a History of India under the Mussulmans. He flourished early in the 17th century.

Feversham. *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred, in July, 1826, on Charles Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire; it having being held by one of his ancestors, who died without issue. The Duncombe family, though long settled in Yorkshire, is originally of Buckinghamshire. Arms. Per chev. eng. *gu.* and *ar.* three talbot's heads erased, counterchanged. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a horse's hind leg, *sa.* shoe *ar.*—Supp. Dexter, an iron grey horse, gutty d'*or* ducally gorged of the last; Sinister, a lion rampant, with a ducal coronet, *or* out of which a plume of feathers.—Motto. Deo, regi, patriæ.

Fichte, *John Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a German philosopher, was born in 1762, in Lusatia, and died in 1814, rector of the University of Berlin. He wrote numerous works, in which he developes the doctrines of transcendental idealism.

Fidentia (*Geog.*) now *Borgo San Donninó*, a place in Cisalpine Gaul, S. W. of Parma, where Sylla defeated Carbo.

Fife. *Earl of* (*Her.*) The earl of Fife was created Baron Fife, of the United Kingdom, in April 1827.

Fingall. *Earl of* (*Her.*) This peer was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, in June, 1831, as Baron Fingall, of Wolhampton Lodge.

Finlay, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch poet, was born at Glasgow, in 1782, and died in 1820. He wrote Wallace of Ellerslie and other poems; and published a Collection of Historical and Romantic Ballads, and other works.

Fitzgerald Vesey, *Baron* (*Her.*) Catherine Vesey, of the family of Vesey, Viscountess de Vesci, was created an Irish peeress, under this title, in June 1826. By her death, in February 1832, the title devolved upon William Vesey Fitzgerald, her son, by the Right Honourable James Fitzgerald.

Fitzpatrick, Lieu.-General *Richard* (*Biog.*) a wit and politician, was born in 1748; was secretary-at-war in 1783; and died in 1813. He was one of the contributors to The Rolliad and Probationary Odes.

Flaxman, *John* (*Biog.*) an eminent sculptor, was born in

1755, at York; studied for seven years in Italy; returned to England in 1794, and soon acquired a high reputation; and died December 9, 1826. He excelled in design as well as in sculpture, and illustrated Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, and Dante, by admirable drawings. He contributed some articles to Rees's Encyclopædia, and wrote a character of Romney, and a Letter on the projected National Monument.

Flinders, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an able navigator, was born at Donington, in Wiltshire; explored a considerable portion of the coast of New Holland; was taken prisoner, and remained six years a captive; and died in 1814. His Voyage was published after his decease.

Flumenta (*Top.*) one of the gates of Rome; now *Porto del Popolo*.

Fontana, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an Italian architect, was born in 1634, at Bruciato; erected several magnificent edifices at Rome; and died in 1714. He wrote various architectural treatises.

Fontana, *Felix* (*Biog.*) an Italian experimental and natural philosopher, was born in 1730, in the Tyrol, and died in 1805. He wrote several works on physiology and chemistry; among which is a well-known Treatise on Poisons.

Fontanes, *Louis de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1761, at Niort; filled various important offices under Napoleon and Louis xviii.; and died in 1821. He is the author of several poems of considerable merit.

Forbes, *Sir Charles* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who belongs to a branch of the noble house of Forbes, was created a baronet in Nov. 1823. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th the same as baron Forbes, with a crescent for difference; 2d and 3d *az.* three cinquefoils *ar.* for Fraser.—Crest. On a wreath, a Dexter arm embowed in armour *ppr.* garnished *or*, holding in the hand a highland broad sword, also *ppr.*—Mottos. (above the crest) Nec timide nec temere. (Under the arms.) Alteus ibunt, qui ad summa nituntur.

Forester, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title, granted in July 1821, to Cecil Weld Forester, Esq., of Willey Park, Salop, descended, in 1828, to his son, John George Weld. The family is of great antiquity. Arms. Quarterly; 1st and 4th quarterly, per fesse, dancettée, *ar.* and *sa.* in the 1st and 4th quarters a bugle horn of the last, garnished *or*, for Forester; 2d and 3d. *az.* a fesse embattled between three crescents, two and one, *erm.* for Weld. Crest. Of Forester, a talbot, passant *ar.* collared *sa.* and line reflexed *or.* Of Weld. A wivern *sa.* guttée d'or, collared, and interior of the wings of the last; line reflexed over the back *gu.*—Supp. Two talbots *ar.* collared *sa.* therefrom pendent a bugle horn, as in the arms, line reflexed over the back, *ar.*—Motto. Semper eadem.

Foscolo, *Ugo* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at sea, in 1776, near Zante; was in the army in his youth, and subsequently, was professor of literature at Pavia; and died in England, Sept. 10, 1827. Among his works are, The Letters of Ortis; Essays on Petrarch; Dissertation on Dante; Tragedies; Poems; and Criticisms.

Foster, *Right Hon. Sir Augustus John* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who is now envoy to the court of Sardinia, was created a baronet in Sept. 1831. His family is of the county of Louth. Arms. *Ar.* a chevron *vert* between three bugles *sa.* stringed *gu.*—Crest. a stag *ppr.*

Fouché, *Joseph*, duke of Otranto, (*Hist.*) a celebrated French revolutionist, was born in 1763, at Nantes. He was elected a member of the Convention, voted for the death of Louis xvi., and shared in all the atrocities of the reign of terror. He was employed as a diplomatist and as minister of police by the Directory; and he held the latter office for several years under Napoleon. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he employed Fouché, who ended by betraying him. Fouché was at length banished as a regicide; and he died at Trieste in 1820.

Foy, *Maxamilian Sebastian* (*Hist.*) a French general and orator, was born in 1775, at Harrim, in Picardy; served with distinction in Germany and Spain, from 1792 to 1814; became a member of the chamber of deputies in 1819, and was remarkable for his patriotism and his extemporaneous eloquence. He died Nov. 28, 1825. He began a History of the War in Spain.

Franci (*Geog.*) the Franks. They were German tribes, which formed a league in the third century, and established themselves by force of arms in Gaul.

François de Neufchateau, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a French statesman and writer, was born in 1750 at Neufchateau, in Lorraine; was a member of the Legislative Assembly and the Convention; was chosen one of the five Directors in 1797; was employed and made a count under Napoleon; and died in 1828. He wrote various poems and prose works.

Franklin, *Eleanor Ann* (*Biog.*) the daughter of Mr. Porden, an architect, was born in 1795; married captain Franklin in 1823; and died in 1829. She wrote The Veils; The Arctic Expedition; and Richard Cœur de Lion; three poems of merit.

Freeling, *Sir Francis* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who has for more than thirty years been secretary of the general post-office, was created a baronet, in March 1828. Arms. Per fesse indented *or* and *gu.* three unicorns' heads, two and one, erased, counterchanged.—Crest. A unicorn's head erased, per pale indented *erm* and *gu.* armed, tufted, and crined, *or.*—Motto. Nunquam nisi honorificissime.

Fuller, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an eminent Baptist minister, was born in 1754, at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, and died in 1815. Among his works are, Sermons; Socinianism Indefensible; and The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems compared.

Fulton, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an American engineer, was born in 1767, in Pennsylvania, and died in 1815. He invented the torpedo, and introduced the panorama into France, and steam-boats on the rivers of America.

Fuseli, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a celebrated painter, was born about 1739, in Switzerland; studied under Sulzer, and in Italy; settled in England, where he became an R. A. and acquired great reputation; and died in April 1825. He was an excellent Greek scholar.

G

Gabales, or **Gabali** (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, in Aquitania Prima; their territory is now a part of the department of the *Lozere*.

Gabrantovicorum Sinus (*Geog.*) the bay of *Flamborough*, in Yorkshire.

Gaditanum Fretum (*Geog.*) the straits of Gibraltar.

Gail, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a Greek scholar, was born in 1755, at Paris, and died there in 1828, professor of Greek Literature at the College of France. He translated Xenophon and several other Greek authors, and wrote a Greek Grammar. His wife, Sophia, composed the music of three operas.

Galiani, *Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) a Neapolitan writer, was born at Chieti, in 1728, and died in 1787. He was a man of wit, learning, and talent. Among his works are a Treatise on Coin; Dialogues on the Commerce in Grain; and a Commentary on Horace.

Gall, *John Joseph* (*Biog.*) an eminent physiologist, was

born in 1758, in the duchy of Baden, and died at Paris, August 22, 1828. Gall is the founder of the system of phrenology, which assigns a separate organ in the brain to each faculty of the mind.

Gandon, *James* (*Biog.*) an architect, a pupil of Sir W. Chambers, was born in 1742, and died in 1824. He designed many splendid edifices in Ireland; and edited the concluding part of the Vitruvius Britannicus.

Garnerin, *James Andrew*, (*Biog.*) an able aeronaut, was a native of France, and died in 1823. He was the first who ventured to descend from a balloon by means of a parachute.

Garnier, *Count Germain* (*Biog.*) a French statesman, and president of the senate, was born in 1721, at Auxerre, and died in 1821, leaving a History of Coinage, An Abridgement of the Elementary Principles of Political Economy; a translation of the Wealth of Nations; and other works.

Gateshead (*Geog.*) an ancient borough in the county of Durham, which is supposed to have been once a Roman station. At this place William the Conqueror gained a decisive victory over Malcolm, King of Scotland. It is now entitled by the Reform Act to send one member to Parliament. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

Gatton (*Geog.*) an ancient borough by prescription, in the county of Surrey, which, though now a small village, is supposed to have been formerly a town of some consideration, and from the number of coins found here to have been a Roman station. It obtained the name of Gatetun, corrupted into Gatton, from its being a town on a road or on a Roman way. It has sent members to parliament from 1481, in the reign of Henry VI., to the present time, but is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. (See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) The electors consisted of eight persons only, being the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

Gauthey, *Emilian Mary* (*Biog.*) a French civil engineer, was born in 1732, at Chalons sur Saone, and died in 1806. He constructed several canals, bridges, and other public works, and wrote a Complete Treatise on Bridges and Canals.

Gay Vernon, *Baron Simon Francis* (*Biog.*) a French military officer and writer, was born in Limousin, in 1760, bravely defended Torgau in 1814, and died in 1822. He wrote a Treatise on the Military Art and on Fortification.

Ged, *William* (*Biog.*) a goldsmith of Edinburgh, invented stereotype printing in 1725, and died in 1749.

Gedrosia (*Geog.*) a province of Persia, sandy and barren, which is now called *Mekran*. It is bounded on the south by the Mare Erythreum. The army of Alexander suffered great hardships in marching through this country.

Genlis, *Stephanie Felicite* (*Biog.*) a voluminous French writer, of considerable talent, wife of the Count de Genlis, whose maiden name was Ducrest de St. Aubin, was born near Autun, in 1746; and after being many years governess to the Orleans' family, was compelled to quit France in 1793; returned in 1800; and died Dec. 31, 1830. Her works amount to nearly a hundred volumes.

George iv. (*Hist.*) son of George iii., was born August 12, 1762; married the daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, April 8, 1795; assumed the office of Regent, in the autumn of 1810; ascended the throne January 29, 1820; and died June 26, 1830.

Gepidæ, or Gepides (*Geog.*) a people of the middle ages, who migrated from the mouths of the Vistula, and established themselves in Dacia.

Germains, *St.* (*Geog.*) a borough and market town in the county of Cornwall, which formerly sent two members to parliament, but is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. (See *Reform Act. App. Tech. Dict.*) The right of election was in burgage tenants, which at one time amounted in number to sixty, but latterly to no more than twenty. The parish church is dedicated to St. Germain, bishop of Auxerre, a famous preacher, who came over to Britain with Lupus, bishop of Troye, in 429. It was formerly conventual, and now contains an episcopal choir and prebends' stalls, forming, as is supposed, part of a priory founded by King Athelstan.

Germanic Confederation (*Hist.*) The act by which this confederation was formed, was signed at Vienna, on the 8th of June, 1815. The affairs of the confederation are managed by an assembly of plenipotentiaries, of which Austria has the precedency. Austria has one vote, Prussia one, Hanover one, Wurtemberg one, Baden one, Electorate of Hesse one, Denmark for Holstein one, the Netherlands for Luxemburgh one, the Grand Ducal and Ducal Saxon Houses one, Brunswick and Nassau one; Mecklenburg, Schwerin, and Mecklenburg Strelitz one; Holstein Oldenburgh, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg one; Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck one; the free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburgh one;—total, seventeen votes.

Gifford, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet and critic, was born in 1757, at Ashburton, in Devonshire, emerged, by dint of talent, from the humble situation of apprentice to a shoemaker, and acquired an extensive literary reputation. He died December 31, 1826. Among his works are, The Baviad, and The Mæviad; Translations of Juvenal and Persius; and editions of Massinger, Jonson, Ford, and Shirley. He was for many years editor of the Quarterly Review.

Gifford, *John* (*Biog.*) whose real name was Green, was born in 1758, and died in 1818. He wrote a Life of Pitt; a History of France; and many political pamphlets; and established the Anti-Jacobin Review.

Gifford, *Baron* (*Her.*) Robert Gifford, of a Devonshire family, was brought up to the law, and successively filled the offices of solicitor and attorney general, lord chief justice of the common pleas, master of the rolls, and deputy speaker of the house of lords. He was created a baron in January, 1824; and on his death, in 1826, the title came to his son, Robert Francis. Arms. *Az.* a chev. between three stirrups, with leathers *or*, within a bordure eng. *ar.* charged with eight torteaux.—Crest. A panther's head, couped; affrontée, between two branches of oak *ppr.* —Supp. Dexter, a bay horse, charged on the shoulder with a portcullis, *or*; Sinister, a greyhound *ar.* charged on the body with three ermine spots in pale.—Motto. Non sine numine.

Gilchrist, *Octavius* (*Biog.*) a critic, was born at Twickenham, in 1779, and died in 1823. He published an edition of Corbett's Poems, and wrote some pamphlets on our elder dramatists.

Girodet-Troison, *Anne Louis* (*Biog.*) a celebrated French painter, was born at Montargis, in 1774; studied under David, and at Rome; and died in 1824. Endymion Sleeping, The Deluge, and the Burial of Atala, are among his best works.

Gleim, *John William Louis* (*Biog.*) an eminent poet, who has been called the German Anacreon, was born in 1719, at Ermsleben, and died in 1803. His works form seven vols. and his War Songs are among his finest productions.

Glenbervie, *Silvester Douglas, Lord* (*Biog.*) was born in 1743, in Aberdeenshire; studied the law; held various offices; was created a peer in 1819; and died in 1823. He published Cases of Controverted Elections; King's-Bench Cases; and a Translation of the 1st Canto of the Ricciardetto.

GLENIE, *James* (*Biog.*) an eminent mathematician, was born in the south of Ireland; served during the American war as an artillery officer; and died in 1817. Among his works are, A History of Gunnery; The Antecedental Calculus; and pamphlets against the Duke of Richmond's fortifications.

GODERICH, *Viscount.* (*Her.*) This title was granted in April, 1827, to Frederick John Robinson, who, after having held several important offices, became prime minister. That office he resigned in 1828. Lord Goderich is of the same family as Lord Grantham. ARMS. *Vert.* a chev. between three bucks, at gaze, *or.*—CREST. Out of a coronet, composed of fleurs de lis, a buck, at gaze, *or.*—SUPP. On either side a wivern *or*, gorged with a collar, barry of three, the middle *ar.* the others *az.*—MOTTO. Foi est tout.

GODOLPHIN, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred in May, 1832, upon Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, brother of the Duke of Leeds.

GOETHE, *John Wolfgang* (*Biog.*) a very celebrated German writer, was born in 1749, at Frankfort on the Mayn; and after studying jurisprudence at Leipsic and Strasburgh, became privy counsellor and minister of state to the Duke of Weimar, by whom he was created a baron, and died March 22, 1832. Among his works are, The Sorrows of Werter; Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship; his own Memoirs; Faust; Gœtz de Berlichingen; and Iphigenia in Tauris, &c.

GOOD, *John Mason*, M. D. (*Biog.*) was born in 1764, at Epping, and died January 2, 1827. Among his works are, The Study of Medicine; A Physiological System of Nosology; a Life of Geddes; and translations of the Canticles, Job, and Lucretius.

GOSSEC, *Francis Joseph* (*Biog.*) a composer, was born in Hainault, in 1733, and died in 1829. The Mass of the Dead, Choruses, Quartets, and Symphonies, are among his best works.

GRAHAME, *James* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born in 1765, at Glasgow, and died, minister of Sedgefield, in Durham, in May, 1811. The Sabbath; The Birds of Scotland; and the British Georgics, are his chief works.

GREAT GRIMSBY (*Geog.*) a market and seaport town in Lincolnshire, one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, has sent two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. to the present time, but is now entitled by the Reform Act to return one only. The right of election was formerly in all the free burgesses paying scot and lot but this right is now extended, by the provisions of the same act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

GREECE. (*Geog.*) The independence of this country was after a doubtful struggle of upwards of eight years, finally acknowledged, in 1829, by the porte, under the guarantee of England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Previous to this, the provisional government of Greece chose Count Capo d'Istria for their president; but he being assassinated, August 9, 1831, a provisional government was formed, at which his brother Augustin Capo d'Istrias presided. The European powers, in compliance with the wishes of the Greeks, have determined on erecting Greece into a kingdom, and have already fixed on a king in the person of Otho, son of the King of Bavaria. This state now includes that part of the continent within a line which follows the course of the Aspro Potamos to the lakes of Angel Castro and Vrachori, and proceeds to mount Artolina mount Axos, the valley of Calouri, the summit of mount Octa, and the gulph of Zeitouni; besides the isles of Negropont, Skiatos, Scopelo, Chelidromia, Sarakeno, Pelagnissi, Joura-Nissi, Skyro, the Cyclades, and some other islands. The population is about half a million.

GREENE, *Valentine* (*Biog.*) a mezzotinto engraver, was born in Warwickshire; settled in London in 1765; and died in 1813. Among his works are engravings from West, Reynolds, and the Dusseldorf gallery. He wrote a History of Worcester.

GREENWICH (*Geog.*) a market town in the county of Kent, where there was probably a royal residence in the reign of Edward I. In 1433 Henry VI. granted the manor of East Greenwich to his uncle Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, where he built a palace called Placentia, which was afterwards the frequent residence of the royal family. Henry VIII. was born here, as were also his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; Edward VI. also died here. Elizabeth often held her court at this palace, which was frequently visited by James I. and Charles I. After this it fell into decay, but Charles II. greatly enlarged and improved the park, and formed the plan of building a new palace on a scale of great magnificence, after a design by Inigo Jones. This edifice, which was completed in the reign of Queen Anne, by Sir Christopher Wren, was converted, by grant from William III., into a royal hospital, for old disabled seamen, and for the widows and children of those who have lost their lives in the naval service. On the summit of the hill in Greenwich Park is the royal observatory, founded by Charles II., which was completed in 1676; since that period the observations have been published annually by the royal society. The first astronomer royal was Flampstead, who was succeeded by Dr. Halley, Blass, Bradley, Maskelyne, and Pond. Greenwich is now erected, by the Reform Act, into a borough to send one member to Parliament. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

GRETRY, *Andrew Ernest Modestus* (*Biog.*) a composer, was born at Liege in 1744; settled at Paris in 1768; and died in 1813, leaving 44 operas, besides other pieces; and wrote an Essay on Music, and other works.

GRIMOARD, *Count Philip de* (*Biog.*) a French officer and writer, of an Avignonese family, died in 1815, leaving among his works, a Life of Frederick the Great; and Treatises on Battles, on Light Troops, and on the Staff.

GROSVENOR. See *Westminster.*

GUILLAMORE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) This Irish title was conferred in January, 1831, on Standish O'Grady, who, for several years, was chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland. His family is of the county of Limerick.

H

HABERTON, *Arthur James Pomeroy, Viscount*, the second son of Arthur the first Viscount, was born in 1753; succeeded his elder brother Henry at his death in 1829, and dying without issue, September 17, 1832, was succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy.

HADDINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) This peer was created Baron Melrose, of the United Kingdom, in July, 1827.

HAGER, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a Chinese scholar, was born at Milan about 1750, and died in 1820. Elements of the Chinese language, and The Chinese Pantheon, are among his principal works.

HALIFAX (*Geog.*) an ancient and populous manufacturing town in Yorkshire, which rose into importance on the introduction of the woollen manufacture, in the reign of Henry VII., was the native place of Sir Henry Saville, Archbishop Tillotson, and other distinguished persons, and has been erected by the Reform Act into a borough, for the purpose of sending two members to Parliament. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

HALL, *Rev. Robert* (*Biog.*) a Dissenting preacher, was born in 1764, at Armsby, in Lincolnshire, and died February

21, 1831. His sermons and theological and miscellaneous works have been recently collected in 6 volumes.

HANCARVILLE, *Peter Francis Hugh de'* (*Biog.*) an antiquarian, was born in 1729 at Nanci, and died in 1800. His principal works are, Etruscan, &c.; Antiquities; and History, &c. of the Arts of Greece.

HARCOURT. (*Her.*) This earldom, viscounty, and barony became extinct in June, 1830, by the death of William Harcourt, the third earl.

HARDY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) one of the founders of the Corresponding Society, was tried at the Old Bailey in 1794, with Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, and acquitted. He at that time carried on the trade of a shoemaker; but this failing, he was supported by the contributions of his friends, among whom Sir Francis Burdett stood the foremost. He died October 11, 1832, at the age of 82, leaving his own Memoirs, which are expected to be published in a short time.

HARLOW, *George Henry* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born in 1787, in Westminster; studied under De Cort, Drummond, and Sir T. Lawrence, and in Italy; and died in 1819. One of his best works, containing portraits of the Kemble family, is a scene from Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

HARTY, *Sir Robert Way.* (*Her.*) The date of this baronetage is Sept. 7, 1831, and the honour was conferred on Sir Robert for the manner in which he had filled the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin. ARMS. *Or*, on a fesse *sa.* three doves volant.—CREST. An eagle's head, wings expanded.—MOTTO. Malo mori quam fœderi.

HASLEMERE (*Geog.*) a market-town in the county of Surrey, and a borough by prescription, enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to Parliament from an early period, the right of election being in the burgage tenants. It is now among the number of the boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

HASTINGS, *Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) known in early life as Lord Rawdon, and afterwards as Earl of Moira, was born in 1754; served during the American war, and in Flanders in 1794; was long a conspicuous member of the Whig opposition; appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1806; governor-general of India from 1812 till 1822; and governor of Malta in 1824. He died Nov. 28, 1825.

HATSELL, *John* (*Biog.*) was born about 1733; became chief clerk of the House of Commons in 1768; and died in 1820; after having published Precedents in the House of Commons; Rules and Standing Orders; and Cases of Privilege.

HAUY, *Renatus Justus* (*Biog.*) a celebrated mineralogist, was born in 1742, at St. Just, in Picardy, and died in 1822, leaving several works on Crystallography and Mineralogy.

HAYLEY, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1745, at Chichester, and died Nov. 12, 1830. He wrote Poems; Plays; his own Memoirs; Essay on Old Maids; and Lives of Milton, Cowper, and Romney.

HAYTI (ST. DOMINGO.) (*Hist.*) In 1825, a treaty was concluded by which, in consideration of a payment of a hundred and fifty millions of livres, the independence of this island was recognised by France. The population is now about a million, and the island is divided into the departments of the West, South, North, North-East, South-East, and Artibonite.

HAZLITT, *William* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was brought up as an artist, but quitted the pencil for the pen. He died Sept. 30, 1830. Among his works are, Characters of Shakspeare's Plays; A View of the English Stage; Lectures on the English Stage; Essays on Public Characters; and a Life of Bonaparte.

HEADFORT, *Marquis of.* (*Her.*) This peer was created in September, 1831, a baron of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Kenlis.

HEBER, *Reginald* (*Biog.*) a divine and poet, was born in 1783, at Malpas; appointed Bishop of Calcutta in 1823 and died April 1, 1826. He wrote Poems; Hymns Bampton Lectures for 1815; a Life of Bishop Taylor and a Narrative of a Journey in Upper India.

HEDON (*Geog.*) a market-town and borough in Yorkshire, sent members to Parliament in the 23d Edward I., then ceased returning until the reign of Edward VI., when it commenced again to make returns, and has continued so to do down to the present period; the right of election being in the burgesses. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

HELSTON (*Geog.*) a market-town and borough in Cornwall, has received no less than fourteen charters at different periods, the first of which was granted by King John. It has sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I., but is now entitled by the Reform Act to send one only. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

HENRION DE PANSY, *Peter Paul Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French legal writer, was born at Treveraye, in 1742, and died in 1829, president of the council of cassation. Among his works are Feudal Dissertations; and Treatises on Judicial Authority, and on National Assemblies in France.

HERDER, *John Godfrey* (*Biog.*) a German philosopher and writer, was born at Mohrungen, in Prussia, in 1774, and died in 1803. His works form 28 volumes 8vo.

HERON, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland, and died in poverty, in 1807. His works are numerous. Among them are a History of Scotland; Tour in Scotland; and Comforts of Human Life.

HEYGATE, *Sir William* (*Her.*) an alderman of London, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1822, is descended from a branch of the ancient family of Heygate in Essex and Suffolk, and was created a baronet in September, 1813. ARMS. *Gu.* two bars *ar.* on a bend *or*, a torteaux between two leopards' faces *az.*—CREST. A wolfs' head erased *gu.* MOTTO. Boulogne et Cadiz.

HEYTESBURY, *Baron* (*Her.*) W. P. A. A'Court, Esq., M.P. for Heytesbury, the father of the present peer was created a baronet in 1795. On his death, in 1817, the title descended to his son William A'Court, who was raised to the rank of a baron in January, 1828. The family has long been of consideration in Wiltshire. Lord Heytesbury is now ambassador to Russia. ARMS. Per fesse, *or*, and paley of six, *erminios* and *az.* in chief, an eagle, displayed, *sa.* charged on the body with two chevronels *ar.*—CREST. An eagle, displayed, *sa.* charged with two chevronels *or*, beaked and legged *gu.* holding in the beak a lily, slipped *ppr.*—SUPP. On either side an eagle, wings elevated, each holding in the beak a lily *ppr.*—MOTTO. Grandescunt aucta labore.

HEYTESBURY (*Geog.*) a borough by prescription, in Wiltshire, which enjoyed the privilege of sending members to Parliament from the reign of Henry VI., the elective franchise being the burgage tenants; is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

HIGHAM FERRARS (*Geog.*) a market-town and borough by prescription; sent one member to Parliament from the reign of Philip and Mary; the elective franchise being vested in all the inhabitants except paupers. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. (See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) Henry Chichely, Archbishop of Canterbury,

who was a native of this place, founded an hospital for eight secular canons, the endowment of which is now appropriated to the benefit of the free school.

HINDON (*Geog.*) a market town in Wiltshire, and a borough by prescription; first sent members to parliament in the reign of Henry VI., the elective franchise being vested in the inhabitants not receiving alms. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

HOCHE, *Lazarus* (*Hist.*) a French general, born in 1768, near Versailles, began life as a stable boy. In 1783 he entered the army, and in 1793 rose to the rank of general. In 1795 he succeeded in putting an end to the contest in Vendee, and died in 1797, while in command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

HOFER, *Andrew* (*Hist.*) a Tyrolian, born in 1765, at Passeyer, followed the trade of innkeeper and corn merchant, until 1809, when he headed his fellow countrymen against the Bavarians and French, and after obtaining many victories was at length taken prisoner, and shot at Mantua, in 1810.

HOLLES or HOLLIS, *Sir Tretswell* (*Hist.*) a naval officer of the family mentioned under *Heraldry* (see *Hollis*), was appointed to the Antelope in 1666; distinguished himself in a particular manner by his gallantry in the subsequent engagements with the Dutch, and fell in the battle of Solebay in 1672, in the prime of life.

HOLMES, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, was promoted to the Charles in 1661, when he was sent with a squadron against the Dutch on the coast of Africa; and after executing this and other commissions with signal success and distinguished ability, he closed his naval career with a spirited attack on a Dutch convoy of far superior force, and succeeded in capturing the admiral and four of the merchantmen; but owing as is supposed to some cabinet cabals, he was no further employed. The time and place of his death are not known. His brother, Sir John Holmes, also served in the navy with considerable reputation.

HOLTY, *Louis Henry Christopher* (*Biog.*) a German poet, was born in 1748, at Mariensee, and died in 1776. He wrote some esteemed poems, and translated The Connoisseur, and other works, from the English.

HOPE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a literary man of fortune, a nephew of Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, died in January, 1831, leaving Anastasius; a work On the Origin and Prospects of Man; and three splendid works on Furniture, and on Ancient and Modern Costumes.

HOPPNER, *John* (*Biog.*) an English artist, was born in 1759, and died in 1810. Portrait painting was his forte. He published Oriental Tales in verse.

HOWDEN, *Baron* (*Her.*) The Irish title of Howden was granted, in 1819, to John Francis Craddock, or Caradoc, only son of the lord primate of Ireland, a general officer of the army, who distinguished himself in Egypt. In September, 1831, his lordship was created an English baron. The family of Craddock traces its descent back to Caradoc one of the earliest princes of Wales. ARMS. *Ar.* on a chevron *az.* between three boars' heads *sa.* as many garbs *or.*—CREST. A man in a coat of mail, with a crown of three points, kneeling upon one knee, presenting a sword, all *ppr.*—SUPP. Two ibises, wings elevated and endorsed, holding in their beaks a serpent.—MOTTO. Traditus, non victus.

HUMBLE, *Sir John Nugent* (*Her.*) The baronetage, which had been possessed by one branch of the family, was revived in his favour, in September, 1831. The family is Irish. ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *sa.* a stag trippant *or*; on a chief dancettée *ar.* a trefoil *vert.* for HUMBLE; 2d and 3d. *er.* two bars *gu.* (a fleur de lis, for cadency) for NUGENT.—CREST. A demi-stag, *ppr.* horned *or* charged on the breast with a trefoil *vert.*

HUNTER, *Sir Claudius Stephen* (*Her.*) a lord mayor of London, in 1811-12, was created a baronet in December, 1812. His family is of Berkshire. ARMS. *Or.* a lion rampant *gu.* between eight crosses pattée fitchée, *sa.*—CREST. On a wreath, a demi-lion, holding between the paws a cross pattée fitchée, as in the arms.

HUNTER, *Ann* (*Biog.*) was born in 1742, and died in 1821. She was a sister of Sir Everard Home, and wife of John Hunter. She wrote Poems; and Sports of the Genii.

HUNTINGDON, *William, Earl of* (*Hist.*) Vide *Clinton.*

HUNTINGDON, *Earl of* (*Hist.*) This earldom was suspended after the death of Francis, the tenth earl, in 1789. It was claimed by Hans Francis Hastings, and he succeeded in establishing his claim in 1819. In 1828, he was succeeded by his son Francis Theophilus Henry, the present earl. This family is a branch of the ancient house of Hastings. ARMS. *Ar.* a maunch, *sa.*—CREST. On a wreath, a buffalo's head, erased, *sa.* crowned and gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed *or.*—SUPP. Two mantigers, affrontée, *or*, their visages resembling the human face *ppr.*—MOTTOES. In veritate victoria; and Honorantes me honorabo.

HUSKISSON, *Rt. Hon. William* (*Hist.*) the son of a Staffordshire gentleman, born in 1770, was in 1790 appointed private secretary to the British ambassador at Paris. He was subsequently placed at the head of the alien office; then made under secretary of war and colonies, and finally rose to be chief of the colonial department. He retained this office until a short time before his death, which happened September 15, 1830, in consequence of the injuries which he sustained from the steam carriage passing over his body at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-way. He wrote a pamphlet on the Currency question; and was a zealous promoter of free-trade.

HUTTON, *William* (*Biog.*) was born at Derby, in 1723, and died in 1815, leaving his own Life; Poems; and Histories of Birmingham, Derby, Blackpool, and the Roman Wall.

HYTHE (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Kent, is one of the Cinque Ports, the corporation of which was originally styled that of the barons of the town and port of Hythe; but, by the charter of Elizabeth, consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common councilmen, who, with the freemen resident and non-resident, elect the members of Parliament, the mayor being the returning officer. This borough is entitled by the Reform Act to return one member only instead of two. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

I & J

JACOBI, *John George* (*Biog.*) a German poet, was born in 1740, at Dusseldorf, and died in 1814, leaving Poems, Comedies, Romances, Fables, and Sermons.

JACQUIN, *Nicholas Joseph* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born in 1727, at Leyden, and died in 1817. Among his works are, The Austrian Flora; The Vienna Botanical Garden; Botanical Fragments; and Select American Plants.

JAMES, *Sir John Kingston* (*Her.*) the son of a tradesman of Birr, in Ireland, who filled the civic chair of Dublin, in 1821-2, was created baronet in March, 1823. ARMS. Quarterly, *vert* and *gu.* charged with a ship in full sail *ppr.* between four anchors erect *az.* 1st and 4th. a dolphin naiant of the third, between three cross crosslets *or*; 2d and 3d, a lion passant guardant of the last between three

trefoils slipped *ar.*—Crest. Issuing from a ducal coronet *or*, a swan *pp.* beaked *gu.* holding therein a dart, *or*, feathered *ar.* pointed towards the crest.—Mottoes. (Over the crest) A jamais; (under the Arms) Pro deo, patria, et rege.

Jefferson, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) an American statesman, was born in 1743, in Virginia; took an active part in opposing the mother country, and drew up the declaration of independence; was twice president, in 1801 and 1805, and died July 4, 1826. He wrote Notes on Virginia. His Correspondence has recently been published.

Jennings, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, who from the rank of lieutenant, which he held in 1687, rose by successive promotions, during an honourable course of service, to that of an admiral in 1713; and after being employed in many important commissions, civil as well as military, he retired on the accession of George II. from public life, and died in 1745 at an advanced age.

Iffland, *Augustus William* (*Biog.*) a German actor and dramatist of great celebrity, was born in 1759, and died in 1814, leaving numerous tragedies and comedies.

Ilchester (*Geog.*) a market town and borough by prescription, in Somersetshire, appears to have been a place of some importance at the conquest, having then no less than 107 burgesses, and is supposed to have been the Ischalis of Ptolemy, a town belonging to the Hedui, a tribe of ancient Britons, which was afterwards occupied by the Romans. Traces of a Roman station are distinctly to be seen, and Roman coins have been frequently discovered in and near the town. In the reign of William Rufus it was besieged by Robert de Mowbray, leader of an insurrection, and successfully defended by the inhabitants. This borough has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I., the right of election being vested in the bailiff, burgesses, and inhabitants not receiving alms, in all to the number of seventy. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Joddrell, *Richard Paul* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1745, and died January 26, 1831. Among his works are, Illustrations of Euripides; the Knights and Friars, an historical tale; the Persian Heroine, a tragedy; and Select Dramatic Pieces.

Jones, *Sir John* (*Her.*) was created a baronet in September, 1831, in consideration of his eminent services as an officer of the royal engineers. Arms. *Az.* on a fesse *or*, three granades fired, *ppr.* in chief, a castle, and in base a lion couchant, *ar.*—Crest. On a wreath, in front of a castle, *ar.* a lion couchant *or.*—Motto. Marte et arte.

Ionian Isles, *Republic of the* (*Geog.*) consist of the seven islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxu, with their dependencies. By a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Russia, in 1815, it was placed under the exclusive protection of his Britannic majesty, his heirs and successors. It contains a population of 210,000 souls; has a senate of six members, and a legislative body consisting of forty, and is governed by a lord high commissioner, appointed by the British monarch.

Josephine (*Hist.*) the wife first of Viscount de Beauharnais, governor general of the Antilles, and afterwards of Bonaparte, was born at Martinico, June 24, 1763. Her maiden name was Tascher de la Pagerie, and after the death of her husband, who was guillotined by order of Robespiere, she became acquainted with Bonaparte, to whom she was married in 1796. He being then appointed commander in chief in Italy, she accompanied him thither; but on his embarking for Egypt she retired to Malmaison, where she employed herself in making a collection of exotic plants. On his return she was permitted for a time to share in his elevation, being crowned Empress at Paris and Queen of Italy at Milan; but she was divorced in 1809, to make way for Bonaparte's marriage with the Archduchess Maria Louisa. In her retirement she continued to amuse herself with her favourite study, botany, at Malmaison, and died May 29, 1814, leaving two children by her first husband, namely, Eugene de Beauharnais, (see *Beauharnais*,) and Hortensia, married to Louis Bonaparte, now known as the Duchess de St. Leu.

Joyce, *Jeremiah* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born in 1764, and died in 1816. Besides compiling great part of Gregory's and Nicholson's Encyclopædias, he wrote Elements of Arithmetic; Scientific Dialogues; and other works.

Istria, *Capo de* (*Hist.*) a Russian count, was appointed president of Greece in 1827, and assassinated October 9, 1831, by George, the son of Constantine, the brother of Mauromichaeli, the Bey of the Mainotes, who had been imprisoned since the month of January. Constantine was immediately put to death by the by-standers, but George sought safety in the house of the French consul, who refused to deliver him up to any but the authorities. The president, who was at this period exceedingly unpopular, had had frequent warnings that his life would be attempted; but he rejected every precaution, and fell dead from the discharge of a pistol at the door of the church of Napoli, as he was on the point of entering.

Iturbide, *Augustin* (*Hist.*) was born at Valladolid, in New Mexico, in 1784; espoused the cause of Mexican liberty in 1820; was crowned emperor in 1822; deposed and banished in 1823; and having returned in 1824, was seized and shot, July 19, of that year.

Ives, St. (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Cornwall, is a place of great antiquity, and derives its name, as is said, from Iva, a woman of great sanctity, who came over from Ireland in 460. In the reign of Mary it was governed by a portreeve and burgesses; and in that of Charles I. it was erected into a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, 12 capital and 24 inferior burgesses. It has sent two members to Parliament since the reign of Queen Mary, but is now entitled by the Reform Act to send one only. The right of election was vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Jumper, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a naval officer, commenced his glorious career as a lieutenant at the revolution, and after performing many gallant exploits in the capture of numerous privateers, signalized himself still more by his skill and valour in 1703, at the taking of Gibraltar, and died in 1715.

Junot, *Andoche* (*Hist.*) a French general, was born in 1771, at Bussy le Grand, entered the army as a volunteer at the age of twenty, and attracting the notice of Bonaparte at the siege of Toulon, he was placed on his staff, and fought under him in Italy and Egypt. In 1807 he was sent to Lisbon, with orders to take possession of Portugal on the removal of the royal family to Brazil; but, being defeated at the battle of Vimeira, he was compelled to capitulate. Notwithstanding his ill success, he continued in active service until his death in 1813.

K

Kant, *Immanuel* (*Biog.*) a German metaphysician of considerable celebrity, was born in 1724, at Kœnigsberg, in Prussia, and died in 1804. He was the founder of a sect in philosophy, and wrote many works to explain his theory.

Karamsin, *Nicholas Michaelovitsch* (*Biog.*) a Russian historian, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1765, in the government of Simbirsk, and died June 3, 1826. Among his works are, A History of Russia; and Letters of a Russian Traveller.

Kellerman, *Francis Christopher* (*Hist.*) a French marshal, was born in 1735, at Strasburgh, and having entered the army as a private hussar, at the early age of seventeen, he distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and in 1788 was made a quarter master general. As commander of the army of the Moselle, in 1792, he contributed to the success of the campaign by his gallant defence of Valmy, and afterwards commanded in Italy, until superseded by Bonaparte. On the elevation of the latter he was in his confidence, and raised to the rank of marshal. Having voted for the restoration in 1814, he continued in the king's service until his death in 1820.

Kelly, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a composer and singer, was born in 1762, at Dublin, and died in 1826, leaving Reminiscences, and above sixty pieces, of which Blue Beard is the most popular.

Kempelen, *Baron Wolfgang* (*Biog.*) an admirable mechanist, was born in 1734, at Presburg, in Hungary, and died in 1804. His automaton chess-player is a master-piece of art. He wrote two dramas, and some poems.

Kendal (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Westmoreland, which contains vestiges of its having been a Roman station, was distinguished, as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, for its manufacture of cloth. It was incorporated in the reign of Elizabeth, and is now entitled, by the Reform Act, to send one member to Parliament.

Kenmure, *Viscount* (*Her.*) and Lord Lochinvar, titles conferred, in 1633, on Sir John Gordon, paternally descended from the maternal ancestor of the ducal house of Gordon, (see *Hist. Dict.*,) were forfeited by the sixth viscount, who being taken at the battle of Preston Pans, was beheaded on a charge of high treason, in 1716. They were restored, by Act of Parliament, in 1824, to his grandson, John Gordon. Arms. *Az.* three boars' heads, erased, *or*, armed and langued *gu.*—Crest. A demi-savage, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel *ppr.*—Supp. Two savages wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, each holding in the exterior hand a club, all *ppr.*—Motto. Dread God.

Kett, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a divine and author, was born in 1761, at Norwich, and was drowned in 1825, leaving, among his works, History the Interpreter of Prophecy; Elements of General Knowledge; Emily, a Moral Tale; Juvenile Poems, &c.

Key, *Sir John* (*Her.*) who was Lord Mayor of London in 1831 and 1832, was created a baronet in the latter year. Arms. Per chev. dovetail *erm.* and *gul.* three keys erect, the wards upwards, *or.*—Crest. A mount *vert*, thereon a hart lodged, full faced *ppr.* charged on the body with three mullets fasseways *sa.*

Kidderminster (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Worcestershire, was noted, in the reign of Henry VIII., for the manufacture of broad cloth, and more recently for that of carpets of a particular kind, which take their name from this place. It returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but lost the privilege by disuse. It is now entitled, by the Reform Act, to send one member. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

Kingston-upon-Hull (*Geog.*) a sea-port and borough in Yorkshire, usually called Hull, from its situation on the great inlet of the Humber, where it joins with the Hull, was a town of considerable importance in the beginning of the 13th century. It was fortified in the reign of Edward II., since which it has been the theatre of civil commotions at different periods. In 1536 it was taken by Robert Aske, who headed an insurrection to oppose the reformation; but he being soon after taken and executed, the insurrection was suppressed. Another unsuccessful attempt was made in 1569, and in the next century it was the first town that raised the standard of rebellion, by shutting its gates against King Charles I. Its commercial importance was so great, in the reign of Edward III., that it furnished sixteen ships for the invasion of France; and in the reign of Henry VI. it obtained the privileges of a county. It first sent members to Parliament in the thirty-third year of Edward I., but returns were not regularly made before the 12th of Edward II. It is now included, by the Reform Act, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, for the purpose of sending two members to Parliament. (See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*) The right of election is vested in the burgesses or freemen.

Kinnaird, *Baron* (*Her.*) The Scotch peer bearing this title was created an English baron in June, 1831, as Baron Rossie, of Rossie.

Kirwan, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a chemist, mineralogist, and geologist, was born in the county of Galway, about the middle of the 18th century, and died in 1812, president of the Royal Irish Academy. Logic; Metaphysical Essays; Geological Essays; and Elements of Mineralogy, are among his works.

Kitchiner, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician and author, was born in Beaufort Buildings, between 1770 and 1780, and died February 26, 1827. Among his works are, The Cook's Oracle; The Traveller's Oracle; The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life; The Theory of the Eyes; and Observations on Vocal Music.

Knevet, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, descended, probably, from the Knevets of Norfolk, of which family was John Knevet or Knivet, chancellor and keeper of the great seal in the reign of Edward III. Sir Thomas, who was master of the horse to Henry VIII., was ordered, in 1512, with forty-five sail, to the coast of Brittany, where an engagement ensuing with Primaugel, the French admiral, the ship of the latter took fire, blew up, and at the same time destroyed the English ship, in which was the commander, who perished with it.

Kutusoff Smolenskoi, *Michael Lavrionovitch Golinitcheff* (*Biog.*) a Russian field marshal, was born in 1745; and after distinguishing himself against the Turks, was defeated at Austerlitz, in 1805; and again at Borodino, where he commanded in 1812, and died in 1813.

L

Lacepede, *Count Bernard Germain* (*Biog.*) a French naturalist, was born in 1756, at Agen, and died in 1825. He wrote several works on Natural History; and a General Physical and Civil History of Europe.

Laennec, *R. T. H.* (*Biog.*) physician to the Duchess of Berry, and member of the Royal Academy at Paris, was born in 1781, at Quimper, and died in 1826. He invented the Stethoscope, an instrument to ascertain the state of the viscera, on which he wrote a treatise, besides some essays.

Laffan, *Sir Joseph de Courcy* (*Her.*) successively physician to the forces and to the late Duke of Kent, was created a baronet in March, 1828. The family is of Cashel, in Ireland. Arms. *Or*, a lion rampant *sa.*, in the Dexter fore paw a fleur-de-lis, *az.*—Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, an eagle displayed *sa.*, semée of fleurs-de-lis, *or.*—Motto. Vincit omnia veritas.

La Harpe, *John Francis de* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris, in 1739; admitted into the Royal Academy in 1776; and died in 1803. Among his works are Tragedies; The Lyceum; Private Correspondence with Paul I.; Poems; and a Commentary on Racine.

Laing, *Malcolm* (*Biog.*) an historian and Scotch barrister, was born at Styroney, in Orkney, in 1762; and died in 1810. His principal work is A History of Scotland.

Lamb, *Sir James Bland Burges* (*Biog.*) was born in 1752, at Gibraltar, and died in 1825, knight-marshal. He wrote The Birth and Triumph of Love; Richard the 1st; The Dragon Knight; Reasons for a New Translation of the Bible; and other works.

Lamb, *Lady Caroline* (*Biog.*) daughter of the earl of Besborough, was born in 1785, and died January 25, 1828, leaving the novels of Glenalvon, Graham Hamilton, and Ada Reis.

Lambeth, (*Geog.*) an extensive suburban district of the metropolis, which is sixteen miles in circumference, consisting of eight precincts, the Bishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, Lambeth Marsh, Lambeth Wall, Stockwell, and Dean Lambeth. It is a place of great antiquity, being called in our early records Lambihith, referring, no doubt, to its hithe or haven on the Thames. About 1191, Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, commenced the erection of a fine chapel at Lambeth, which he intended to make collegiate; but owing to the opposition of the monks of Canterbury this design was abandoned, and the building was completed for an archiepiscopal residence. Subsequent additions were made to this palace by his successors, Warham, Cranmer, Cardinal Pole, Parker, Juxon, Sancroft, and Tillotson. The library, which is very rich in MSS., was founded by archbishop Sancroft. Lambeth is erected by the Reform Act into a borough, for the purpose of sending two members to Parliament. See *Reform Act*, *Tech. Dict.*

Landon, *C. F.* (*Biog.*) a French artist, who died in 1825, is better known as an editor than a painter, by his Annals of the Museum; Annals of the Modern School; Lives and Works of Painters; and Historical Gallery.

Lannes, *John* (*Hist.*) a French marshal of Bonaparte's creation, and one most in his confidence, was born in 1769, at Lectoure; and after signalizing himself in Spain, Italy, Egypt, and Germany, he was mortally wounded at the battle of Essling, in 1809.

Laplace, *Marquis Peter Simon* (*Biog.*) one of the greatest modern astronomers and geometricians, was born at Beaumont en Auge, in 1749, created a count and vice-president of the senate by Bonaparte, and a marquis by Louis XVIII.; and died March 6, 1827. His principal works are An Exposition of the System of the World; and A Treatise on Celestial Mechanism.

Launceston (*Geog.*) a market-town and borough in Cornwall, has sent two members to Parliament since the 22nd of Edward I., but is now entitled by the Reform Act to send only one member. The right of election was vested in the freemen to the number of twenty-three. It is remarkable for remains of an old castle built by Reginald, earl of Cornwall.

Laurence, *Dr. French* (*Biog.*) a civilian, who was born at Bristol, sat in Parliament for Peterborough for many years, was the friend and executor of Burke, and died in 1809. He wrote a part of the Rolliad and Probationary Odes, a part of the Annual Register, and Remarks on the Apocalypse.

Lawrence, *Sir Thomas* (*Biog.*) a distinguished painter, who was born in 1769, at Bristol, displayed an early talent for painting. In 1787, he settled in the metropolis, and was speedily a popular artist. In 1791, he became an associate of the academy, and in 1820 its president. He was knighted in 1815, and died January 7, 1830.

Lawson, *Sir Wilfred* (*Her.*) of a family descended from John Lawson, Lord of Fawlisgrave, in Yorkshire, in the first year of Henry III., was created a baronet in September, 1831. Arms. Per pale, *ar.* and *sa.* a chevron counterchanged.—Crest. Two flexed arms, *ar.* supporting the sun *ppr.*—Motto. Quod honestum utile.

Lebrun, *Pontius Denis Ecouchard* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born in 1729, at Paris, and died in 1807. His works, which consist principally of lyrical poetry, and are comprised in four volumes, have gained him the appellation of the French Pindar.

Lebrun, *Charles Francis* (*Hist.*) an associate with Bonaparte in the consulship, was born in 1739, near Coutances in Normandy, and died in 1824, leaving a translation of the Iliad and Odyssey, and Tasso's Jerusalem.

Le Clerc, *Victor Emanuel* (*Hist.*) a French general, was born at Pontoise, in 1772; entered the army as a volunteer, in 1793; rose to the rank of captain after the siege of Toulon, in 1793; fought under Bonaparte in Italy, and after acting in a civil as well as a military capacity for some years, he set sail, in 1801, for St. Domingo, and died of the yellow fever the next year at Cape Francais.

Lefevre, *Joseph Francis* (*Hist.*) a French general, born in 1755, in Alsace, entered the army in early life, became a general in 1794, and died in 1820, after having distinguished himself greatly in all the campaigns down to 1814, particularly at Jena, Eylau, Wigram, and Dantzick.

Leitrim, *Earl of* (*Her.*) His lordship was created a peer of the United Kingdom in June, 1831, by the title of Baron Clements, of Kilmacrenan.

Levaillant, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an enterprising traveller, who explored a part of southern Africa, was born at Paramaribo, in Guiana, and died in 1824. He published Narratives of his Travels; and various works on foreign Ornithology.

Lewis, *Matthew Gregory* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1773, and died in 1818; leaving several poems; fifteen dramas; and various novels. Of the former, the Castle Spectre; and of the latter, the Monk, his first published work, are the best known.

Leyden, *John* (*Biog.*) a poet and Orientalist, was born in 1775, at Denham, in Roxburghshire; and died at Batavia, in 1811. He wrote Scenes of Infancy, and other poems; and a History of Discoveries in Africa; and edited some ancient Scottish poems.

Lichfield, *Viscount* (*Her.*) was raised to the dignity of an earl, in September, 1831.

Lichtenberg, *George Christopher* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born in 1742, at Ober Ramstaedt; and died professor of experimental philosophy at Gottingen, in 1799. His scientific and miscellaneous works form nine volumes.

Liskeard, (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Cornwall, to which Queen Elizabeth granted in 1580 a new charter. It has sent two members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I., but is now entitled by the Reform Act to send only one. The right of election was vested in the burgesses and freemen to the number of 105.

Liverpool, *Robert Banks Jenkinson, Earl of* (*Hist.*) son of the first Earl of Liverpool, (see Vol. II.,) was born in 1770, and after passing through various gradations of office, in 1812 he was made premier, and he continued to be so till February, 1827, when his faculties were destroyed by a paralytic stroke. He died December 4, 1828.

Lloyd, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a writer on tactics, was born in 1729, in Wales; and after serving in the armies of several foreign powers, rose to the rank of general. He died in 1783, leaving A History of the War in Germany; A Political and Military Rhapsody; and a work on armies.

Lloyd, *Sir James Martin* (*Her.*) of the family of Lloyd, of Haighton, in Flintshire, was created a baronet in September, 1831. Arms. Per bend sinister, *ermine* and *pean* a lion rampant *or*, gorged with a wreath of oak *vert*, and supporting in the Dexter fore paw a sword erect *ppr.* pommel and hilt *or.*—Crest. A lion's head erased, per bend sinister *ermine* and *pean*, gorged with a wreath of oak *vert.*

Lombardy and Venice, *Kingdom of* (*Geog.*) By the treaties concluded between the Allied Powers, in 1814 and 1815, the province of Lombardy and Venice, in their whole extent, as far as the Lago Maggiore, the Ticino, and the Po, together with part of the Mantuan territory on the right of the Po, and also the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, were incorporated with the Austrian dominions, under the title of the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice. The kingdom is divided into two governments, of which Milan and Venice are the capitals.

Lostwithiel (*Geog.*) a market town and a borough in Cornwall, is supposed to have taken its name from Withiel, the first earl of Cornwall, who had a palace at Parkneth. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., made Lostwithiel a free borough, and his son Edmund was a great benefactor to the town. The borough has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I., but is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Louis XVIII. (*Hist.*) King of France and brother of Louis XVI., was born in 1755, at Versailles. In June, 1791, he emigrated from France, and continued in exile till 1814, when he was restored to the throne by the successes of the allies. In March, 1815, however, Napoleon compelled him to relinquish the sovereignty, and take refuge at Ghent. The battle of Waterloo once more placed on his head the crown of France, and he retained the diadem till his decease, September 26, 1824. Louis XVIII. was a good scholar, and was not devoid of literary talent. He wrote an account of his escape from France; and some other pieces.

Loutherbourg, *Philip James* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Strasburgh, in 1740; studied under Tischbein, Casa Nova, and Carlo Vanloo; came to England in 1771, and died in 1812, being a member of the Royal Academy.

Lowther, *Sir John* (*Her.*) brother of William, present Earl of Lonsdale, was created a baronet in September, 1824. Arms. *Or*, six annulets *sa.* a crescent for difference. —Crest. A dragon passant, *ar.*—Motto. Magistratus indicat virum.

Ludgershall (*Geog.*) a borough by prescription, in the county of Wiltshire, which returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but not regularly before the ninth year of Henry V. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. (See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*) It was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons, if not earlier, and had an ancient castle, which was given by Richard I. to his brother John.

Ludlow, *Earl* (*Her.*) was created, in September, 1831, a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Ludlow.

Lyndhurst, *Baron* (*Her.*) a title conferred in April, 1820, on Sir John Singleton Copley, the son of an American painter. After having filled the offices of solicitor and attorney general, and master of the rolls, he became lord chancellor in 1827, and resigned in 1830, when he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer. Arms. *Ar.* a cross patonce, *sa.* within a bordure *az.* charged with eight escallops of the field.—Crest. A Dexter arm embowed, charged with an escallop *or*, encircled above the wrist by a wreath of laurel *vert*, holding, in the gauntlet, a dagger *ppr.* hilt and pommel *or.*—Supp. Two eagles *ppr.* collared *or*, pendant therefrom an escutcheon *ar.* charged with a cross, as in the arms.—Motto. Ultra pergere.

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Macgregor, *Sir William* (*Her.*) The title of baronet was conferred, in March, 1828, on Patrick Macgregor, who had been surgeon to the King and the Duke of York. He died in July of the same year, and was succeeded by his son, the present baronet. Arms. *Ar.* from a mount base, an oak tree surmounted by a sword in bend *ppr.* and in chief two eastern crowns *gu.* all within a bordure engr. of the last.—Crest. A human hand couped at the wrist, and holding a dagger erect *ppr.* pommel and hilt, *or.*—Motto (over the crest). Ein do, and spare not.

M'Grigor, *Sir James* (*Her.*) In September, 1831, this gentleman was created a baronet for his eminent services, as army physician, in the East and West Indies, Egypt, Walcheren, and Spain. He is the son of a merchant of Aberdeen. Arms. *Ar.* a sword in bend *az.* and a fir-tree eradicated in bend sinister *ppr.* in chief an antique crown, *gu.*—Crest. A lion's head *ppr.* crowned with an antique crown with points *or.*—Supp. Dexter, a unicorn *ar.* crowned, horned, *or;* Sinister, a stag *ppr.* tyned *az.*—Motto. Sriogal Ma Drheam.

M'Kenny, *Sir Thomas* (*Her.*) son of a merchant of Dublin, and who has himself served the office of lord mayor of the Irish chpital, was created a baronet in September, 1831. Arms. *Or*, a fleur-de-lis, between three crescents, *az.* on a chief, *vert*, a stag pursued by a greyhound, *ar.*—Crest. A hand in armour, couped at the wrist, holding a roll of parchment.—Motto. Vincit veritas.

Mackenzie, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a Scottish writer of considerable celebrity, who was born in Scotland, in 1745 or 1746; prrctised as an attorney in the Scotch court of exchequer; was appointed comptroller general of taxes in Scotland; and died January 14, 1831. His first work, The Man of Feeling, appeared in 1771. He also wrote the Man of the World; Julia de Roubigne; tragedies; and many papers in the Mirror and the Lounger.

Mackintosh, *Sir James* (*Biog.*) a writer and barrister, was born in 1765, at Dorish, in Invernesshire, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen. He studied the law at Lincoln's Inn; published his Vindiciæ Gallica in 1791, and distinguished himself at the bar by his defence of Peltier. He was soon after appointed recorder of Bombay, and during his stay there founded the Literary Society of Bombay. On his return to England in 1812, he became a member of the House of Commons; and died May 30, 1832. Among his works are a Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations; and three volumes of a History of England.

Magee, *William* (*Biog.*) a prelate, born in Ireland, in 1765; was consecrated bishop of Raphoe in 1819, and archbishop of Dublin in 1822; and died August 18, 1831. His principal work is, Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice.

Malte Brun, *Conrad* (*Biog.*) was born at Thye, in Jutland, in 1775; and died December 16, 1826, at Paris, where he acquired considerable literary fame, as a geographer. His greatest works are his System of Geography; Picture of Poland; and Miscellanies.

Malus, *Stephen Louis* (*Biog.*) a French experimental philosopher, was born in 1775, at Paris; served on the Rhine and in Egypt as an engineer officer; and died in 1812. Science is indebted to him for the discovery of the polarisation of light.

Maracanda (*Geog.*) now *Samarcand*, in Great Tartary.

Mariandyni (*Geog.*) a people of Bithynia, on the Paphlagonian frontier.

Marianus Mons (*Geog.*) The western part of the *Sierra Morena*, in Spain.

Marmaridæ (*Geog.*) The inhabitants of that part of Lybia between Cyrene and Egypt.

Marr. (*Her.*) The earldom, forfeited for treason, by John, the eleventh earl, was restored, in 1824, in favour of John Francis Erskine, a descendant of the tenth earl. He was succeeded, in 1827, by his son, John Francis Miller Erskine. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *ar.* a pale *sa.* for Erskine; 2d and 3d, *az.* a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée, *or*, for Marr.—Crest. A Dexter hand couped above the wrist, holding a dagger erect, *ppr.* the pommel and hilt *or.*—Supp. Two griffins, *ar.* beaked, winged, and armed, *or.* Motto. Je pense plus.

Marrucini (*Geog.*) a people on the Adriatic coast of Italy; their country is now a part of *Abrzzo Ulteriore*.

Marruvium, or **Marrubium** (*Geog.*) the capital of the Marsi, on the east bank of lake Fucinus, in Italy. The ruins exist at *St. Benedetto*.

Marsa (*Geog.*) a Pannonian city, where a battle was fought between Constans and Maxentius.

Marshall, *William* (*Biog.*) an agricultural writer, was born about 1745, and died in 1818. Among his works are, Planting and Rural Ornament; Minutes of Agriculture; and the Rural Economy of the Midland, Southern, and Western Counties.

Martens, *William Francis* (*Biog.*) a German writer on diplomacy, died in 1821. He wrote a Treatise on the Law of Nations; and other works; and published a Collection of Treaties of Peace.

Martyn, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a son of John Martyn, the botanist, was born in 1736, at Chelsea; succeeded his father as botanical professor; and died in June 1825. He wrote Elements of Natural History; Flora Rustica; The English Connoisseur; and other works; and enlarged Millar's Gardener's Dictionary.

Martyropolis (*Geog.*) now *Miafarekin*, a city of Armenia.

Maturin, *Charles Robert*, (*Biog.*) was born in 1782, in Ireland; was curate of St. Peter's Dublin; and died in 1825. He wrote Sermons; The Universe, a poem; Melmoth; Woman; The Fatal Revenge; and other novels; and the tragedies of Bertram, Manuel, and Fredolpho.

Mawe, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a mineralogist, was born about 1755, and died in 1829. He wrote Travels in Brazil; The Mineralogy of Derbyshire; a Treatise on Diamonds; and other works.

Meath. *Earl of* (*Her.*) The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom was conferred upon this peer, in September 1831, under the title of Baron Chaworth.

Mediomatrices (*Geog.*) a people of Belgic Gaul, whose capital was Divodurum, now *Metz*.

Meiners, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born in 1747, at the Hanoverian town of Warstade; became proctor and professor of philosophy at Gottingen; and died in 1810. His works are numerous. Among them are a History of all Religions; of Opinions and Beliefs in the 1st century; of the Progress of Philosophy among the Greeks; and Letters on Switzerland.

Meissner, *Augustus Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born in 1757, at Bautzen, and died in 1807. Among his works are, Sketches; Bianco Capello; The History of the Frink Family; and Alcibiades.

Meles (*Geog.*) a river of Asia Minor, in Ionia, nigh Smyrna, on the banks of which Homer has been supposed to be born, whence his appellation of Melesigines.

Menapii (*Geog.*) a people who dwelt between the Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheldt.

Mendes (*Geog.*) now *Tell-el Debeleh* (but in ruins), a city of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Menditic.

Meninx, or **Lotophagitis Insula** (*Geog.*) now *Gerba*, or *Zerbi*; an island on the coast of Africa, near the Syrtis Minor. Silius Italicus calls it Neritia.

Mentonomon (*Geog.*) now the *Frisch Haff*, a gulph of the Baltic.

Mercier, *Louis Sebastian* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1740, and died in 1818. He was a writer of talent, but full of vanity, illiberality, and paradox. He wrote The Picture of Paris; A History of France; My Night-cap; The Year 2440; and other works.

Mesmer, *Frederic Anthony*, (*Biog*) a German physician, was born at Merseburg, in Swabia, in 1734, and died in 1815. He is the founder of animal magnetism.

Messapia (*Geog.*) now the *Terra di Otranto*, a country in Italy.

Metaris Æstuarium (*Geog.*) now the *Wash*, or gulph of *Boston*, in England.

Metulum (*Geog.*) a city of Liburnia, at the siege of which Augustus was wounded. The inhabitants destroyed themselves.

Meux. *Sir Henry* (*Her.*) This gentleman, an eminent brewer, was raised to the rank of a baronet, in September, 1831.

Mexico. *United States of* (*Geog.*) The states which form the Mexican Confederation possess an extent of territory which stretches for 700 leagues along the gulph of Mexico, and of 1600 along the Pacific. Their presumed population is 7,450,000. They consist of the States of Mexico, Queretaro, Mechoacan, Vera Cruz, de la Puebla, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapa, Yucatan, Guanaxuato, Xalisco, Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Cohahuila and Texas, Durango, Tamaulipas, New Leon, San Luis de Potosi, Sonora and Sinaloa, New Mexico, the Territories of Tlascala, Colima, and California, and the Federal District, in the last of which is the city of Mexico, the capital.

Midaium, or **Midæum** (*Geog.*) a Phrygian city, on the Sangarus, at which Sextus Pompey was taken.

Middleton, Dr. *Conyers* (*Biog.*) an eminent divine and writer, was born at York, in 1683; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and died in 1750. His principal works are a Life of Cicero; and a Free Enquiry into the Miraculous powers of the Church.

Millevoye, *Charles Hubert* (*Biog.*) a French poet, admired particularly for his elegiac compositions, was born at Abbeville, in 1782, and died in 1816. His works form four volumes.

Millin, *Aubin Louis*, (*Biog.*) an archæologist and naturalist, was born at Paris, in 1759; succeeded Barthelemi as keeper of the cabinet of medals; was a founder of the Parisian Linnæan Society; and died in 1818. His chief works are, National Antiquities; Ancient Monuments; Dictionary of the Fine Arts; Etruscan Vases; and Elements of Natural History. He edited the Magazin Encyclopedique from 1792 to 1816.

Mills, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born at Greenwich, in 1788; abandoned legal for literary pursuits; and died, October 9, 1826. He wrote Histories of Ma-

hammedenism, Chivalry, and the Crusades; and the Travels of Theodore Ducas.

Milner, *John* (*Biog.*) a theologian and antiquary, was born in 1752, at London. He was a catholic priest, and in 1803, was nominated bishop of Catalba, and vicar-apostolic in the midland district. He died April 19, 1826. His chief works are, The History of Winchester; Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages; and Letters to a Prebendary.

Mitford, *William* (*Biog.*) a historian and philologist, was born in London, in 1734; was an M. P. and colonel of the Hampshire militia; and died in 1827. The History of Greece; and An Essay on the Harmony in Language; are his principal works.

Moguntiacum, or **Moguntium**, (*Geog.*) now *Mentz*, in Germany.

Monda (*Geog.*) now the *Mondego*, a river of Lusitania.

Monge, *Gaspar* (*Biog.*) a celebrated French mathematician, was born at Beaune, in 1746; was one of the chief founders of the polytechnic school; accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; was ennobled and pensioned by him; and died in 1818. He wrote Descriptive Geometry; an Elementary Treatise on Statics; and other valuable works.

Monti, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born about 1753, at Fusignana, and died in 1818. He repeatedly changed his political principles. Among his works are Basvilliana; The Bard of the Black Forest; and four tragedies.

Montucci, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Chinese scholar, was born in 1762, at Sienna; was for many years a teacher of Italian in England; and died in 1829. He is the author of a Chinese Dictionary; an Italian Dictionary; and some elementary works.

Moratin, *Nicholas Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) a Spanish poet and dramatist, wrote three tragedies; a Comedy; Diana; and other poems; and died in 1780. He laboured to introduce the French laws of the drama into Spanish comedy.

Moratin, *Leander Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) son of Nicholas, was born about 1760, at Madrid; wrote several comedies, which gained him the title of the Molière of Spain; was a partisan of Bonaparte; and died in exile in 1828.

Moreau, *John Victor* (*Hist.*) a celebrated French general, was born in 1763, at Morlaix; was brought up to the bar, but entered the army, and became a brigadier-general in 1793. In 1794, he obtained important successes in the Netherlands; and in 1796, received the command of the army of the Rhine. He penetrated into Bavaria, but, being pressed by a superior force, he made a masterly retreat. In 1800, he gained the victory of Hohenlinden. Dissatisfied with the first consul, Moreau joined in a conspiracy against him, and was banished. He withdrew to North America, whence he returned in 1813, to fight under the banner of the allies. He was mortally wounded before Dresden, Sept. 1, 1813.

Morellet, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a French author, was born at Lyons in 1729; and died in 1819. Among his works are, Literary and Philosophical Miscellanies of the 18th century; and Memoirs of the 18th century.

Mostyn, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred, in Sept. 1831, on Sir Edward Price Lloyd, of Mostyn, in Flintshire. For Lineage and Arms, see Lloyd, Vol. ii.

Mosynæci, or **Mosyni** (*Geog.*) a ferocious people of Pontus, in Asia Minor, on the coast near Cerasus.

Motya, (*Geog.*) a Carthaginian town in Sicily. It was situated, not far from Lilybæum, on an island, now called *San Pantaleone*. It was taken by storm, by the elder [illegible], after having been bravely defended.

Mouraviof, *Michael Nikitisch* (*Biog.*) a Russian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Smolensk, in 1757, and died in 1807. Thirteen years after his death all his works were collected in an uniform edition.

Mullner, *Adolphus* (*Biog.*) a German dramatist, was born in 1774, at Langendorf; was brought up to the law; became a critic and dramatist; and died June 11, 1829. The tragedies of king Ingurd; The Albanaserin; and Guilt; are among his principal works.

Munro, Sir *Thomas* (*Her.*) Major General Munro, governor of Madras, was created a baronet in August 1825. He died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, born in 1819, the present baronet. Arms. *Or*, an eagle's head erased *gu.* encircled by a branch of laurel on the dexter, and of oak on the sinister side; on a chief *ar.* the representation of an Indian hill fort, and beneath, in letters of gold, the word Badamy; on a canton *gu.* a representation of the silver medal presented by the East India Company to the baronet, for his services in Seringapatam, in 1799.—Crest. An eagle close *ppr.* having a representation of the above medal pendent from its neck by a ribbon *gu.* the dexter claw resting on an escutcheon *gu.* charged with a representation of the first of Badamy, as in the arms, and in the beak a sprig of laurel.

Munster. (*Her.*) The titles of Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Baron Tewkesbury, were granted, in September 1831, to George Fitzclarence, a colonel in the army, the eldest illegitimate son of William iv., by Mrs. Jordan. Arms. The royal ensigns, over which a baton Sinister *gu.*—Supp. Dexter, the lion of England; Sinister the horse of Hanover.—Motto. Nec temere, nec timide.

Murat, *Jouchim* (*Hist.*) ex-king of Naples, was born in 1771, at Bastide, near Cahors, in France, and was the son of an inn-keeper. He was appointed aid-de-camp to Bonaparte in 1796, and he distinguished himself under that leader from 1796 to 1800. For his assistance in raising Bonaparte to the consulship, he received the hand of the first consul's sister. In 1806, he was created grand duke of Berg, and in 1808, king of Naples. In 1814, he saved his throne by joining the allies; but in the following year he was driven from it; and having made an attempt to recover it, he was taken prisoner, and shot, Oct. 13, 1815.

Murray, *Lindley* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, was born in 1745, in Pennsylvania, and settled in England, where he died in 1826. He compiled an English Grammar; Exercises; and other school books, which have become popular.

Murray, *James* (*Biog.*) an eminent chemist and lecturer, a native of Scotland, died in 1820. Among his works are, Elements of Chemistry; a System of Chemistry; and Elements of a System of Materia Medica.

Murray, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a celebrated linguist, was born at Kitterick, in the Highlands, in 1775, and, from being a shepherd's boy, rose to be professor of the oriental languages at Edinburgh. He wrote a Life of Bruce; and a History of the European languages.

Musæus, *John Charles Augustus* (*Biog.*) a German writer, was born in 1735, at Jena, and died in 1788. Popular Tales of the Germans; The German Grandison; and Physiognomical Travels; are among his chief works.

Mylassa, or **Mylasa** (*Geog.*) now *Melasso*, a city of Caria, famous for a temple of the Carian Jove, and another of Jupiter Osogus.

Myos Hormos, or **Aphrodites Portus** (*Geog.*) now called *Sufangulbahri*, an Egyptian port, on the coast of the Red Sea. Its first name means the Mouse's harbour, its second, the port of Venus.

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Nasmyth, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an eminent landscape painter, was born at Edinburgh, in 1785, and died August 17, 1831. He was denominated the English Hobbima. His father, Alexander, also excelled in landscape.

Nepaul (*Geog.*) a state in northern Hindostan, situated between the Himalaya and the British possessions. Its capital is Catmandoo. Till a recent period, it extended as far as the banks of the Setlege, which is the eastern river of the Punjab. In 1814, however, a war broke out between the British and Nepaulese governments, which was brought to a close in the following year, when the sovereign of Nepaul was compelled to purchase peace by an extensive cession of territory.

Neritos (*Geog.*) a mountain in the island of Ithaca, whence the name is often applied to the whole island.

Netherlands, or Low Countries (*Geog.*) a name given to the Belgic provinces, forming the ancient Belgium, which were afterwards distinguished into Holland, or the Dutch Netherlands, and the Spanish Netherlands, or Netherlands, properly so called. In 1814, these provinces were again united into one kingdom, together with the duchy of Luxemburgh, the sovereignty of which was given to the House of Orange, with the title of King of the Netherlands. In 1830, however, the Belgic provinces threw off the yoke of the House of Orange, established their independence, and chose Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg as their sovereign. By a treaty, framed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who undertook the office of mediators, it has been arranged that the Belgic kingdom shall consist of South Brabant, Liege, Namur, Hainault, West and East Flanders, Antwerp, and a part of Limburgh and Luxemburgh. The King of Holland has not yet acceded to this treaty. Menin, Mons, Marienburgh, Aeth, and Philippeville, are to be dismantled.

New Holland (*Geog.*) the country which forms the west coast of Australia. It received this name from Tasman in 1644. The east coast, which was explored by the British in 1770, received the name of New South Wales.

Newport (*Geog.*) a borough in Cornwall, which first sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward VI., is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. (See *Reform Act*, *Tech. Dict*) The right of election was vested in the inhabitants, paying scot and lot.

New Shoreham (*Geog.*) a borough by prescription, sent members to Parliament from 1298 to 1770, when it was disfranchised; but the privilege was soon after restored, with an extension of the elective franchise to all the freeholders within the rape of Bramber. By the Reform Act, s. 5, the borough of New Shoreham was intended to include the whole rape of Bramber, except certain parts which were to have been included in the borough of Horsham by the Boundary Act; but this latter act contains no mention of any such excepted parts.

New South Wales (*Geog.*) the east coast of the vast island called New Holland, in which is the bay discovered by Captain Cook, and by him called Botany Bay, from the number of plants found there. This was the spot first fixed on for forming a colony of convicts to be sent from England. This colony, which is in a flourishing condition, now contains the four districts of Sydney, Paremitta, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle, at each of which there is a town.

Newtown (*Geog.*) a borough situated on a bay in the Isle of Wight, was anciently called Franchville, and was of much greater importance than it is at present. It was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II., and is supposed to have been burnt by the Danes in the year 1001. It has sent members to Parliament from the reign of Elizabeth to the present, but is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act*, *Tech. Dict.*

Nichols, *John* (*Biog.*) fellow of the antiquarian societies of London, Edinburgh, and Perth, and for more than half a century editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, was born at Islington, February 2, 1744; and after having served his apprenticeship to Mr. Bowyer, the literary printer, he became his partner, and died Nov. 26, 1826. In 1778 he became coadjutor with Mr. David Henry, in the publication of the Gentleman's Magazine, and on his decease the sole editor; besides which he wrote Anecdotes, Literary and Biographical, of William Bowyer, 1778, 8vo., which formed the basis of his Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, 9 vols. 8vo.; Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century, 3 vols. 8vo., supplementary to the former; and The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire.

Nicolai, *Christopher Frederic* (*Biog.*) a German author and bookseller, of considerable celebrity, was born in 1733, at Berlin, and died there in 1811. He published, in conjunction with Lessing and Mendelsohn, a periodical journal, entitled The Library of the Belles Lettres, continued from 1757 to 1760; with Abb and others he published Letters on Modern Literature, in 24 vols., 8vo.; this was succeeded by his General German Library, from 1765 to 1792, in 107 vols.; and a continuation, under that title, of the New General German Library, from 1800 to 1804. Besides which he wrote The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker, a novel, translated into English; A Tour in Germany and Switzerland; Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederick II., and other works.

Niebuhr, *Carsten* (*Biog.*) a German traveller, born in 1733, at Ludingsworth, was employed by the Danish government to explore Arabia; and died in 1815. He wrote A Description of Arabia; and Travels in Arabia.

Niebuhr, *Berthold George* (*Biog.*) an historian, son of the preceding, was born in 1776, at Copenhagen, and died Jan. 2, 1831. His great work is The History of Rome.

Niger (*Geog.*) called by the natives the *Joliba*, a celebrated river of Africa, which has recently been traced to its mouth, in the gulph of Benin, by Richard and John Lander.

Nollekens, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, who was born in London, in 1737, and studied under Scheemaker and Cavaleppi, resided in Italy for nine years. He acquired great reputation and a large fortune after his return to England; and died April 23, 1823.

Norbury, *Earl of* (*Her.*) In the year 1797, a patent of baroness was granted to Grace, the wife of John Toler, with the title of Baroness Norwood. In 1800, John Toler was appointed chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland, and was created Baron Norbury. In 1827 he was raised to the dignities of Viscount Glandine, and Earl of Norbury. The titles of Norbury and Norwood are now possessed by his eldest son, Hector John, who succeeded his mother in 1822, and his father in 1832. The family of Toler, originally of Norfolk, was established in Ireland by one of Cromwell's soldiers, who obtained grants in Tipperary. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *ar.* a cross, fleury, *gu.* surmounted by a plain cross, couped, *ar.* between four leaves *vert*, a crescent for cadency, for Toler; 2d and 3d *ar.* a trefoil slipped *vert*: on a chief *sa.* three escallop-shells *or*, for *Graham*.—Crest. On a ducal coronet, a fleur-de-lis *or*.—Supp. Dexter, a horse bridled; Sinister, a fawn.—Motto. Regi et patriæ fidelis.

NORTHALLERTON (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Yorkshire, the government of which is vested in a bailiff, deputed by the Bishop of Durham, to whom the manor has belonged since the time of William Rufus. This borough returned members in the 26th of Edward I., but not again until 1640; it is now entitled by the Reform Act to send one member only. The right of election was in all inhabitants paying scot and lot, which is now extended by the provisions of this act. (See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*) At a short distance from this town is Standard-hill, famous for the battle fought in 1138, between the English, under the Earls of Albemarle and Ferrers, and the Scotch, under King David, in which the latter were defeated with much slaughter. The defeat is said to have been occasioned by a consecrated standard brought forth by the archbishop of York at the moment when the English were hotly pressed by the invaders.

NORTHCOTE, *James (Biog.)* an artist, was born in 1746, at Plymouth; studied under Sir Joshua Reynolds, and in Italy; and died July 13, 1831. Northcote also possessed literary and conversational talents, and wrote Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds; a Life of Titian; and various papers on the arts.

NOTT, *John (Biog.)* a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1751, at Worcester, and died in 1826. He published Poems; translations from various poetical writers; A Nosological Companion; and a Selection from Herrick's Hesperides.

NOVANTÆ, or NOVANTES (*Geog.*) a people of Britain, who inhabited that part of Scotland which is now called *Galloway*.

NOVEMPOPULANIA (*Geog.*) a province of Gaul, between the Pyrenees and the Garonne. It was inhabited by nine tribes, and contained the modern departments of the *Gers*, the *Landes*, the *Upper and Lower Pyrenees*, and part of those of the *Gironde* and *Upper Garonne*.

NOVIODUNUM (*Geog.*) now *Noyon*, or, as some think, *Nevers*, a town of the *Ædui*.

NOVUS (*Geog.*) now *Kadir Hisar*, a strong fortress in Cappadocia, where Mithridates deposited his treasures.

NUGENT-FITZGERALD, *Sir Percy (Her.)* This gentleman, who descends, through a female, from a branch of the noble family of Nugent, Marquises of Westmeath, was created a baronet in September, 1831. ARMS. *Erm.* two bars within a bordure engr. *gu.* on a canton of the last a dagger erect *ppr.* pommel and hilt *or.*—CREST. A griffin *vert*, charged on the breast with a martlet for difference.—SUPP. Two cockatrices, wings endorsed, collared *ar.* pendent therefrom an escutcheon *gu.* charged with a dagger as in the arms.—MOTTO. Decrevi.

O

OAKHAMPTON (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Devonshire, situated on the Oke, which, though a borough before the conquest, was not incorporated before the reign of James I. It returned members to Parliament in the 28th of Edward I., and the 7th of Edward II., but ceased to do so until the last Parliament of Charles I., when the right of election was invested in the freemen. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

OAKLEY, *Baron* (*Her.*) a title granted in September, 1831, to George Cadogan, a captain in the navy, and brother to the Earl of Cadogan. ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gu.* a lion rampant, reguardant, *ar.* 2d and 3d, *ar.* three boars' heads couped, *sa.*—CREST. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a dragon's head *vert.*—SUPP. Dexter, a lion, reguardant, *or*, gorged with a collar, gemel flory, counterflory, *gu;* Sinister, an eagle, wings elevated, *sa.* beaked, membered, and navally crowned, *or*, gorged with a riband *ar.* fimbriated *gu.* pendent therefrom a representation of the cross of Maria Theresa.—MOTTO. Qui invidet, minor est.

OARACTA, or VORACTA (*Geog.*) *Kichmik* or *Ormus*, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

OCCITANIA (*Geog.*) an ancient name of *Languedoc*.

OCEANUS BRITANNICUS (*Geog.*) the British Channel.

ŒNOTRIA (*Geog.*) that part of Italy which was afterwards called *Lucania*. The name is sometimes applied to Italy.

OGILVIE, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine and poet, born in 1733; was minister of Midmar for more than fifty years, and died in 1814. Among his works are Sermons; Poems; Britannia, an Epic; and Observations on Composition.

OLBIA (*Geog.*) which was afterwards called Borysthenes and Miletopolis, a town of Sarmatia. It stood near the modern *Oczakoff*.

OLD SARUM (*Geog.*) the borough of which mention is made in the Dictionary, (see Vol. II.,) is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

ORBELUS (*Geog.*) now *Argentaro*, a chain of high mountains in the north of Macedonia, extending into Mœsia.

ORCAS (*Geog.*) a promontory, now *Dungsbay Head*, at the northern extremity of Caledonia.

ORFORD (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Suffolk, situated near the confluence of the Alde and Ore, was formerly a place of considerable trade, until the harbour became choaked by the throwing up of the sea. It sent members to Parliament, according to some accounts, during all the reign of Edward I., but according to others, only from the 23d year, when it discontinued until the reign of Henry VIII. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech. Dict.*

ORITÆ, HORITÆ, or ORITÆANS (*Geog.*) a people of that part of Gedrocia which is now called *Haour*.

ORTOSPEDA, or OROSPEDA MONS (*Geog.*) a chain of mountains in Bœtica; now a part of the *Sierra Morena*.

OSISMII, or OSTIDAMNII (*Geog.*) a Gallic tribe, who inhabited the northern part of the present department of *Finisterre*.

OSTROGOTHS (*Geog.*) the eastern Goths; one of the two great divisions of Goths, who founded a considerable kingdom in Italy.

OTWAY, *Sir Robert Waller* (*Her.*) The family of Otway is of great antiquity in Westmoreland. The branch to which this gentleman belongs settled in Ireland in the time of Cromwell. He is a vice-admiral, and was created a baronet in September, 1831. ARMS. *Ar.* a pile *sa.* a chevron counterchanged; on a chief of augmentation *az.* an anchor encircled with a wreath of laurel *or*, between a demi-Neptune, issuant out of a naval coronet on the dexter, and a mermaid on the sinister, all *ppr.*—CREST. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, two wings erect, *sa.*—MOTTO. Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?

OWEN, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London about 1765, and died in 1822, leaving among his works, Travels; The Fashionable World Displayed; The Christian Monitor; and a Vindication of the Bible Society, &c.

OWEN, *William* (*Biog.*) an artist and R. A., was born about 1765, and died about 1825. He excelled in portraits.

OXUS (*Geog.*) now the *Amu*, a large river of Bactria, which falls into the lake of Aral. It is also called Jihon or Gihon.

OXYDRACI, or OXYDRACÆ (*Geog.*) an Indian nation, which is believed to have inhabited the country now called *Outch*. Their capital was situated near the confluence of the Indus and Hydaspes.

Ozeroff, *Vladislas Alexandrovitsch* (*Biog.*) a Russian dramatist, was born in 1770, near Twer, and died in 1816. He wrote five tragedies, and some lyric poems.

P

Padilla, *Don Juan de* (*Hist.*) a noble Spaniard, son of the commander of Castile. He defended the rights of the Spanish people from 1420 to 1422, but being taken prisoner at the battle of Villalar, he was beheaded on the following day. His heroic wife, Donna Maria Pacheco, continued the struggle for some months after his death; but was at length compelled to seek an asylum in Portugal.

Paisiello, *John* (*Biog.*) a Neapolitan composer, and pupil of Durante, was born at Tarento, in 1741, and died in 1816, leaving numerous works.

Pajou, *Augustine* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, who was born at Paris, in 1730; studied for twelve years at Rome; and died in 1809, professor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in his native city. His reputation stands high in France.

Panmure, *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred in September, 1831, on William Maule, of Brechin Castle and Panmure, in the county of Forfar. The family of Maule is originally French, and was established in England by Guarin de Maule, who accompanied the Conqueror. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th party per pale *ar* and *gu.* on a border, eight escallops, all counterchanged, for Maule; 2d *ar.* three pallets, wavy, *gu.* for De Valonis. Third, quarterly, 1st and 4th *az.* a chevron between three crosses, pattée *or*, for Barclay of Brechin; 2d and 3d *ar.* three piles, issuing from the chief, conjoined by points *gu.* for Wishart of Brechin.—Crest. On a wreath, a wyvern, *vert*, spouting fire before and behind.—Supp. Two greyhounds *ppr.* each gorged with a collar, *gu.* charged with three escallops *ar.*—Motto. Clementi et animis.

Paraguay (*Geog.*) a South American state, bounded on the north and east by Brazil, and on the south and west by the territory of the Confederation of La Plata, has since the year 1814 been under the dominion of one De Francia, who interdicts all intercourse with surrounding countries. It is divided into eight departments, and its population is supposed to be about a quarter of a million. Assumption is the capital.

Parini, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born at Basizio, in 1729, and died in 1799. He excelled in lyric poetry and satire. His works form six volumes.

Parisi (*Geog.*) a British nation, which occupied that part of Yorkshire which is now called *Holderness.*

Park, *Mungo* (*Biog.*) an enterprising traveller, was born in 1771, at Fowlshields, in Scotland; was sent by the African Society to explore the interior of Africa, and reached the banks of the Niger, July 20, 1795; proceeded on a second expedition in 1804; but was drowned by the natives while passing down the Niger. His Travels form two volumes.

Parkes, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a chemist, was born in 1759, at Stourbridge, and died in 1825. He published a Chemical Catechism; Rudiments of Chemistry; Chemical Essays; &c.

Parmentier, *Anthony Augustin* (*Biog.*) a French agricultural writer, was born at Montdidier, in 1737, and died in 1813. He established the cultivation of the potatoe in France; introduced and improved other articles of food; and wrote several works on the subject.

Parny, *Evariste Desiré Desforges, Viscount de* (*Biog.*) was born at the isle of Bourbon, in 1753, and died in 1814. His Love Elegies gave him a title to the appellation of the French Tibullus; but many of his other works, among which is the War of the Gods, are licentious and profane.

Parr, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an eminent Greek scholar, was born in 1746, at Harrow-on-the-Hill; was educated there and at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and died March 6, 1825. Among his works are, Preface to Bellendenus; Letter from Irenopolis; Sermons; and Characters of the Hon. C. J. Fox, &c.

Penryn (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Cornwall, which formerly sent two members to Parliament, elected by the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants, paying scot and lot, to the number of 140. The elective franchise is now extended by the provisions of the Reform Act, and the borough is made to include Falmouth and other parts marked out by the Boundary Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Petersfield (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Hampshire, which sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., and then discontinued until that of Edward VI.; the right of election being in the freeholders of lands, or ancient dwelling houses, or shambles, to the number of 150. The number of members is now restricted to one, and the elective franchise extended by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Perier, *James Constantine* (*Biog.*) a French mechanist, was born at Paris, in 1742, and died in 1818. He was celebrated, in conjunction with his brother, for the manufacture of steam engines, on which he wrote an Essay.

Peron, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French voyager and naturalist, who was born in 1775, at Cerilly; was zoologist to the expedition which, in 1801, explored the Austral ocean; and died in 1810. He wrote an Account of his Voyage; and Observations on Anthropology.

Persia. (*Hist.*) By the treaty which Persia concluded, in 1828, after a short and unsuccessful war with Russia, the latter obtained the khanats of Erivan and Naktchivan.

Peru. (*Geog.*) This republic, which is bounded by the Pacific, the gulph of Guayaquil, the republic of Colombia, Brazil, and the republic of Bolivia, contains a population of about 1,700,000 souls, and is divided into the departments of Lima, Arequipa, Puna, Cuzco, Ayacucho, Junin, and Libertad. Its capital is Lima.

Pestalozzi, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an instructor of youth, who introduced a new mode of education, was born in 1745, at Zurich, in Switzerland. He died February 27, 1827; after having published various works relative to his system, and injured his fortune by his exertions to establish it.

Philips, *Sir George* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who was created a baronet in February, 1828, is of a family which has been established in Staffordshire for several centuries. Arms. Per pale *az.* and *sa.* within an orle of fleurs-de-lis *ar.* a lion rampant *erminois*, ducally crowned, and holding between the paws a mascle *or*, the whole encircled by a bordure wavy of the last.—Crest. A demi-lion rampant *erminois* collared *sa.* ducally crowned *or*, holding between the paws a fleur-de-lis *az.* within a mascle *or.*

Philipps, *Sir Richard Bulkeley* (*Her.*) of a Pembrokeshire family, was created a baronet in February, 1828. Arms. *Ar.* a lion rampant, *sa.* ducally collared and chained *or.*—Crest. A lion, as in the arms.—Motto. Ducit amor patriæ.

Piazzi *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an astronomer, who was born at Ponte, in the Valteline, in 1746; was professor of mathematics at Palermo; and died July 22, 1826. He disco-

vered the planet Ceres; made a new catalogue of stars; and wrote Astronomical Lessons; and other works.

PICARD, *Louis Benedict* (*Biog.*) a French romance writer and dramatist, was born at Paris, in 1769, and died in 1824. His dramas, nearly a hundred in number, form ten volumes. Among his romances are, The Gil Blas of the Revolution; Gabriel Desodry; &c.

PIGNOTTI, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Figliena, in 1739, and died in 1812. Among his best works are, his History of Tuscany; Poems; and Fables.

PINKERTON, *John* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1758, and died March 10, 1826. Of his numerous works the principal are, History of Scotland; Essay on Medals; Modern Geography; Recollections of Paris; Petralogy; Iconographia Scotia; and Letters on Literature.

PLOWDEN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an historian and miscellaneous writer, a native of Ireland, who practised as a barrister and conveyancer, died in 1829. The History of Ireland; Jura Anglorum; and A Treatise of the Law of Usury and Annuities; are among his works.

PLUNKET, *Baron* (*Her.*) a title conferred on William Conyngham Plunket, who now fills the office of lord high-chancellor of Ireland. He is descended from Sir Patrick Plunket, who, in the time of Henry VIII., married a grand-daughter of lord chancellor Welles. He was created a baron in June, 1827. ARMS. *Sa.* a bend between a castle in chief, and a portcullis in base, *ar.*—CREST. A horse passant, *ar*, charged on the shoulder with a portcullis.—SUPP. Dexter, an antelope, *ppr;* Sinister, a horse, *ar*, both charged on the shoulders with a portcullis, *sa.*—MOTTO. Festina lente.

PLYMPTON (*Geog.*) a market town and a borough in Devonshire, is one of the stannary towns for stamping tin, and a place of great antiquity, of which mention is made in Doomsday Book. It has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I.; the right of election being in the free burgesses, to the number of about 104, but is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

POLAND. (*Hist.*) This unhappy country revolted against Russia in the autumn of 1830, and continued the contest for nearly twelve months, and gained several victories; but at length, overwhelmed by numbers, they were compelled to submit.

POLTEMORE, *Baron* (*Her.*) a title conferred, in 1831, on Sir George Warwick Bampfylde, of Poltemore, in Devonshire. For the arms and lineage of the Bampfylde family, vide Vol. I.

POLYNESIA (*Geog.*) The modern denomination for the whole of the Archipelagos to the east of New Holland. The name of Central Oceania is also given to them.

PONIATOWSKI, *Prince Joseph* (*Hist.*) a Polish general, who was born at Warsaw, in 1763, fought gallantly for his country in 1792 and 1794; distinguished himself under Bonaparte, from 1806 to 1813; and was drowned during the retreat from Leipsic, in 1813.

PORLIER, *John Diaz* (*Hist.*) a Spanish patriot, was born about 1775, at Carthagena, in America; and as captain-general of the Asturias, fought gallantly during the peninsular war, but was put to death in 1815, for having endeavoured to restore the constitution.

PRICE, *Sir Robert* (*Her.*) The family of Price is one of the most ancient in Wales, and claims descent from Marchweithian, one of the princes of North Wales. The title of baronet was granted, in February, 1828, to Uvedale Price, Esq., and his son, the present baronet, succeeded to it in 1829. ARMS. *Gu.* a lion rampant, *ar.*—CREST. A lion as in the arms, holding in the dexter fore paw a rose slipped *ppr.*—MOTTO. Auxilium meum a Domino.

PROVINCIA (*Geog.*) the first Roman province which was conquered beyond the Alps. It originally comprehended Provence, Languedoc, Dauphiné, and Savoy, as far as Geneva, but was subsequently restricted to the country east of the Rhone.

PUISAYE, *Count Joseph* (*Hist.*) a French royalist chief, who was born about 1754, at Mortagne; organized the Chouan insurrection, and maintained the war in Brittany, from 1793 till 1797. He died December 13, 1827, leaving his Memoirs.

Q

QUEENBOROUGH (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Kent, situated in the wall, near where the Saxon kings had a fortress, called Cyningbury, afterwards named the Castle of Sheppy. William, of Wykeham, having rebuilt this castle, it was named, by Edward III., Queenborough, in honour of his queen, Philippa. Henry VIII. repaired this castle, which was dismantled in 1650. The charter was granted to the town by Edward III., and two members have been returned to Parliament from the reign of Elizabeth to the present; the right of election being in the burgesses. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, App. Tech Dict.*

R

RADCLIFFE, *Anne* (*Biog.*) a romance writer of great celebrity, was born in London, in 1764. Her maiden name was Ward. She married in 1787, and died February, 1823, leaving The Castles of Athlyn and Dunbayne; The Sicilian Romance; The Romance of the Forest; The Mysteries of Udolpho; The Italian; Gaston de Blondeville; and A Journey through Holland.

RAEBURN, *Sir Henry* (*Biog.*) a Scotch artist and a popular portrait painter, was born in 1786, at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh; and died July 8, 1823.

RAFFENELL, *Claudius Denis* (*Biog.*) a French writer, who was born about 1797, was killed at Athens, in 1827, while fighting in the cause of the Greeks. He wrote A History of the Events in Greece; A History of the Modern Greeks; and other works.

RAFFLES, *Sir Thomas Stamford* (*Hist.*) lieutenant-governor of Java, was born at sea, off Jamaica, in 1781, and entering the India Company's service, was made lieutenant-governor, in 1811; he established the settlement of Sincapore in 1819; and died July 5, 1826. His great work is A History of Java.

RANFURLY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) The English barony of Ranfurly was granted in July, 1826, and the Irish earldom of the same title, in September, 1831, to Thomas Knox, Viscount Northland. For arms and lineage, vide *Northland*, Vol. II.

RASHLEIGH, *Sir John Colman* (*Her.*) The family of this baronet descends from a younger branch of the Rashleighs of Devonshire. He was created a baronet in 1831. ARMS. *Sa.* a cross *or*, between, in the first quarter, a Cornish chough, *ar.* beaked and legged *gu.* in the second, a text T; in the 3d and 4th, a crescent, all *ar.*

REEVES, *John* (*Biog.*) who was born in 1752, was called to the bar in 1780; and appointed chief-justice of Newfoundland in 1792. He established the Association against republicans and levellers in 1793; was prosecuted for his Thoughts on the English Government in 1795; was at

the head of the Alien Office from 1803 to 1814; and died August 7, 1829. His principal works are A History of the English Law; and A History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation.

Reid, *Sir John Rae* (*Her.*) The first possessor of this title was Thomas Reid, Esq., a native of Dumfries, and a merchant in London, to whom it was granted in November, 1823. The present baronet succeeded to it in 1829. Arms. Per saltier, *erminois* and *erm.* an eagle displayed *sa.*—Crest. On a wreath, a castle, *ar.* surmounted by two spears, saltierwise, *ppr.* points upwards.—Motto. Firm.

Remi (*Geog.*) natives of Gaul, inhabiting between the Marne and the Meuse. Durocortorum, now Rheims, was the principal town.

Rennel, *John* (*Biog.*) a geographer, who was born at Chudleigh, in 1742, rose to be a major and surveyor-general of Bengal; and died May 29, 1830. He produced, The Geographical System of Herodotus Explained; Memoirs on the Geography of Asia; The Bengal Atlas; and other works.

Rennie, *John* (*Biog.*) a civil engineer, who stood at the head of his profession in his day, was born at Phantassie, in Mid Lothian, in 1761, and died in London, in 1821. He planned, among other things, the Breakwater at Plymouth, and the Southwark and New London Bridges, and erected Waterloo Bridge.

Repton, *Humphrey* (*Biog.*) an architect and landscape gardener, was born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1752, and died in 1818. He wrote Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening; Variety; and other works.

Ricardo, *David* (*Biog.*) a political economist, was born in London, in 1772, and died September 11, 1823. Among his works are, An Essay on Rent; Principles of Political Economy; and A Treatise on the Currency.

Ritcher, *John Paul* (*Biog.*) a German miscellaneous writer, was born in 1763, at Wunseidel, and died November 14, 1825. He wrote Levana; Introduction to Æsthetics; Quintus Fixlein; a Selection from the Devil's Papers; and other works.

Ricketts, *Sir Robert Tristram* (*Her.*) an admiral of the blue, was created a baronet in February, 1828. Arms. *Ar.* on a chev. *az.* between three roses *gu.* barbed and seeded *ppr.* two swords in chevron, also *ppr.* pommels and hilts *or*, their points crossing each other in saltier, (the dexter surmounted by the sinister,) and passing through a wreath of laurel *or*; on a chief of the second, a naval crown between two anchors erect, *or.*—Crest. Out of a naval crown, *or*, a dexter arm embowed, habited *az.* and charged on the sleeve with two roses *ar.*, the hand grasping a scimitar, the arm in front of an anchor in bend sinister, *sa.*—Motto. Prend moi tel que je suis.

Riego y Nunez, *Raphael del* (*Hist.*) a leader of the Spanish insurgents, who was born at Tuna, in the Asturias, in 1783; joined with Quiroga and others, in 1820, in an attempt to re-establish the constitution; but, failing in the attempt, was put to death in 1825.

Rio de la Plata, *United States of the* (*Geog.*) This confederation includes a territory bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Patagonia, the Andes, Bolivia, Uraguay, and Paraguay, which formerly constituted the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. It has a population of 2,200,000 souls, and consists of the States of Buenos Ayres, Entre-Rios, Corrientes, Santa Fé, Cordova, Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca, Rioja, San Juan, Mendoza, and San Luis. It is much disturbed by factions, and will probably be split into separate republics. Buenos Ayres is the capital.

Rochefoucauld Liancourt, *Francis Alexander Frederic, duke of* (*Biog.*) was born in 1747; and after being compelled to quit France on the downfal of the monarchy, he returned in 1799; and died in 1827. He wrote Travels into the United States; and other works; and contributed greatly to introduce vaccination into France.

Rochejaquelein, *Henry de la* (*Hist.*) one of the bravest of the Vendean chiefs in 1793, was born near Chatillon sur Sevre, in 1773, and was killed in 1794.

Rochon, *Alexis Mary* (*Biog.*) a French astronomer and voyager, was born at Brest, in 1741, and died in 1817. He wrote A New Voyage to the South Sea; and Voyages to Madagascar, and to the East Indies.

Roscoe, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet and biographer, was born at Liverpool, about 1751, and died June 30, 1831. He wrote The Life of Lorenzo di Medici; The Life of Leo X.; Poems; a Translation of Tansillo's Nurse; and various pamphlets.

Rosebery, *Earl of* (*Her.*) This peer was created Baron Rosebery of the United Kingdom, in January, 1828.

Rowlandson, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an artist, was born in London, in 1756, and died in 1827. He displayed considerable talent in caricature.

Roxolani (*Geog.*) a people of European Sarmatia, near the Tanais. Their abode was in the country now called the Ukraine.

Rulhiere, *Claudius Carloman de* (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born at Bondi, near Paris, in 1735, and died in 1791. He wrote A History of the Anarchy of Poland; Anecdotes of the Russian Revolution of 1762; and Poems.

Russell-Greenhill, *Sir Robert* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who changed his name to Russell, on marrying Elizabeth, a descendant of Sir William Russell, was created a baronet in September, 1831. Arms. *Ar.* a lion rampant *gu.* on a chief, *sa*, three roses of the first.—Crest. A goat *ar.* attired and gorged with a crown mural *or.*—Motto. Che sara sara.

Russell, *Sir William* (*Her.*) a medical practitioner, in the service of the East India Company, was created a baronet in February, 1832.

S

Saint Mawes (*Geog.*) a sea-port, market town, and borough, in Cornwall, has sent members to Parliament from 1562 to the present time, the right of election being vested in the resident freemen, and in the freeholders resident and non-resident. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Saint Michael's (*Geog.*) otherwise called Michell or Modeshole, a borough in Cornwall, said to have been of importance before the conquest, but now very insignificant, has sent members to Parliament from the sixth of Edward VI. to the present time, the right of election being in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, to the number of thirty. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Saltash (*Geog.*) a market town and borough of Cornwall, which has sent members to Parliament from the reign of Edward VI. to the present, the right of election being vested in the burgage tenants. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Savery, *Captain* (*Biog.*) the place and period of whose birth and death are unknown, was the person who re-invented and brought into use the steam engine, for which a patent was granted to him in 1698.

SCHADOW, *Zono Ridolfo (Biog.)* a sculptor, the son of a sculptor, was born at Rome, in 1788; studied under Canova and Thorwaldsen; and died in 1822, leaving several meritorious works.

SCHANK, *John (Biog.)* a naval officer, born in Fifeshire, about 1740; was made a rear-admiral in 1821, and died in 1823. He invented sliding keels to vessels, and moveable slides for guns.

SCOTT, *Sir Walter* (*Biog.*) the illustrious subject of this memoir, already mentioned under *Heraldry*, (see *Dict.* Vol. II.,) was of high descent on both sides. His father, Walter Scott, Esq., Writer to the Signet, was descended from the Scotts of Raeburn, a younger branch of the family of the Scotts, who boast of the Duke of Buccleugh as their head. His maternal grandfather, Dr. John Rutherford, a pupil of Boerhaave, and professor of the practice of medicine in the Edinburgh University, married Jean Swinton, of Swinton, in Berwickshire, one of the oldest families in Scotland, and, at one period, very powerful. Sir Walter, the third of six sons, was born at Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771, in one of the duskiest parts of the ancient capital, at the head of the College Wynd, a narrow alley leading from the Cowgate to the gate of the College. As the house stood in the line necessary for the opening of a street along the north skirt of the new university building, it was, as we are informed by Sir Walter Scott himself, pulled down to make way for the new college. It consisted of two flats above those occupied by Mr. Keith, and belonged to Mr. Walter Scott, by whom the upper floors were occupied, until he removed, some time after Sir Walter's birth, to George's Square. Sir Walter, after receiving the rudiments of his education from his mother, a woman of superior attainments, was sent to a private school, kept by a Mr. Leechman, in Hamilton's Entry, Bristo Street; from which he went to the High School, about the year 1779, and in October, 1781, entered the Rector's classes, then under the charge of Dr. Alexander Adam, a teacher of considerable celebrity, and the author of several esteemed elementary works. After passing through the usual course of instruction, in which, as it appears, he made no great proficiency, he passed advocate in 1792; but the strong bent of his mind towards poetry, which displayed itself at an early period, prevented him from prosecuting the law with any material effect, and finally determined him on relinquishing practice, and devoting himself to his favourite pursuit. In 1797, he married Miss Margaret Charlotte Carpenter, daughter of the deceased John Carpenter, Esq., of the city of Lyons, who, with her mother, had left France in consequence of the French revolution; and upon his marriage, he took a house in North Castle-street, Edinburgh. In 1799, he obtained the appointment of sheriff depute for Selkirkshire, to which was attached a salary of 300*l.* a year. This office requiring him to reside a certain part of the year in that county, he engaged the house of Ashetail, on the banks of the Tweed, which continued to be his country residence until the year 1811, when he removed to Abbotsford, the work of his own hands, in the proper sense of the word, having bought the land, and superintended the building of the house, and the laying out of the grounds, completely to his own taste. Some time previous to this, he had commenced his career as an author. In 1796, his first publication, consisting of a translation of Burger's Leonora and Der Wilde Jäger, made its appearance; and though it did not meet with a very flattering reception, yet in 1799, he published his Goetz of Berlingen, a tragedy, translated from the German of Goethe, which was quickly followed by his first original essay at ballad poetry, called Glenfinlas; and soon after by another ballad, called the Eve of St. John, which procured him many marks of attention from Duke John of Roxburgh. His Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, which contained a collection of genuine old ballads, appeared in 1802, and laid the foundation of his future fame, both as an antiquary and a poet. His subsequent works, namely, his Sir Tristram, in 1804; Lay of the Last Minstrel, in 1805; Ballads and Lyrical Pieces, in 1806; Marmion, and an edition of Dryden, in 1808; Sadler's State Papers, in 1809; The Lady of the Lake, in 1810; Don Roderick, in 1811; Rokeby, in 1813; the Lord of the Isles, in 1814; and two smaller anonymous pieces, The Bridal of Triermain, and Harold the Dauntless, placed him in the first rank of authors. It was in this latter year that his Waverley, the first of a series of novels, appeared without a name, or an acknowledged author. This was succeeded by Guy Mannering, in 1815; the Antiquary, and Tales of My Landlord, first series, in 1816; Rob Roy, and Tales of My Landlord, second series, in 1818; Tales of My Landlord, third series, in 1819. His later class of novels consist of Ivanhoe, the Monastery, and the Abbot, in 1820; Kenilworth, in 1821; the Pirate, and the Fortunes of Nigel, in 1822; Peveril of the Peak, Quentin Durward, St. Ronan's Well, and Red Gauntlet, in 1824; Tales of the Crusaders, in 1825; Woodstock, in 1827; Chronicles of the Canongate, in 1827 and 1828; Anne of Geierstein, in 1829 and 1831; a fourth series of Tales of My Landlord, in four volumes, making in all, seventy-four volumes; besides which, he edited the Works of Swift, in 19 volumes; wrote the Life of Bonaparte; and published many other lighter pieces both in prose and poetry, as Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, &c. In this interval, that is, in 1826, he was involved in the misfortunes which befel the house of Constable and Co., in Edinburgh, which rendered it necessary to divulge the circumstance of his being the author of the Waverley novels, and imposed on him the task of endeavouring to satisfy his creditors. The efforts which he made to effect this object, no doubt, shortened his days. He died on Wednesday, 25th September, 1832, after having considerably diminished the load of debt which pressed so heavily upon him. There is no doubt but the liberality of the public will do that which he was labouring to do, namely, to leave Abbotsford as a patrimony to his son. By his lady, who died May 15th, 1826, he left two sons and two daughters. 1. Walter, the present baronet, a major in the army, born October, 1801; who married, in 1825, Jane, daughter and sole-heiress of John Jobson, Esq. 2. Sophia Charlotte, married to John Gibson Lockhart, Esq., son of Dr. Lockhart. 3. Charles, attached to the legation of the king of the two Sicilies. 4. Anne, who has been placed on the civil list: she, and her brother Charles, are unmarried.

SCOTT, *John* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born at Bermondsey, in 1730, and died in 1783. He wrote Poems; Critical Essays; and other works.

SEAFORD (*Geog.*) a borough in Sussex, which was formerly a large town, containing five churches and a chapel, until it was burnt by the French in one of their descents upon this coast. It had the privilege of a cinque port given to it by Charles I., and has sent members to Parliament with very little interruption from the reign of Edward I. to the present time, the right of election being in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

SEAFORD, *Baron (Her.)* This title was granted in July, 1826, to Charles Rose Ellis, a descendant of Colonel John

Ellis, who settled in Jamaica, in 1655. Arms. *Erminois*, on a cross *sa.* five crescents, *ar.*—Crest. A goat's head, erased, *ar.* on a mount *vert.*—Supp. Dexter, a goat *ar.;* Sinister, an eagle reguardant, *ppr.*—Motto. Non quo sed quo modo.

Sebennytus (*Geog.*) a town in the Egyptian Delta, whence one of the branches of the Nile was called Sebennytic.

Seduni (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Narbonensis. Their capital was Civitas Sedunorum, now *Sion*.

Sefton. *Earl of* (*Her.*) This nobleman was created baron Sefton, of the United Kingdom, in June 1831.

Segrave. *Baron* (*Her.*) William Fitz Hardinge Berkeley, who was created Baron Segrave, in September 1831, was considered as heir to the title of the earl of Berkeley, his father, till his right was disallowed by the peers in 1811, on the ground that his mother was not married at the time of his birth. For arms and lineage, see Vol. i.

Seguntium (*Geog.*) a town of Britain, supposed to be *Carnarvon*.

Segur, Count *Louis de* (*Biog.*) a diplomatist and author, was born in 1753, at Paris; was ambassador to Russia and Prussia; was employed in the imperial court by Napoleon; and died, August 27, 1830. He wrote Ancient and Modern History; A History of Frederic William ii., &c. &c.

Segusiani (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, inhabiting the present department of the *Rhone*, and a part of that of the *Ain*.

Seleucis (*Geog.*) a division of Syria, called also Tetrapolis, from its four cities of Seleucia, Antioch, Laodicæa, and Apamea.

Selgovæ (*Geog.*) a British people, who inhabited the modern shire of *Dumfries*.

Selinus, Selinuns, or Selinuntam (*Geog.*) a city of Sicily; its ruins are near *Sciacca*.

Semnones (*Geog.*) a German nation, inhabiting the country between the Albis and the Viadrus, now *Brandenburgh*.

Septimania (*Geog.*) a name which, in the middle ages, was given to Gallia Narbonensis, because it contained seven principal cities.

Sequana (*Geog.*) now the *Seine*, a river of Gaul.

Sequani (*Geog.*) a Gallic people, famous for their wars against Rome, who inhabited *Franche Comté*.

Serbonis (*Geog.*) now called *Sabaket Bardoil*, a lake between Palestine and Egypt.

Seres (*Geog.*) an Asiatic people, inhabiting a part of *China*.

Sergel, *John Thomas* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, was born at Stockholm, in 1740; studied under Larcheveque and at Rome; and died in 1814. He stands high among modern artists.

Sevajee (*Hist.*) a native of Hindostan, was born at Bassein, in 1628, and died in 1680. He founded the Mahratta state.

Severus (*Geog.*) the wall of, extended from Cousin's House, at the mouth of the Tyne, to Boulness, on the Solway Frith, a distance of about 68 miles.

Sevinus Lacus (*Geog.*) now the lake of *Iseo*, in Cisalpine Gaul.

Sevo Mons (*Geog.*) now the *Dofrefeld* mountains, which divide Norway from Sweden.

Shelley, *Percy Bysshe* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born in Sussex, at Field Place, in 1792; and was drowned, July 8, 1822. He wrote The Revolt of Islam; Cenci; Prometheus unbound; and other works.

Shield, *William*, (*Biog.*) a composer, was born at Swallwell, in Durham, about 1740; was for many years composer to Covent Garden Theatre; and died January 25, 1829. He wrote an Introduction to Harmony; and his operas, songs, and other works, are numerous and excellent.

Sicambri, or Sygambri (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, who inhabited the territory of *Berg* and *Cleves*.

Sicani (*Geog.*) an Italian people, believed to be originally from Upper Asia, who settled in the west of Sicily.

Sicania (*Geog.*) an ancient name of Sicily.

Sicard, *Roch Ambrose Cucurron* (*Biog.*) a celebrated instructor of the deaf and dumb, who succeeded the Abbé de l'Epee, was born at Fousseret, near Toulouse, in 1742, and died May 10, 1822. He wrote Elements of general Grammar; and other works.

Siddons, *Sarah* (*Biog.*) a celebrated tragic actress, was born at Brecknock, in 1755; made her first appearance on the London stage, without success, in 1775; re-appeared in 1782; and continued without a rival till her retirement in 1821; and died June 9, 1831.

Silarus (*Geog.*) now the *Silaro*, a river, separating Lucania from the territory of the Picentini, in Italy. It was much infested by the gad fly, and its waters have a petrific quality.

Sinæ (*Geog.*) a people who inhabited *Cochin China*, and a part of China.

Sincapore (*Geog.*) an island in the Indian ocean, at the extremity of the peninsula of Malacca. In 1819, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles founded on it a town of the same name, which was made a free port, and which has flourished so greatly, that it now carries on an extensive commerce, and contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants.

Sindica Regio (*Geog.*) a country of Asiatic Sarmatia, now inhabited by the *Cossacks of the Black Sea*.

Singara (*Geog.*) now *Sinjar*, a city of Mesopotamia, on the Mygdonius, where Sapor, king of Persia, defeated the Roman army, a.d. 348.

Sirmium (*Geog.*) the capital of Pannonia, at the confluence of the Save and Bozzeut.

Skelmersdale. *Baron* (*Her.*) Edward Bootle Wilbraham, on whom this peerage was conferred, in January 1828, descends from Sir Richard de Wilburgham, who was high sheriff of Cheshire, anno 1295. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *ar.* three bends, wavy, *az.* for Wilbraham; 2d and 3d *gu.* on a chev. engr. between three combs *ar.* as many crosses, pattée, fitchée, of the field, for Bootle. —Crests. Wilbraham, a wolf's head erased, *ar.* Bootle, a demi-lion, rampant, reguardant, *ppr.* holding between his paws an antique oval shield, *gu.* rimmed *or*, charged with a cross, patonce, *ar.*—Supp. Dexter, a wolf, *ar.* Sinister, a wolf, *ppr.* each gorged with a collar, *or*, therefrom pendant an escutcheon *az.* charged with two bars, *ar.* on a canton *sa.* a wolf's head, erased; of the 2d, being the arms of Wilbraham modern.—Motto. In portu quies.

Slade, Sir *John* (*Her.*) a lieutenant-general, who has served with distinction in Spain, was created a baronet in September 1831. His family is of Somersetshire.—Arms. Per fesse, *ar.* and *sa.* a pale counterchanged, and three horses' heads, erased, two and one of the second, a chief *ermine*, thereon two bombs fired *ppr.*—Crest. On a mount *vert* a horse's head erased, *sa.* encircled with a chain in form of an ark.—Motto. Fidus et audax.

Slaves, Slavons, and Sclavonians (*Hist.*) a very numerous Sarmatian people, originally from the shores of the Baltic, who established themselves in the countries between the Vistula and the Elbe. Esclavonia takes its name from them.

Southcott, *Joanna* (*Biog.*) an insane enthusiast, who believed herself chosen to be the mother of the Shiloh, and who gave rise to a sect which bears her name, was born in the west of England in 1750, and was in the earlier part of her life a servant. She died December 27, 1814.

Sowerby, *James* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born in 1766, and died in 1822. His chief works are, British Mineralogy; English Botany; and English Fungi.

Sperchius (*Geog.*) now the *Potami tis Helladas*, a river of Thessaly which rises in Mount Œta.

Stafford. *Baron* (*Her.*) The claim of Sir George William Stafford Jerningham to this barony was allowed by the House of Peers in 1825. (See Jerningham and Stafford, vol. ii.) Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *ar.* three lozenge shaped arming buckles, *gu.* tongues fesse ways; 2d and 3d *or*, a chev. *gu.*—Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi-falcon, wings expanded *ppr.*—Supp. Dexter, a lion rampant; Sinister, a swan *ar.* beaked and legged *sa.* ducally gorged per pale, *gu.* and of the second. Motto. Virtus basis Vitæ.

Stephens, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Elgin, in 1757, and died in 1821. His principal works are, a History of the War of the French Revolution; and Memoirs of J. H. Tooke.

Stevens, *George Alexander* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in London; and died in 1784. He is best known by his Lecture on Heads. He also wrote The History of Tom Fool; and other works.

Stewart, *Dugald* (*Biog.*) a celebrated philosopher and writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1753; was professor of moral philosophy at the university there; and died June 11, 1828. He wrote the Philosophy of the Human Mind; Outlines of Moral Philosophy; Memoirs of Smith, Robertson, and Reid; Dissertations in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; and other works.

Stœchades (*Geog.*) now the *Isles of Hieres*, five small islands on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis.

Stofflet, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a French royalist chief, originally a soldier and a game-keeper, was born in 1751, at Luneville: was engaged in a hundred and fifty actions, at the head of the peasants of Anjou, against the republicans; and was taken and shot in 1796.

Stradbroke. (*Her.*) Sir John Rous, who traced back his descent to Sir Anthony Rous, in the 16th century, was created Baron Rous, in May 1796, and Viscount Dunwich, and Earl of Stradbroke, in July 1821. He died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, John Edward Cornwallis Rous, the present peer. Arms. *Sa.* a fesse, dancettée, *or*, between three crescents *ar.*—Crest. A branch of bay-leaves, piled in the form of a cone, *vert.*—Supp. Dexter, a lion *ar.* maned and tufted *or;* Sinister, a sea-horse *ar.* maned and finned *or*, the tail round an anchor *sa.* each supporter gorged with a chaplet of laurel leaves *vert.*—Motto. Je vive en espoir.

Strangford. *Viscount* (*Her.*) This peer was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, in January 1825, by the title of Baron Penshurst.

Stuart, de Rothesay. *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred, in January, 1828, on Charles Stuart, a son of John, third earl of Bute. Arms. *Or*, a fesse, chequy, *az.* and *ar.* within a double tressure flory, counterflory, *gu.* a mullet for difference.—Crest. A demi-lion rampant, *gu.*—Supp. Dexter, a horse *ar.* bridled *gu.* Sinister, a stag *ppr.* each gorged with a wreath of oak *ppr.* between a double tressure flory, counterflory, *or.*—Motto. Avito viret honore.

Suchet, *Louis Gabriel*, duke of Albufera, (*Hist.*) a French marshal, was born at Lyons in 1772; entered the army as a volunteer in 1792; signalised himself in every campaign between that period and 1815, particularly in Spain; and died January 7, 1826.

[illegible] (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Belgica, whose ca- [illegible] is now *Soissons*.

Suevi (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, who inhabited *Prussia* and a part of *Poland*.

Sunium (*Geog.*) a promontory of Attica, now *Cape Colonni*, on which was a beautiful temple of *Minerva*.

Superum Mare (*Geog.*) a name of the Adriatic.

Surrentum (*Geog.*) now *Sorrento*, a town of Campania, on the bay of Naples.

Susiana, or **Susis** (*Geog.*) now *Khusistan*, a province of Persia.

Switzerland (*Geog.*) This country now consists of the following twenty-two cantons,—Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Glaris, Zug, Fribourg, Soleure, Basil, Schaffhousen, Appenzell, St. Gall, Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Ticino, Vaud, Valais, Neufchatel, and Geneva. The total population, in 1826, was 1,978,000. The most populous of the cantons is Berne, which has 350,000 souls; the least populous is Neufchatel, which has 51,500.

Sybaris (*Geog.*) a city, on the banks of a river of the same name, in the bay of Tarentum. It was destroyed, and Thurium rose from its ruins.

Syriacum Mare (*Geog.*) that part of the Mediterranean which is on the coast of Syria and Phœnicia.

Syrtes. (*Geog.*) Two gulphs, one called Major, the other Minor, on the north coast of Africa. The first is now the *Gulph of Sydra*, the second the *Gulph of Cabes*.

T

Talbot de Malahide. *Baroness* (*Her.*) This title was revived, in May 1831, in favour of Margaret, the widow of Richard Talbot, a descendant of the ancient house of Talbot. The baroness descends from the Milesian princely house of Breffney. Arms. *Gu.* a lion rampant *or*, within a bordure engrailed, *erminois.*—Supp. Dexter, a talbot *or;* Sinister, a lion *gu.*

Talma, *Francis Joseph* (*Biog.*) a celebrated French actor, was born at Paris, in 1763; first appeared on the stage in 1787, in the character of Seide; rose to the first rank in his profession; and died October 19, 1826.

Tamarus (*Geog.*) now the *Tamar*, a river of Britain.

Tanis (*Geog.*) the ruins of which bear the name of *San*, was a city of Egypt, which gave its name to the Tanitic mouth of the Nile.

Taprobane (*Geog.*) now *Ceylon*, an island in the Indian ocean.

Taylor, *Sir Charles William* (*Her.*) was created a baronet in January 1828. He is the son of Peter Taylor, esq. M.P. for Portsmouth. Arms. Paly of six *ermine* and *erminois*, on a chief indented *sa.* three escallops, *or.*—Crest. A demi-lion *erminois*, charged on the body with two escallops *sa.*, and holding an escallop *sa.* between the paws.

Tectosages, or **Tectosagæ** (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Narbonensis, some of whom migrated into Germany, and others into Asia.

Telo Martius (*Geog.*) now *Toulon*, a town of Gaul.

Tenarus (*Geog.*) now *Cape Matapan*, a promontory of Laconia.

Templemore. *Baron* (*Her.*) Colonel Arthur Chichester was raised to this dignity in September 1831. He is the son of Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, second son of the first Marquis of Donegal. (See Chichester and Donegal, Vol. i.) Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, chequy, *or.* and *gu.* a chief *vair*, for Chichester; 2d and 3d *az.* fretty *ar.* for Itchingham.—Crest. A stork *ppr.* wings expanded, holding in its beak a snake *ar.* head *or.*—Supp. Dexter, a wolf *gu.* gorged, and a line reflexed over the back *or;* Sinister, an heraldic tiger, *sa.* ducally crowned *or.*—Motto. Invitum sequitur honor.

Tennant, *Smithson* (*Biog.*) a chemist, was born at Selby, in

Yorkshire, in 1761; was appointed professor of chemistry at Cambridge, in 1813; and was killed by a fall in 1815.

TENTERDEN, *Charles Abbott Lord* (*Hist.*) lord chief justice of the king's bench, and deputy speaker of the House of Lords, was born at Canterbury on the 7th of October, 1762, and after receiving his education in the grammar school of that city, was entered of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he speedily obtained a fellowship, and afterwards a tutorship in the family of Mr. Justice Buller. Upon his applying to the study of the law, and being called to the bar, his assiduity and talent procured him such a professional reputation, that he was raised in 1816, on the death of Mr. Justice Heath, to a puisne judgeship in the common pleas, and in the same year was appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Le Blanc in the king's bench, when he obtained the honour of knighthood. In 1818 he succeeded Lord Ellenborough in the chief justiceship, and is said to have had the offer of a peerage, which he did not, however, accept of until the year 1827. He died on the 5th of November, 1832, and by his lady, Mary, daughter of John Logier Lamotte, Esq., who survived him but a few weeks, he left two sons and two daughters, namely, John Henry, the present peer, a barrister marshal and associate to the king's bench; Charles, a lieutenant in the 14th dragoons; and Mary and Catherine, unmarried. Lord Tenterden added considerably to his professional reputation by his Treatise on Shipping, which has reached a fourth edition.

TENTERDEN, *Baron* (*Her.*) The title conferred on Sir Charles Abbott, the lord chief justice of the king's bench, before mentioned under *History*. ARMS. *Purp.* a pile, *vair, or*, and *gu.* between two water bougets, in base, of the second; on a canton *ar.* a crosier erect, *sa.*—CREST. A fox passant, per pale, *sa.* and *ar.* charged on the shoulder with a water bouget, *or.*—SUPP. Dexter, a dragon *vert*, gorged with the collar of lord chief justice, and charged, on the wing, with a water bouget *or;* Sinister, a pelican, wings elevated *or.* beaked, vulned, and gorged with a collar of roses *gu.*—MOTTO. Labore.

THAARUP, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a Danish poet, was born at Copenhagen, in 1749, and died in 1821. He wrote Dramas and Sacred Songs.

THOMOND, *Marquess of* (*Her.*) The present marquess, William O'Bryen, was created Baron Tadcaster, of the United Kingdom, in 1826.

THULE, (*Geog.*) an island in the German Ocean, which has been variously considered as Iceland, part of Greenland, part of Scandinavia, and Shetland.

TILLOCH, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a stereotype printer, was born at Glasgow, in 1757, and died January 26, 1825. He wrote many philosophical papers, and improved the steam engine.

TOMLINE, *George* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, whose original name was Prettyman, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, about 1750. Being secretary to Mr. Pitt, he was, through him, promoted in 1787 to the see of Lincoln, from which he was translated, in 1820, to that of Winchester, and died Nov. 8, 1827. A Life of Mr. Pitt, and Elements of Christian Theology, are among his works.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE (*Hist.*) a negro slave, who was born in St. Domingo, in 1743; took a prominent part in the revolution in that island, of which he was made governor and president for life; but being taken prisoner, he was sent to France, and died April 27, 1803.

TREGONY (*Geog.*) a market town and borough of considerable antiquity, and formerly of great importance, in Cornwall, has sent members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I. to the present, the right of election being in all the householders that boil a pot, to the number of 300. It is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

TUCKEY, *James Hingston* (*Biog.*) a naval officer, who was born in the county of Cork, in 1778, surveyed the New South Wales coast, and died in 1816, while exploring the Congo river. He published Maritime Geography.

TURDETANI (*Geog.*) a people of Bœtica, who inhabited the country between the Guadiana and the straits of Gibraltar. Hispalis, now Seville, was their capital.

TURKEY. (*Hist.*) By the treaty of 1825, between England, France, and Russia, Greece was dissevered from the dominions of the Ottoman Porte. In 1828, a war took place between Turkey and Russia. In the first campaign the armies of Russia were foiled; but, in the second, they penetrated to the vicinity of Constantinople, and compelled the Sultan to conclude a disadvantageous treaty. By this treaty, besides paying a considerable sum of money, the Porte ceded a portion of territory on the Georgian frontier. The Guriel is now the boundary of the two states.

U & V

VANCOUVER, *George* (*Biog.*) a navigator, born about 1750, employed five years in exploring the western coast of North America, and died in 1798. His Account of his Voyage was published after his decease.

VANDALII (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, who originally inhabited the country between the Elbe, the Vistula, and the Trave. They conquered Spain and part of Africa.

VANGIONES (*Geog.*) a German people, whose capital was Borbotomagus, now Worms.

VARGOS Y PONCE, *Don Joseph* (*Biog.*) a Spanish navigator and geographer, was born about 1755, and died in 1821. He wrote A Description of the Pityusæ and Balearic Isles; Voyage in the Straits of Magellan; and other works; and contributed to the Atlas of the Spanish Coasts.

VATER, *John Severinus* (*Biog.*) a German historian, was born at Altenburg, in 1771, and died in 1826, professor of oriental languages at Halle. He wrote, among other works, Synchronistic Tables; and A History of the Christian Church.

VAUVENARGUES, *Luke de Clapiers, Marquess of* (*Biog.*) an ethical writer, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1715, and died in 1747. His works, consisting of Thoughts, Reflections, &c. &c. form three volumes.

VAVASOUR, *Sir Edward Marmaduke* (*Her.*) the second son of Charles Philip, late Lord Stourton, assumed the name of Vavasour in 1826, and was created baronet in February, 1828. ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, a fesse dancettée, *sa.* in the dexter chief a cross crosslet fitchèe of the first for difference, for VAVASOUR; 2d and 3d, *sa.* a bend *or*, between six fountains, for STOURTON.—CRESTS. Of VAVASOUR, a cock *gu.* charged with a fountain.—Of STOURTON, a demi friar of the order of flagellants, habited *ppr.* and holding in his right hand a scourge, and in his left an open book.

VECTIS (*Geog.*) the Isle of Wight.

VENTA BULGARUM (*Geog.*) now Winchester, a British city.

VENTENAT, *Stephen Peter* (*Biog.*) a French botanist, was born at Limoges, in 1757, and died in 1808. Among his works are, A selection of Plants; A Dissertation on Mosses; and The Garden of Malmaison.

Visigoths, or Westrogoths (*Geog.*) the Goths who originally inhabited that part of Scandinavia bordering upon Denmark, and who afterwards overrun Gaul and Spain.

Vivian, *Sir Richard Hussey* (*Her.*) This gentleman, who is a general officer in the army, and commander of the forces in Ireland, is of a Cornish family, and was created a baronet in January, 1828. Arms. *Or*, on a chev. *az.* between three lions' heads erased *ppr.* as many annulets of the field; on a chief embattled *gu.* a wreath of oak of the first between two medals, the dexter representing the gold medal and clasp for the actions of Shahagun, Benevente, and Orthes; the sinister, the silver Waterloo medal. —Crest. A demi-hussar of the 18th regiment, holding in his right hand a sabre, and in his left a pennon flying to the sinister, *gu.* and inscribed in gold letters, "Croix d'Orade," issuant from a bridge of one arch, embattled, and having at each end a tower.—Motto. Cor nobyle, cor immobyle.

Volta, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) an experimental philosopher, made by Bonaparte a count and senator, was born at Como, in 1745; and died March 6, 1826. He invented the condenser, the perpetual electrophorus, and the Voltaic pile. His works form five volumes.

Uraguay. (*Geog.*) This republic, which was originally the Banda Oriental, a province of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, after having undergone several vicissitudes, was declared independent in 1828, on which occasion it assumed the name of the New Eastern State of Uraguay. It is bounded by the States of Plata, the Brazil, the Ocean, and the rivers Plata and Uraguay, and is supposed to contain a population of 200,000 souls. Its capital is Monte Video.

Wakeman, *Sir Offley Parbury* (*Her.*) Thomas Wakeman, Esq., was created a baronet in February, 1828, and was succeeded in 1831 by his son, the present baronet. The family is of Worcestershire. Arms. Paly of six, *vert* and *ar.* a saltier eng. *erm.*—Crest. Between two palm branches *ppr.* a lion's head erased *ar.* vomiting flames, gorged with a collar engr. and cottised *vert*, and charged with three ermine spots *or.*—Motto. Nec temere, nec timide.

Walker, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Cockermouth, in 1759, and died June 23, 1830. He was at the head of the Vaccine Institution, and exerted himself greatly to diffuse vaccination. He wrote a Gazetteer.

Wallace, *Baron* (*Her.*) This nobleman, the son of the late James Wallace, Esq., who was solicitor and attorney-general in Lord North's administration, was created a baron in 1828.

Walsham, *Sir John James Garbett* (*Biog.*) This gentleman, who traces back his lineage to William Malet, constable of York, a distinguished Norman baron, under the Conqueror, was created a baron in 1831. Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th *sa.* on a cross voided, *or*, five crosslets, pattée, fitchée of the last, for Walsham, 2d and 3d *gu.* crucilly fitchée, a lion rampant, *or*, for Knill.—Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi-eagle with two heads, displayed *sa.* having pendent from the neck an escutcheon *ar.* charged with a Saracen's head, couped at the neck *proper*, and wreathed round the temples *az.*—Motto. Sub libertate quietem.

Ware, *James* (*Biog.*) a surgeon and oculist, was born about 1756, at Portsmouth, and died in 1815. He wrote Observations on Ophthalmy; Remarks on Fistula Lachrymalis; Chirurgical Observations; and other works.

Warren, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an engraver, who excelled in engraving upon steel, died April 21, 18[illegible].

Watson, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born at St. Andrews in 1730, and died in 1780, principal at St. Andrews. He wrote The History of Philip II.; and left unfinished A History of Philip III.

Watson, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an engineer, who was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1737, went to Bengal with Lord Clive, as chief engineer, and executed various works there; among which are the fortifications of Fort William. He died in 1786.

Watts, *Jane* (*Biog.*) whose maiden name was Waldie, was born in 1792, at Hendersyde Park, in Roxburghshire, and died July 6, 1826. She excelled in painting, and wrote Sketches of Italy; and A Journal of a Tour in Flanders.

Weber, *Henry William* (*Biog.*) was born in 1783, at St. Petersburg; settled in Scotland; and died in 1818. He published editions of Metrical Romances; The Battle of Flodden Field; and the Dramas of Ford, and Beaumont and Fletcher.

Weber, *Carl Maria* von (*Biog.*) a great composer, was born in 1786, at Eutin, in Holstein; and died June 3, 1826, in London. Among his works are the operas of the Freischutz; Oberon; Das Waldmunchen; and Peter Schmoll.

Wedgewood, *Josiah* (*Biog.*) a potter, was born in 1730, and died in 1795. He invented ware called after him, and projected the Grand Trunk Canal.

Wells, *William Charles* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Charlestown, in South Carolina, in 1753, and died in London in 1817. He wrote an Essay on Single Vision with two eyes, and some excellent papers on the Formation of Dew.

Wendover (*Geog.*) a market town and borough by prescription, returned members to Parliament from the 28th of Edward I., to the 2d of Edward II.; and after a discontinuance of more than three hundred years, recovered the privilege in the 21st of James; after which it was represented by Hampden, in five successive Parliaments, the right of election being vested in the housekeepers not receiving alms. This town is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Wenlock, *Baron* (*Her.*) Sir Robert Lawley, who descends from Thomas Lawley, cousin and heir of Lord Wenlock, who died in 1471, was created Baron Wenlock in September, 1831. Arms. *Ar.* a cross formée, extending to the extremities of the shield, cheqy *or* and *sa.*—Crest. On a wreath, a wolf passant, *sa.*—Motto. Auspice Christo.

Weobley (*Geog.*) a market town and borough in Herefordshire, is a place of considerable antiquity, having the remains of a castle that was taken from the Empress Maud by Stephen. It first sent members to Parliament in the 23d of Edward I., but discontinued until 1640, the right of election being in the inhabitants of the ancient votehouses of twenty shillings value per annum, and upwards, residing forty days before the election, and the owners of such votehouses resident at the time of the election. This town is now disfranchised by the Reform Act. See *Reform Act, Tech. Dict.*

Werner, *Abraham Gottleib.* (*Biog.*) a celebrated German mineralogist, was born in 1750, at Wehlau, and died in 1817. He wrote A New Theory of Veins; A Treatise on the Characters of Minerals; A Classification on Mountains, and other works.

Westminster, *Marquess of* (*Her.*) Earl Grosvenor was created Marquess of Westminster in September, 1831.

Wharncliffe, *Baron* (*Her.*) James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, who was created baron Wharncliffe in July, 1826, represented the county of York for many years, and is a grandson of John, third Earl of Bute, by

the second son of that peer. Arms. Quarterly: 1st and 4th *az.* a stag's head cabossed, within two branches of laurel, *or*, for Mackenzie; 2d for Wortley, *ar.* on a bend, between six martlets *gu.* three bezants: on a canton, the arms of Stuart; 3d for Stuart, *or*, a fesse, chequy, *az.* and *ar.* within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, *gu.*—Crests. First: an eagle rising from a rock, *ppr.* for Mackenzie. Second: an eagle's leg, plumed on the thigh with three feathers, *ar.* for Wortley. Third: a demi-lion rampant *gu.* for Stuart.—Supp. Dexter a horse *ar.* bridled *gu.*; Sinister, a stag *ppr.* attired *or*, each gorged with a double tressure, flory, counterflory, *gu.* —Motto. Avito viret honore.

Wildenow, *Charles Louis* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born at Berlin, in 1765, and died in 1812. Among his works are Elements of Botany; and Species Plantarum.

Williams, *Helen Maria*, (*Biog.*) a poet and miscellaneous writer, a native of the north of England, was born in 1762; settled in Paris, in 1790; and died there, December 15, 1827. She wrote Poems; Julia, a novel; Letters from France; Travels in Switzerland; A Narrative of Events in France; and translated Humboldt's Personal Narrative.

Wilson, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an eminent painter, was born at Penegros, in Montgomeryshire, in 1714; studied at Rome; and died in 1782. His landscapes are admirable.

Winchester, *Elhanan* (*Biog.*) an American divine, who established a sect, called Winchesterians, or Universalists, which believes in the redemption of all the human race. He died in America, subsequently to 1792. He wrote Lectures on the Prophecies; and other works.

Winckelman, *John Joachim* (*Biog.*) a German antiquary, was born at Steindall, in Brandenburg, in 1717; was appointed librarian of the Vatican and president of antiquities by the pope; and was murdered in 1768. His chief works are, A History of Art among the Ancients; Ancient Inedited Monuments; and Letters on Herculaneum.

Wolfe, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a divine and poet, was born at Dublin, in 1791, and died in 1823. His Remains were published after his death. He wrote the lines on the death of Sir John Moore, which were attributed to Lord Byron.

Wollaston, *William Hyde* (*Biog.*) a physician and experimental philosopher, was born in 1766, and died Dec. 22, 1828. He discovered palladium and rhodium, and the mode of rending platina malleable, and invented the camera lucida, and other instruments. Many of his papers are in The Philosophical Transactions.

Wynford. *Baron* (*Her.*) This title was conferred in June 1829, upon William Draper Best, who had previously presided in the Court of Common Pleas, as Chief Justice.

X

Xanthus (*Geog.*) a town of Lycia, now *Eksenide*, the inhabitants of which immortalized themselves by rushing on self-destruction rather than surrender to Brutus.

Xerolybia (*Geog.*) a part of Africa, between Cyrene and Egypt.

Y

Yearsley, *Ann* (*Biog.*) a poet and novel writer, born about 1756, at Bristol, was originally a milk-woman, but became an author of some merit. She died in 1806. She wrote, among other things, Poems; The Royal Captive, a romance; and Earl Godwin, a tragedy.

York, *Frederic*, duke of (*Hist.*) second son of George III. was born at Buckingham House, in 1763; married the the king of Prussia's daughter in 1791; commanded the British in Flanders in 1793 and 1794, and in Holland in 1799, and in both instances unsuccessfully; resigned his office of commander-in-chief in 1809, in consequence of charges brought against him by Colonel Wardle, but was soon after reinstated; and died January 5, 1827.

Young, Sir *William* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1750, at Carlton House, near Canterbury; and died in 1815, governor of Tobago. Among his chief works are, The History of Athens; and The West India Common Place Book.

Young, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician and philosopher, was born in 1774; was foreign secretary to the Royal Society; and died May 10, 1829. Among his valuable works are, A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy; An Introduction to Medical Literature; and Elementary Illustrations of La Place's Celestial Mechanics. He was the first who discovered a key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Yriarte, Don *Thomas de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish poet, was born at Teneriffe, about 1750; and died in 1791. His Comedies, Poems, and Miscellanies, form eight volumes.

Z

Zadracarta (*Geog.*) now *Asterabad*, a city of Hyrcania.

Zama, or Zagma (*Geog.*) now *Zamora*, a town of Numidia, where Annibal was defeated by Scipio, B. C. 202.

Zarangæ, or Drangæ (*Geog.*) a people of Asia, to the south-east of Asia. Their capital still bears the name of *Zarang*.

Zariaspa Bactra (*Geog.*) now *Balk*, the capital of Bactra.

Zeugis, or Zeugitana (*Geog.*) now part of the state of *Tunis*. Carthage was situated in it.

Zeugma (*Geog.*) a city of Syria, on the Euphrates, the principal passage of the river.

Zouche. (*Her.*) This barony having fallen into abeyance on the death of Edward la Zouche, the eleventh baron, remained in that state till 1815, when it was called out in favour of Sir Cecil Bishopp, baronet. On his death, in 1828, it again fell into abeyance between his two daughters. The abeyance was, however, terminated in 1826 by the crown, in favour of Harriet Ann Curzon, the eldest daughter, who is the present baroness.

Zumbo, *Gaetano Julius* (*Biog.*) a celebrated modeller in wax, was born at Syracuse, in 1756, and died in 1801. Some of his anatomical models are masterpieces of art.

FINIS.

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